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Welles 'Listens' in Berlin Pending Talk With Hitler; Nazis Claim Ships Sunk

The World's Day—At a Glance
March 1, 1940

War Summary: Allies Tighten Blockade

The Hitler-Welles talk pending for March 2, President Roosevelt's "listener at large" conversed in Berlin today with the German Foreign Minister. Results of the talks were not announced, but as interest centered on Sumner Welles' scheduled meeting with the German Reichsführer, it became clear that the Reich is more concerned with its spring offensive than with talk of peace. [Details: Page 4.]

At sea, Germany reported attacks on "numerous" British warships, convoys, and armed merchantmen, with several large vessels sunk. Britain at first acknowledged only attacks on fishing vessels off the Yorkshire coast, but later admitted an attack on a convoy, but with "no ships hit." [Details: Page 6.]

Blockade tightening to include German seaborne coal shipments to Italy, together with a German warning to neutrals not to accept the British navicert system, heightened neutral apprehension that sea warfare would increasingly infringe on their trading. [Details: Page 6.]

In Finland Russians claim to have driven back the Finns to within a mile of Viborg. They accompanied their drive with renewed bombing of defenseless towns and villages on an extensive scale. Finns say they are making the Russian advance extremely costly and are retreating slowly before greater numbers according to plan. The eastern end of the line despite increasingly heavy attacks, still holds. The total gain of the Russians in the western sector has been 38 miles, in the eastern sector 12 miles. [Details: Page 1.]

Appeal to the League was made by Finland in the shape of documentary evidence, handed in to the Secretariat, of numerous cases in which Russia had broken all the conventions of civilized warfare in its attacks on defenseless communities. Finland's main purpose, according to Dr. Rudolf Holsti, was that Russia's actions should be generally known.

On the Western Front the arrival of March brought extensive reconpoitering expeditions by the British Royal Air Force, the fliers having flown over Berlin, Hamburg, Bremen, Kiel, Cuxhaven, and other points, while maintaining patrols over Helgoland Bight. On land, minor engagements were reported west of the Vosges Mountains and east of the Moselle River.

Allies Act to Ease U. S. Blockade Problem

LONDON (AP)—Appointment of special British and French economic experts to smooth out blockade problems with the United States in conferences at Washington was announced today.

Frank Ashton-Gwatkin, Advis to the British Ministry of Economic Warfare, and Prof. Charles Rist, former Deputy Governor of the Bank of France, have been chosen for this mission. The announcement said they would "assist the French and British Ambassadors in Washington in examining current problems with various United States Government departments concerned."

2,200 Dublin Municipal Workers Strike

DUBLIN (AP)—A strike of 2,200 municipal workers tied up most of the City's services today, including fire protection. Strikers seek wage increases which would total about $200,000 annually.

N. Y. Drops 12 Printing Firms as Bidders

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Following an inquiry by William B. Herlands, Commissioner of Investigation, into charges of collusive bidding by printing concerns doing work for the City, the City Purchasing Department today announced the names of 12 printing companies had been removed from the list of qualified bidders in City contracts. Russell Forbes, Purchasing Commissioner, said that because of the investigation in progress, he would not disclose names of companies involved.

Writ Halts C. I. O.-A. F. of L. Strife in Plant

TOLEDO, Ohio (AP)—The day shift at the Electric Auto-Lite Company, including 20 members of the American Federation of Labor United Automobile Workers of America, peacefully returned to work today. Each worker received a copy of the injunction issued by Judge Lee N. Murlin restraining Congress of Industrial Organizations U. A. W. members from molesting A. F. of L. employees who were ejected from the plant by C. I. O. workers. Thirteen C. I. O. members were discharged.

Mexican Oil Workers Reject Cardenas Plan

MEXICO, D. F. (AP)—Leaders of the Militant Petroleum Workers Union have rejected President Cardenas' principal proposals for reorganizing the Government oil industry. Union representatives decided to return to the oil fields and organize a workers' solid front against the President's proposals calling for reduction of working forces and other economies.

5-Cent Milk Proposed for New York Needy

NEW YORK (AP)—A plan for providing milk at five cents a quart to New York City families on relief with little additional cost to the City was proposed today. The program was outlined by W. P. Sadler of the United States Department of Agriculture. It would be subject to approval by the City and Federal Governments and would provide for subsidy payments up to three cents a quart to milk dealers.

France Uses Gold Profit to Pay for War

PARIS (AP)—A bookkeeping operation that reduced the gold value of the franc to a point equal to its present trading level today provided a paper profit of nearly half of a 50,000,000,000-franc (about $1,120,000,000) addition to France's war funds. [Details: Financial Page.]

All-India Group Demands National Freedom

BOMBAY, India (AP)—The working committee of the All-India Congress Party adopted a resolution today reaffirming that group's determination that India must shape its own destiny. "Indian freedom cannot exist within the orbit of British imperialism," the resolution stated, "and dominion status or any other status within the imperial structure is wholly inapplicable to India. . . ."

Eire to Participate in 1940 N. Y. Fair

NEW YORK (AP)—Ireland will participate again in the New York World's Fair, Mayor Fiorello La Guardia announced today on the basis of a message from Eamon de Valera, Premier of Eire.

In Washington: Byrd Reports Discoveries

By the Associated Press

Rear Admiral Richard E. Byrd reported today the discovery of a large peninsula and two islands on the uncharted South Pacific Coast of Antarctica, about 1,200 miles from Cape Horn. He sighted the land on a plane flight Feb. 27.

The Maritime Labor Board urged Congress to prolong and expand its mediation work and deny Government ship subsidies to employers who engage in practices outlawed by the Wagner Act. Denial of subsidies was one of 20 proposals advanced by the Board in response to a congressional request for a plan to provide a permanent labor policy in the maritime field.

President Roosevelt recommended that Congress grant a $20,000,000 increase in contract authorizations next fiscal year for the purchase of new airplanes, equipment, spare parts, and accessories for the Army Air Corps.

The Senate Finance Committee heard W. L. Clayton, Houston, Texas, cotton broker, testify that abandonment of the Administration's trade agreements program would be "a step backward" toward closing the markets of world trade. He said the program provided a "modest effort" to keep alive the principle of international division of labor with resulting free exchange of goods between countries.

Boston Drafts 6-Year Bridge Building Setup

Includes three big new units and improvements and repairs to many at cost of $6,000,000.

A six-year, $6,000,000 program for reconstruction and repair of many of Boston's 200 highway bridges, including three major projects of more than $1,000,000 each and a score of smaller ones, has been drafted by the Public Works Department and is being submitted to the City Planning Board in connection with the six-year capital budget plan the latter agency is developing, Public Works officials revealed today.

The three largest projects are:

1. A new Dorchester Avenue bridge over Fort Point Channel back of South Station, on the arterial route leading to Old Colony Parkway, Dorchester Avenue, Columbia Road and points south.

This would eliminate an S curve described as "one of the worst traffic hazards in Boston," and replace a structure which rests on wooden piles driven in 1878 and now deteriorating. The structure has not had extensive repairs since it was rebuilt in 1891. WPA emergency repairs totalling $65,000 are contemplated for this year, Thomas H. Sexton, chief engineer of the Bridge Division, said today, and according to the six-year program which he is proposing, the new bridge, to cost not less than $1,000,000, would be built in 1945.

Other Main Projects

2. Rebuilding of the Warren Bridge over the Charles River near North Station, to eliminate an S curve in the boat channel. Extensive repairs are needed anyway, officials contend. Much heavy truck traffic uses the structure. This project, scheduled for 1944, would cost $1,250,000.

3. The largest project on the list is the controversial Meridian Street Bridge, with a $1,500,000 rebuilding project scheduled for 1942. Maritime interests contend the wooden piles supporting the present bridge are dangerously deteriorated, and that the channel is so badly located that large boats have difficulty getting through. The Federal Government has power to require Boston to replace the structure, and the issue is now under consideration at Washington.

The city opposed the recent agitation for a new bridge on the ground that a proposed new high-level bridge with channel shifted to eliminate the troublesome curve, would cost $3,000,000. They admit privately, however, that extensive repairs loom. The bridge could be rebuilt for $1,500,000, providing the present channel is used and merely

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Hoover at Capital With Polish Aid Plea

Wide World

Ex-President Makes Quietly Dramatic Appearance Before House Committee

WASHINGTON—Testifying before the House Foreign Affairs Committee, former President Hoover pleaded for funds to provide food for the destitute in Poland. Photo shows a general view of the committee room as he testified. Left to right around table: Representative Sol Bloom of New York, Chairman; Herbert Hoover; Representative John Kee of West Virginia, and Representative Thomas C. Hennings, Jr., of Missouri. News reporters and committee helpers are others.

Few Life Insurance Failures Shown, Compared With Banks

By Richard L. Strout

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, March 1 — While 14,000 banks closed their doors in the business collapse following 1929, only 19 small life insurance companies failed with losses of only a fraction of 1 per cent of the average assets of all the legal reserve life insurance companies during the period, according to testimony before the TNEC investigation here.

This fact was called "astonishing" by Alfred M. Best, publisher of insurance works, in testimony before the Committee, and members of the TNEC echoed his comment.

"I think that is an extraordinary record as far as the integrity of insurance assets are concerned," declared Leon Henderson, member of the Securities and Exchange Commission, which is presenting the current study.

Record Features Hearing

"More astonishing," declared Sumner T. Pike, representing the Department of Commerce at the hearing, "is the fact Commissioner Henderson was getting at, that in the 19 worst companies the loss has not been as great as in the average investment trust. As a shame-faced fellow who has been connected with a few investment trusts, I think that is probably true."

The solvency of the life insurance companies throughout the depression was a feature of the latest testimony, and was emphasized in President Roosevelt's message to Congress out of which the present TNEC study arose. Mr. Henderson recalled that Mr. Roosevelt "drew a parallel between the investment trusts and the insurance company funds." It is this record of life insurance success resulting in greatly increased funds which has caused the TNEC to devote most of its attention heretofore to the new problems arising from enhanced size.

Mr. Henderson emphasized that even where company investments depreciated they have now, in many instances, rapidly recovered.

"I am taking the most liberal estimate of potentiality of loss there might have been," he said, "and it is a remarkable record."

"Yes," agreed Mr. Best. "It confirms my own belief in the remarkable ability of the investment departments of these large life insurance companies to select investments with great skill. They have made a fine record."

Figures Prove Graphic

The TNEC went over, case by case, the 19 small companies which ran into trouble in 1930-1939. The total initial loss, subject to some reductions through recovery of doubtful assets, was placed at $130,000,000, whereas the total assets of these companies had been listed at about $350,000,000. The loss was from ½ to ¾ of 1 per cent, Mr. Best computed, of the average assets of all the legal reserve companies during this period, at a time, as he recalled, "when there were over 14,000 banks closed with an indicated initial loss of some three and a half billions, using the same phrase we have here."

He continued:

"The life insurance company is in an enviable position for the reason that it has collected every day more than sufficient to meet its needs, and held it until they were sure they didn't need it, and what they don't need they hand back, but in the interval they have the money."

Quality of management was the chief item discussed in considering the case histories of the 19 small companies which failed. Mr. Best attributed nearly all the failures to poor management and bad investment judgment. Ernest J. Howe, Chief Financial Adviser of the SEC's Insurance Section, also emphasized quality of management as an important factor in selecting an insurance company. He offered detailed analysis of items entering insurance rates collected in the comparative net cost data, and said that from the tables it is possible to select the lowest-cost policy offered by any of the major companies.

Balance Sheet Drawn at War's Half-Year End

By John A. May

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, March 1—Six months of war have now dragged their length over Europe and still two of history's biggest armies face each other untested and unimpaired in strength. But although this "odd war" gives an appearance of still waiting to begin much more has happened than might appear on the surface, and the balance sheet shows big credits and big debits on either side.

The Allies claim their biggest single gain is the time which has permitted them to build up their strength. Time has enabled them to establish a large strategic army in the Near East. Meanwhile, Britain is well on the way to having a second 1,000,000 men under arms.

But Germany may still have the initiative, although it may not be so valuable now.

This then is the balance sheet of the war as it appears to stand today:

The British View:

Control of German imports and exports is now firmly established despite important leakages.

Germany's overseas trade has been almost completely severed, while Allies are richer by capturing 1,000,000 tons of contraband.

With the exception of occasional fugitives, German ships no longer sail the seas.

Allied navies and air forces between them have destroyed more than half the German U-boats, leaving according to Mr. Winston Churchill, British First Lord of the Admiralty, only 25 for active operations.

One fourth of the German fleet has been put out of action, including a pocket battleship destroyed, two heavy cruisers

(Continued on Page 7, Column 1)

Education vs. Propaganda: U. S. Leaders Present Views

By Millicent Taylor

Education Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

ST. LOUIS, Mo., March 1—Stating that the best answer to subversive propaganda in the public schools is able teaching that includes helping pupils to compare conflicting viewpoints, and that children who have learned in school to face and discuss controversial questions are better equipped for intelligent citizenship as adults, John W. Studebaker, United States Commissioner of Education, supported the affirmative of the question, "Should Controversial Subjects Be Discussed in the Schools?" in the final and "Town Meeting of the Air" session of the seventieth annual convention of the American Association of School Administrations, which closed here last night.

The discussion, sponsored jointly by the Association and by the National Broadcasting Company, with C. Harold Caulfield, President of the Board of Education, San Francisco, taking the negative side, and George V. Denny, Jr., President of the Town Hall, Inc., New York, as moderator, was radiocast as one of the regular programs of America's Town Meeting of the Air, which for this occasion moved to the stage of the Municipal Auditorium here.

Agree On Training

Agreeing that preparation for discussion is essential training, Mr. Caulfield voiced the opinion that pupils in the elementary and high school grades were too young and too busy mastering fundamentals to delve deeply enough into controversial backgrounds to discuss them to any gainful purpose. He maintained that discussion emerging from immature viewpoints tends to settle opponents into fixed and immature opinions, that aimless discussion is a waste of time when there is so much to be taught in school, and that such discussion would let in propaganda and open the schools to attack from the taxpayers who represent all sides of almost any question.

"Let us prepare our children for controversy by training them soundly, by educating them efficiently. Let their school life be a period of calm, in order that they might with the same calm and equanimity, face the confusion and turmoil of later years," Mr. Caulfield urged.

Compared to Swimming

Commissioner Studebaker, on the other side, expressed the conviction that young people cannot

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West Fights Gas Tax Abuse

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LOS ANGELES—Mayor Fletcher Bowron, leading his reform administration on a new front, recently called upon residents here to devise "a modern substitute for the Boston Tea Party" to overcome "double or oppressive taxation" imposed by the State and County.

The Mayor's newest battle cry, via one of his frequent fireside radio talks, arose mainly over the controversial motor-vehicle tax structure, under which the City's residents have through the years allowed some $84,000,000 of their gasoline-tax payments to be spent outside the City, throughout the rest of the State, he showed.

Of the three-cent State tax per gallon, 1½ cents goes for direct maintenance of the State Highway system; one cent goes to counties on basis of automobile registration, and the other half cent goes to cities on basis of population.

This County has two out of every five motor vehicles registered in the State; 60 per cent of those in the County are in Los Angeles. Of the County's share of 'gas'-tax funds, 49 per cent was spent inside the City in 1932-33; 21 per cent in 1937-38, and 33 per cent in 1938-39, according to Mayor Bowron, who accused the County Board of Supervisors of "paving" their way to re-election in their respective districts, outside the City.

The Mayor also charged similar discrimination against the City in the matter of 'gas'-tax proceeds used for relief purposes and for liquidation of "sour-bond" districts of special assessments.

Red Armies Gain On Wide Sectors; Finn Loan Given

Social Democrats join Finnish Civic Guard, healing breach that began in 1918.

By Edmund Stevens

Special Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

HELSINGFORS, Finland, March 1—War events in the past week have deflected attention from an event which, at a less critical juncture, might well have claimed the center of the Finnish stage.

This is the entrance of the Finnish Democrats into the Civic Guard organization.

The healing of this breach which has existed for 22 years could only have come as a result of a national emergency such as the present. It is the culminating act in the unification of the Finnish people.

The present Civic Guard organization grew out of the White Guard of 1918. It is a patriotic citizen militia which, before the war numbered approximately 120,000.

Nominally nonpolitical its whole tradition has been closely linked with the conservative Right. In 1918 the Social Democrats and the members of the Civic Guards fought on opposite sides of the barricades.

Distortions on Both Sides

In subsequent years, when the two groups had reconciled themselves to existence side by side within the framework of a democratic republic, the old animosity still smoldered.

The Civic Guardsmen looked upon all Socialists and Trade-Unionists as "Reds," while the working class organizations regarded the Civic Guards as a Fascist outfit. Actually both these characterizations were distored.

As time passed the cleavage between the small Communist minority and the moderate Democratic majority in the labor movement widened, while the Civic Guards were no more a Fascist organization than, for example, the American Legion.

During the labor troubles which developed out of the economic crisis of 1929 to 1932, the Civic Guards served indeed as a recruiting ground for the Lapua movement—named from the town of Lapua, birthplace of the movement—which, after striking out as anti-Communist pure and simple, soon developed into a full-fledged Fascist organization, whose efforts to overthrow the Democratic regime by force culminated in the abortive march on Helsingfors in February, 1932.

Reform in Place of Revolution

In the subsequent period of economic recovery, when Finland achieved its greatest prosperity, the danger to the Republic from both extremes dwindled. The Social Democratic Party, which has grown into the largest single political party in the country, had definitely repudiated revolution in favor of reform within the existing social framework.

However the Finns are slow to forget, and enmity between the working class Social Democrats and the middle class Civic Guardsmen continued long after its original causes had disappeared.

But aside from its class antecedents the hostility between the socialists and the Civic Guards was enhanced by the former's avowed pacifism. Like their comrades in other Scandinavian countries the Finnish Socialists put their faith in the League of Nations and dis-

(Continued on Page 4, Column 6)

Russians in north said to have closed path of possible Allied aid for Finns by sea.

WASHINGTON, March 1 (AP)—Jesse Jones, Federal Loan Administrator, announced today the Export-Import Bank had allocated $20,000,000 for an additional loan to Finland, had made a $15,000,000 loan to Sweden, and also had made a $10,000,000 loan to Norway.

Mr. Jones said the bank trustees acted before President Roosevelt had advised that he would sign a bill increasing the Bank's capitalization $100,000,000.

Proceeds of the loans may be used for purchases in this country only and no part of the money may be used for arms, ammunition, or implements of war as defined in the President's proclamation under the Neutrality Act. The money may be used for purchase of commercial aircraft.

MOSCOW, March 1 (AP)—The Russian Army reported today that its forces had driven to within slightly more than a mile of Viborg, strategic Finnish port on the Gulf of Finland.

A communiqué from the Leningrad military headquarters said that the Russian Army was driving on Viborg from the east and south in a developing offensive and that the nearest force had reached Ylasainio, just south of the city on Viborg Bay.

The nearest point gained by the troops driving from the east was reported to be Pero, a railway station about five miles from Viborg. Also reported occupied were Heinjoki, about 14 miles east of Viborg, and Ayrapaa, about 12 miles east of Heinjoki. All three places are on the Viborg-Valk Jaervi Railroad.

The communiqué reported that 270 more Finnish fortifications, including 66 iron and concrete forts, were taken in the advance.

The Russian Army claimed that 36 Finnish airplanes were destroyed "in airdromes and in air combats" in widespread aerial activity during the day.

In the far north, Russian occupation of Nautsi, south of Petsamo, is believed to have plugged the only available direct route by which Great Britain and France could have sent military assistance to Finland without crossing neutral Norway and Sweden.

Close to Norwegian Border

Nautsi is close to the Norwegian-Finnish border at the southern end of the corridor that gave Finland its Arctic outlet. The Russian Army's renewed attack on thinly held Finnish defenses on the Petsamo front apparently has completely cleared the narrow Arctic corridor of organized Finnish resistance.

Recently reported naval activity by the Allies in the Arctic has strengthened the view that an Allied expeditionary force might be sent to Finland by the Petsamo route. Demands in England for direct Allied aid to Finland by such influential figures as Leslie Hore-Belisha, former War Minister, coupled with appearance of Allied war craft in the Arctic, it is thought, helped stir the Russian Army to sudden action.

Meanwhile Finnish defenders struggled to hold Viborg.

A reinforced Russian Army, they said, had stepped up the pace of its onslaughts in an attempt to strike the knockout blow of its month-long drive against Finland's key city on the Karelian Isthmus. Some sources said the Russians had sent fully 19 fresh divisions, nearly 300,000 men, into the Isthmus fighting.

While the Finns struggled to stem the Russian tide on the isthmus, they coped with flames and casualties from air raids which truck many cities.

Observers said it seemed that nearly every town in Finland had suffered from yesterday's waves of Russian air attackers. The exact extent of casualties was not known.

Time after time fleets of Russian planes bombed Kouvala and the historic island town of Savonlinna, 80 miles north of Viborg.

Stiff Battle in the Air

The Russian bombings were carried out in the face of determined attacks by Finnish fighting craft. Finnish ships drove off 64 warplanes seeking to bomb Kajaani.

The Finnish high command reported that the Russian Army, entering the fourth month of its offensive, was forced to pay dearly for every inch of ground gained, while continued assaults on the eastern side of the Isthmus were said to have been repulsed with heavy losses.

Elsewhere, the Finns said Russian attacks were thrown back northeast of Lake Ladoga, in the vicinity of Pitkaranta, and that more enemy strong points were captured at Kuhmo, in Central Finland, where some Russians are encircled.

At the eastern end of the Mannerheim Line, in the Taipale area, the Russians ventured three mass attacks.

Folk Songs Inspire Finns

By a Staff Photographer

Tauno Hannikainen, Finnish Conductor

Mr. Hannikainen says the Finnish soldiers take courage from the folk songs of their ancestors.

Folk songs inspire Finns against foe: Page 13.

Republican Party Rallies Around Liberal Standard

By J. Roscoe Drummond
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, March 1—The Glenn Frank recommendations for a workable alternative to the New Deal are receiving the indorsement of all the influential elements within the Republican Party and the prospect is that these proposals, regarded by many as the most liberal the Party has ever embraced, will be written with little change into the official platform at the Philadelphia convention in June.

The most significant advocacy of the new program came today in a public statement issued by Ernest T. Weir, new Chairman of the Republican National Finance Committee and generally regarded as a spokesman of the conservative forces in the Party.

"I not only fully approve the Glenn Frank report," Mr. Weir declared, "but I did all I could many months ago to encourage the adoption of exactly that kind of a report."

Important Developments

Important political news today came also from three other fronts:

1. The candidacy of William B. Bankhead, Speaker of the House of Representatives, for the Democratic presidential nomination was announced amid an enthusiastic boom by the Alabama Congressional delegation. Thus two of President Roosevelt's Congressional lieutenants, Vice-President Garner and Speaker Bankhead, are now in the nomination race against him. Mr. Bankhead said he would not run in any of the presidential primaries and will not solicit delegates beyond those of his own State.

2. Latest public opinion polls show that while the President's national popularity as a second-term executive is now at one of the highest points it has received since his re-election, there is not now and never has been a majority of voters who favored him for a third term. These polls reflect something of the strength of the tradition against more than eight years' tenure in the White House by any President.

Martin Discounts Self

3. Representative Joseph W. Martin of Massachusetts, Republican Minority Leader in the House of Representatives, discounting his own candidacy, believes that one of the three leading contenders, Thomas E. Dewey, Senator Arthur H. Vandenberg, or Senator Robert A. Taft will be nominated. He predicts the election of a Republican president and a Republican House but holds that even a tidal wave of Republican votes in the fall would still leave a Democratic Senate.

"We need 50 more seats to gain control of the House," Mr. Martin said. "When it realized that 43 of our candidates who were defeated in 1938 polled more than 47 per cent of the total vote, and that 22 others polled between 45 and 47 per cent of the total vote, you can see that here are 65 districts to be carried with an increase of only 5 per cent in the Republican vote. The Ohio election gave us an increase of over 7 per cent, which shows that our hope of winning the next House is not mere talk."

Mr. Weir's indorsement of the Glenn Frank program was occasioned by the several criticisms which have lately been made of the appointment of the Chairman of the Board of the National Steel Corporation to head the fund-raising campaign of the Republican Party. Mr. Weir took particular exception to statements by Raymond Clapper, newspaper columnist.

Answers Columnist

"The point of your contention seems to be that my appointment as Chairman of the Republican National Finance Committee demonstrates that the Republican Party is insincere and hypocritical in promulgating the report of the Republican Program Committee," Mr. Weir wrote. "You contend this report proposed to the Republican Party a 'nobly phrased, broad-minded course, which recognized that times have changed' but, you assert, this means nothing because men of my 'class' are in control of the Party and will have 'none of this New Dealish nonsense in the Glenn Frank report.'

"Finally, you make this statement: 'I'm just sorry that a man like Mr. Weir doesn't get behind the Glenn Frank report and make the Republican Party into a live, going concern again instead of trying to keep it a dead echo of other days.'"

Weir Letter of 1938

Mr. Weir says that he studied the evolving proposals of the Republican Program Committee in all their formative stages and that he has supported from the beginning the Committee's work. He made public the following extracts from a letter he wrote to Glenn Frank in 1938:

"You are just as aware as I am that millions of people came to believe that the Republican Party was reactionary, strictly controlled by small groups of the rich and the important, and that it had entirely grown away from proper understanding of the necessities of the rank and file of people. Mr. Roosevelt and his New Dealers have, of course, preached this doctrine continuously and it is today, in these fall campaigns, their main point of attack.

"Therefore, we must tell the people what the Party stands for; and the Party must become more 'understanding' about the aims and ambitions and thoughts of the people. It must again be a party of the people and not of any special interests."

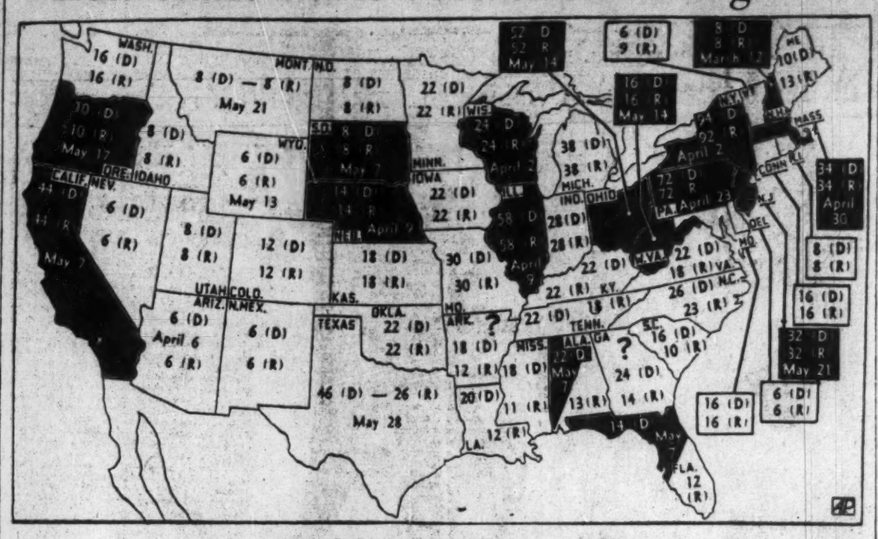
"Behind the Report"

"I am convinced from reading your statement that you have a clear understanding of all of this, and I am more hopeful than ever that you will eventually bring out a document that will be a foundation on which the rejuvenated Republican Party can stand and that will meet with the approval of the great mass of voters."

Mr. Weir declared that he is "behind the Glenn Frank report" and has "supported the principles which the report enunciates from the days when the work first started."

The Committee's program, though drawn by nonofficeholders, has won wide support among the Republican members of Congress of all shades of opinion,

How States Name Presidential Delegates


WASH. 16 (D) 16 (R)
MONT. NO. 8 (D) — 8 (R) May 21
8 (D) 8 (R)
22 (D) 22 (R)
WISC.
8 (D) 8 (R)
WYO. 6 (D) 6 (R) May 13
MINN.
IOWA 22 (D) 22 (R)
OREG. IDAHO
CALIF. NEV. 6 (D) 6 (R)
8 (D) 8 (R)
12 (D) 12 (R)
18 (D) 18 (R)
30 (D) 30 (R)
UTAH COLO. ARIZ. N.MEX.
KAS.
OKLA. 22 (D) 22 (R)
TEXAS 46 (D) — 26 (R) May 28
MO. 22 (D) 18 (R)
ARK. 18 (D) 12 (R)
LA. 20 (D) 12 (R)
MISS. 22 (D) 18 (D)
ALA. 22 (D) May
GA. 24 (D)
FLA. 12 (R)
TENN. 22 (D) 13 (R)
S.C. 16 (D) 10 (R)
N.C. 26 (D) 23 (R)
VA. 22 (D) 18 (R)
KY. 22 (R)
W.VA. 38 (D) 38 (R)
MICH. 28 (D) 28 (R)
IND. OHIO
ILL. 58 D 58 R April
PA. 72 D 72 R April 23
N.Y. 94 D 94 R April 2
52 D 52 R May 14
6 (D) 9 (R)
16 D 16 R May 14
8 D 8 R March 12
ME. 10 (D) 13 (R)
VT. N.H.
MASS. 34 (D) 34 R April 30
CONN. R.I.
N.J.
DEL.
MD.
8 (D) 8 (R)
16 (D) 16 (R)
32 D 32 R May 21
6 (D) 6 (R)
16 (D) 16 (R)

Primary and Convention Dates at a Glance

Black States hold primaries on dates shown in white figures which also designate number of delegates. White States use convention plan, comparable figures in black. States both black and white, Black, Democrats, primary; Republicans, convention. Arkansas and Georgia have not yet decided which plan to use.

Presidential Primaries Crowd War News

By the Associated Press
Washington

Significant among the political signs of the times is the fact that the presidential primary tussles are crashing Page One in mid-winter—and in competition with war news.

The front-page positions of headlines like "Dewey Enters Illinois Race," and "Farley Slate in Massachusetts," may mean that rank-and-file voters will have a chance to play an active, practical role in selecting nominees for President.

If the "average voters" do, it will be the first time that John Q. and Mary Jane Citizen have definitely participated in the presidential preliminaries on a nation-wide basis in 28 years. For it was in 1912 that the popular voice played hob with Republican primaries and gave Teddy Roosevelt's backers the courage to set up their candidate as an independent.

Before 1912, and since, the influence of the rank and file in the trial heats has been indirect, vague, inconclusive.

The reason for their impotence during the candidate-hunting phase of presidential politics lies in the fact that the democratic way of nominating and electing is unsuited to smoking out candidates for office.

It works smoothly only after the candidates have been picked and the final race is on. For instance, you can't actually draft a man who doesn't want to be drafted because, in so doing, you deprive him of the liberty to run or not to run, a liberty guaranteed by the democratic form of government.

Politicians in Control

That automatically leaves the selection of candidates to political parties, and, more especially, to the people who make a profession of running parties.

Party leaders first adopted the secret caucus system because it was already in practical use as a town council method of picking candidates. Out of the national party caucuses in Washington candidates suddenly and mysteriously appeared. Voters had no choice but to pass on the caucus selections of both parties.

About 1825, the caucus was drafted and the convention system supplanted it. In the convention, the parties were supposed to select their candidates openly. But soon the evils of the caucus appeared in the form of the "smoke-filled back room," and cliques were charged with manipulating conventions like Punch and Judy shows.

Around the turn of the century the political primary idea evolved, almost spontaneously, as a remedy for the evils in the convention system. Under the primary system, the idea was to control political parties under State laws, and make them quasi-public organizations.

Not Popular Nationally

But from the very start, the primary movement was doomed to failure as a nation-wide institution. In the first place, each State has a right to do as it pleases about political parties, and in the second place, professional politicians usually distrust gusts of popular opinion. They fought the primary idea from the word go.

The result: only 14 States, albeit the more populous ones, have presidential primaries. In three others, Arkansas, Georgia, and Alabama, the voters may have a primary if the powers that be in the parties will let them. Alabama leaders have decided to hold a primary this year. The others are making up their minds.

That means 15 States — Alabama, California, Florida, Illinois, Massachusetts, Nebraska, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Ohio, Oregon, Pennsylvania, South Dakota, West Virginia, and Wisconsin, will elect their candidates to the national conventions. However, eight of the Illinois and New York delegates are picked by party committees. The District of Columbia Democrats also elect their delegates, but the Republicans do not.

Those 15 States will have a total of 492 delegates at the 1940 Democratic convention out of 1,100 and 460 delegates to the Republican convention out of 1,000—less in each case than a majority.

Voters Preference in All

All except three of the 15—Alabama, Florida, and New York—also directly express a preference for President, in addition to electing delegates of known preference. But the delegates aren't very seriously bound by that preference.

Further more, most of the primary systems in operation are compromises between the progressive elements in the two political parties, and professional political leaders. This means that the delegates elected to vote for certain candidates in the national conventions, may not do so beyond a few ballots. It also means that the expression by the voters of a presidential preference, where it is required under state laws, is not a mandatory preference.

In other words, the delegates who are elected may not feel bound to stay with any one candidate who happens to have the approval of the voters in his party who sent them to the national convention.

Used as Testing Ground

On top of all that, the professional party leaders have adopted the practice of using the primary as a testing ground for candidates and issues, fully aware that they are not bound by any such tests. That testing practice has given rise to the belief that the primary was devised as a special tool for the professional politician. Such is not the case. Progressive elements in both parties put over the primary idea. The professional politician has merely adapted it to his uses.

In 1912, the primaries got out of bounds in the Republican pasture. They brought out a strong popular expression for Teddy Roosevelt. The reason was the fact that Roosevelt gave the Republican Party a clear-cut issue between conservatism and progressiveism. The voters indicated they were thinking in progressive terms, but these signs were ignored with disastrous results at the polls.

Similarly in 1940, the high pitch of interest in the spring primaries as reflected in the prominence of the headlines and the keen discussions everywhere by voters, is an indication that the primaries may again furnish high-powered spontaneous combustion within both parties.

Voters Know Them

Despite the fact that all the candidates in the field are traveling under liberal banners, most of them have been in public life long enough for the voters to have made up their minds about each candidate's particular shade of liberalism; i. e., whether he's straight-away, left-wing, conservative, or what-not.

If the voting in both parties in the spring primaries should establish the fact that voters in primary-holding states are all thinking either in conservative or liberal directions, then the primary vote will have an important effect on the national conventions. For party leaders these days don't ignore popular signs as they did in 1912.

Likewise, the fact that the primaries are developing into free-for-all races gives them the atmosphere of a political testing ground. In short, more than a crop of favorite sons may appear. And, although some of the more prominent candidates won't enter some of the primaries, the voting may show which candidates the voters do not want. And that's a very important item.

Republican Agricultural Committee Studying South's Major Problems

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHARLOTTE, N. C.—Delegations from practically all of the southern states will be in Charlotte March 1 and 2 when a special Republican agricultural committee holds hearings here to learn the needs of the southern farmer, according to Wilson Williams, agricultural representative of the Republican National Committee.

Mr. Williams has just arrived in Charlotte and will remain here to arrange for the various commodity hearings until the delegation of around 15 Republican members of Congress arrives.

The hearing is to be a most representative one, with sugar growers of Louisiana, citrus growers of Florida, peanut and cotton growers from all sections of the South, and various other commodity representatives planning to attend and present their problems.

It is hoped that a large number of farmers of the Carolinas will attend the conference, Mr. Williams said. The hearings are to be entirely nonpartisan, he said, and a sincere effort by the Party to learn the agricultural problems of the section.

Brownlow Jackson, in charge of Republican State headquarters, has written to all parts of the State urging attendance at the meeting.

"This committee, headed by Representative Clifford Hope, has held hearings in various parts of the country, but this is the only one to be held in the South," Mr. Williams said. "We are not making any special efforts to have anyone attend, but everyone, regardless of party, will be welcomed. This will be the largest number of Congressmen to attend any hearing."

Bible, World's 'Best Seller,' Breaks Record During 1939

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, March 1—The world's best seller, the Bible, made a new record for itself in 1939, according to the New York Bible Society, which reports that 998,652 copies of the Scriptures and Scriptural portions were distributed—this being the highest number for a like period in history. The Society's aim is to keep the Bible within reach of all people in the old city and harbor of New York. During its 130 years of existence, it has distributed 24,096,295 Bibles, Testaments and Bible portions, the annual report says.

This year's figure show an increase of 121,713 over that for 1938.

The New York World's Fair brought unusual opportunity to place and replace Bibles in the hotels here. In carrying on this service, the organization placed 7,304 Bibles in 51 hotels, bringing the total number of volumes placed in hotels since 1936 to 163,178.

A sale of 1,438 volumes of the Scriptures in Harlem, big Negro center, is reported. Distribution to needy Negroes included giving out 528 Bibles, 1,165 New Testaments and 23,628 portions during the year. Bible racks are maintained in 48 centers in Harlem.

"There is nothing in life more rewarding than the realization of the exquisite spiritual values to be found through a closer study of the Word," the report concludes, "and by doing something definite toward interesting others."

Bible in Eskimo Given by Canada To World's List

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTREAL — Translation of the Bible into Eskimo is Canada's addition to nine new Bible translations made in 1939, according to a recent report of the Upper Canada Society.

Of the 730 Bible translations circulated throughout the world, Canada requires 110 for the Dominion.

More than 147,000 copies of the Bible in 53 languages have gone overseas to troops.

$4.05 Tax Rise In Jersey City Put in Effect

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

JERSEY CITY, N. J., March 1—A tax rate increase over 1939 of $4.05 for each $1,000 of assessed valuation and the highest budget in city's history, totaling $44,315,002, confronts taxpayers here today, while in nearby Hoboken, citizens face a tax rate increase of $7.40 and a new budget totaling $4,761,676.

Increasing tax delinquencies and revised laws altering the distribution of utility gross receipts taxes were given as causes of the Jersey City budget increase and the new $53.13 tax rate for 1940 at the meeting of the City Commission which voted their approval after a brief period of criticsm, here last night.

Only three persons protested. One, John R. Longo, whose nine-month sentence for violation of the election laws in Jersey City has been under investigation by the United States Department of Justice, cynically recommended that the salary of Mayor Frank Hague be increased. Mayor Hague, whose salry is $8,000, is vacationing in Florida.

"Out of two months a year that Mayor Hague spends in Jersey City he works so hard that he is tired," said Mr. Longo. "We find him in Miami and Havana and other parts of the globe. His salary is less than that of other city officials. I am sure that if his salary was increased he could commute more often between Florida and Jersey City—perhaps even find strength and time to attend such important hearings as this."

Declaring that property owners could not pay taxes unless they raised rents and that higher rents were out of the question, Mrs. Patrick Mullen, of 162 Neptune Avenue, called on other women present at the hearing to protest, but her plea brought no reaction.

At the Hoboken hearing, Fred W. Muller, of 848 Castle Point Terrace, was the sole objector, protesting that he paid $843 in taxes on two pieces of property in 1939, but that, although 75 per cent rented, they brought in only $122 rent.

Dewey Booked For Farm Talk

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, March 1—Thomas E. Dewey, candidate for the Republican nomination for President, will head West on March 4 for Lincoln, Neb., where he will deliver a campaign speech on Wednesday, March 6, his headquarters here announce.

Appearing under the auspices of the Nebraska Founders' Day organization, a Republican body dedicated to the preservation of American principles of government and the patrotic observance of State Day, Mr. Dewey will discuss farm problems.

The speech will be broadcast over the NBC Blue Network from 8:30 to 9 p. m. Central Standard Time. Lloyd Kain, of Lexington, Neb., is President of the Founders' Day and chairman of the committee making arrangements for Mr. Dewey's reception. Mr. Dewey has been entered in the Nebraska Presidential primary.

Virginia Glee Club Giving N. Y. Concert

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHARLOTTESVILLE, Va., March 1—Fifty members of the University of Virginia Glee Club will be heard in New York City today in a concert at the Plaza Hotel, and in a radio program in the afternoon over the Columbia Broadcasting System.

The concert which is under the spensorship of the Virginians will be followed by a dance in the Glee Club's honor. The Virginians sponsored a similar program three year ago.

This year has been particularly active musically with the singers, several concerts having been given. The last of these was a surprise presentation when at the concert of the Don Cossack Chorus at the University Serge Jaroff, Director of the Russian singers, asked permission to conduct the Glee Club in singing Hospodi Pomiloi, a well-known Russian composition.

Each year the Glee Club arranges several joint recitals with women's colleges. Among those this year will be one with the Sweetbriar Glee Club and one with the Farmville State Teachers' College Glee Club. Randolph-Macon Women's College, Hollins College and the Norfolk Chapter of the University of Virginia Alumni Association will also be hosts to the group.

Williamsburg to Spend $3,000,000 During '40

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RICHMOND, Va. — Total expenditure of nearly $3,000,000 is planned this year under the budget of Colonial Williamsburg, Inc., in the restoration of this ancient Virginia capital to its colonial appearance, Kenneth Chorley, President, announced at the annual meeting of the Williamsburg Chamber of Commerce.

Mr. Chorley said about $2,000,000 will be expended in actual construction under tentative plans of the restoration. Details have not been announced pending final approval of the 1940 construction program by the board. It was exexpected, however, that the cost of a tunnel under the city, which is to be built as a means of alleviating traffic congestion, will be included in the budget.

Rift Over Census Laid To a Misplaced Comma

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Feb. 29 — A misplaced comma was blamed today for much of the present uproar over census "snooping."

Dr. Willard L. Thorp, economic advisor to the Secretary of Commerce, told a Senate subcommittee considering elimination of income questions from the 1940 census schedule he believed the public realized it did not have to report the amount of "money, wages or salary" received, but only the amount of money wages or salary.

Most of the complaints against the census, Dr. Thorp maintained, are coming from wealthy persons who resent being forced to disclose amounts of income received from stocks, annuities, real estate, and other investments.

The lower third, in whose incomes the Government is most interested, do not object to furnishing information as to their wages, he held.

Backed by C. I. O.

Dr. Thorp's contention was strengthened by testimony of Ralph Hetzel, director of the unemployment division of the Congress of Industrial Organizations, who said the C. I. O. strongly supports census questions on income, as essential background for social legislation.

Pointing out that the census enumerator will ask for no information as to income from business or professional enterprise, interest, dividends, rent or any other non-wage source, Dr. Thorp indicated that Senator Charles W. Tobey (R) of New Hampshire sponsor of the Senate resolution had misled a radio audience.

"It is easy to omit commas on the radio," Dr. Thorp commented.

He told the committee he saw no way of measuring unemployment in the United States today without income statistics, and expressed anxiety lest the present attacks have the effect of discrediting the results of the 1940 census.

Cannot Allow Debates

Estimating that it will take only eight minutes for a householder to answer all the questions on the census schedule, Dr. Thorp admitted, "Of course, if the enumerator has to stop and discuss the bill of rights everywhere he goes, he won't finish in that time."

"Up in my state, he won't get inside the front door in eight minutes," commented Senator Wallace H. White, (R) of Maine.

Dr. Thorp argued that while questions on income were not specifically authorized by the 1929 census law under which the Census Bureau still operates, Congress in 1937 recognized the necessity of income questions in connection with the Biggers special unemployment census.

Clear Stand on World Issues Recommended to 26 Churches

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, March 1—A series of clear-cut recommendations on vital phases of the world situation go to 26 communions in the Nation for indorsement today following their adoption by a study conference of 300 religious leaders here this week.

The recommendations are premised on what the reports of various seminars call a practical application of the tenets that man's supreme loyalty during war and peace is to his Christian conscience; that war never will settle disputes, and that the world church movement to promote Christian fellowship, as the only surviving international movement today, has a vital role in world affairs.

Asks Negtiated Peace

The conference urged immediate collaboration by the United States and other neutrals for a negotiated peace, "consistent with a just and fundamental settlement of the problems of Europe," holding that such a move was timely, and imperative.

It advocated further that the neutral nations set up a permanent body for "conference and conciliation" looking toward an international system of Government.

Other measures recommended by the plenary session were:

1. Appointment of a Congressional committee to consider the question of defense in relation to foreign policy, since "it is not the function of the Army or Navy to formulate foreign policy."

2. A more liberal immigration policy for the admission of refugees to this country.

3. The extension of the "moral embargo" on Japan to include octane gas, crude oil, trucks, scrap iron, and other war materials which she uses to fight China, simultaneous with offers by the Washington Administration to renew the trade treaty with Japan on a modified basis.

4. Official recognition of the rights of conscientious objectors and the setting up by the Government of a "civilian authority" under which they could be employed in "alternative service" during times of war.

The conference went on record against such movements as the Christian Front, the Christian Crusaders, and the Christian Mobilizers, and took up the subject of anti-Semitism.

Deal With Anti-Semitism

"We urge the churches, in the presence of growing anti-Semitism, to promote good will and co-operation with our Jewish fellow citizens," the statement said, urging local churches throughout the country to "give powerful thought and take concrete action in dealing with the causes, consequences, and cure of anti-Semitism."

"The wave of anti-Semitism that engulfs Europe and the rising tide of anti-Jewish prejudice in America today," the report continued, "are contrary to the mind of Christ and constitute a direct challenge to the local Christian communities of America."

The conference was called by the Federal Council of Churches of Christ in America and the Foreign Missions Conference to formulate a Christian course of action based on sound moral, political, and economic foundations.

Dr. George Buttrick, President of the Federal Council, said at the final session here:

"We of America have a peculiar mission in the world. We are the only land where Poles, Germans, British, and Italians live together under one flag. With the rest of the world we have reached the end of an age. Our place is strategic. We can reconcile because those who fight in Europe as foes, live here as friends. Meanwhile we can shape and mold a new and better age.

"We should keep peace, but from high motives. It were better to die in carnage, pleading for combatants, than live in comfort to save our own skins."

Need to Drop Isolation

Urging action by the United States to hasten world peace, a statement adopted at the plenary session said:

"We are forced by present circumstances to point out the imperative necessity for the recognition that every day that hostilities continue brings nearer the threat of doom of civilization through active prosecution of unrestricted warfare which spares neither combatants nor civilians, and which engulfs women and children and the aged as well as the prime of youth and manhood."

The statement declared, however, that renunciation of economic and political isolation by the United States and its collaboration with other nations to form a world government was essential for a lasting peace.

Domestic and foreign policies cannot be separated, the report declared, adding that "any comprehensive program for peace must contain a synthesis of both."

"We are convinced that a constructive, creative foreign policy can stem only from a domestic policy which is firmly rooted in democracy and which provides for adequate social security," the report continued. "It must now be clear that no nation has a right to be a law unto itself, or the sole judge of its own course."

Must Alleviate Injustice

The report declared that a system of world government to be successful must alleviate economic injustice, "the breeder of war," and that reparations, embargoes, trade and currency restrictions, quotas and tariffs, are "instruments of war," no less than guns and gases, and must be renounced, to "secure international good will and peace with justice."

Prefacing the report to the plenary session on the Church and the conscientious objector in wartime, Dr. Merrill F. Clark said the question whether a Christian ought to be a conscientious objector had not been taken up, but that the problem of the role the Church should play was the sole consideration in view of the fact that there were conscientious objectors in all denominations today.

The report was adopted with three main recommendations as follows:

1. That the Government be asked to set up a civilian authority to supervise the work of conscientious objectors in times of war.

2. That the Federal Council of Churches take the initiative in setting up a committee to study channels of usefulness for conscientious objectors.

3. That denominations and local parishes set up machinery for registration of all their followers who find it against their own conscience to fight in the event of war.

Dr. Clark said that many groups had already begun this to save their parishioners from the appearance of evading the draft in the event that war was declared.

Promotion of the ecumenical movement (World Fellowship of Churches) was stressed as the best way the Church could work for peace by Dr. Theodore A. Green, who presented the report on the world Church movement. Asserting that the fellowship of Christians 'transcends nations, races, and classes," the report said:

"Nations, no less than individuals, subsist under the governance of God; they are subject to moral law. We believe that the Christian gospel and the Christian way of life are the answers to the world's desperate need in the area of international conflict."

Warning against degeneration of prayer "into a means of national propaganda," the report added:

"While we may not forget our sense of solidarity with our own people and our respective nations, preaching must not seek to create hatred of other nations, but to cultivate good will toward all, not only to those within but also to those without the Christian fellowship. War should not be presented as a holy crusade."

A definitive program to foster the spirit of friendship among churches of all nations through the World Council of Churches, initiated in The Netherlands about a year and a half ago, was included in the report.

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Behind the Headlines

Two conferences, one on war aims, the other on peace aims, advocated by British author.

Harold Nicolson, British diplomatist and author, thinks there should be two peace conferences after the war. The first should deal with war aims and the second with peace aims. The first should be a conference of belligerents only, and should make such territorial and other arrangements as would guarantee the security of Great Britain and France—assuming that they are the victors—from future attacks; the second conference would include neutrals and would be designed to establish some permanent machinery for the maintenance of world peace. Mr. Nicolson explains the whole scheme in an article in the New Republic.

If the United States is still a nonbelligerent when the war ends, it would not participate in the first conference, but would, of course, have a leading role in the second.

Such a plan has much to recommend it both to Europeans and Americans. If the United States does not take part in the war, Europeans do not want it meddling with the treaty that ends the war, and Americans would probably be glad to keep hands off. The United States never did sign the Versailles Treaty.

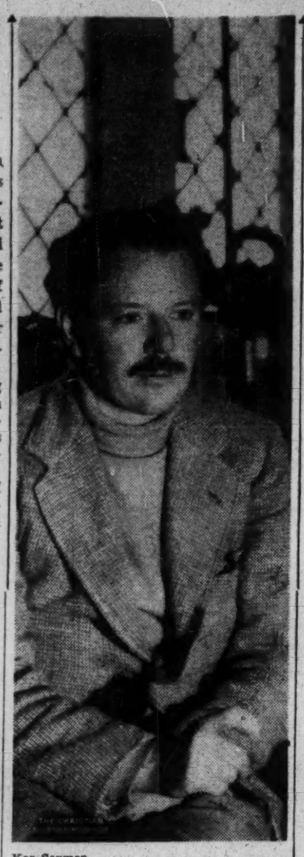
But Americans are interested in world peace, and it is unattainable without their co-operation. If the League of Nations Covenant had been tied to the Versailles Treaty, they might have signed it.

Mr. Nicolson's plan for a "double-barreled" peace conference seems to make a useful distinction betwen war aims and peace aims.

Arms-Maker Ethics

Now, as in the World War, Germans are selling France the coke it needs to make steel for armaments, and Frenchmen are selling Germany the iron it needs to make steel for its big guns.

War does not keep the "heavy industries" of the two belligerents from exchanging materials of war under the very shadow of the Siegfried and Maginot Lines.



Ker-Seymer

Harold Nicolson

For Two-Way Peace

Frank C. Hanighen tells how the arrangement works, in an article in March Harper's.

We recall that Clarence Streit, now widely known as the author of "Union Now," and a leading champion of the proposal to form a federal union of democracies, pointed out a similar incongruity in the World War.

In a little book entitled, "Where Iron Is, There Is the Fatherland," he explained how, apparently by mutual agreement between the French and German Governments and General Staff, fighting was kept out of the territories where hostilities would have destroyed the mines and foundries that were keeping both their armies equipped.

German coke sold France to make steel for arms gives a picture of war incongruities.

Exchange of these much-needed commodities is now being carried on through neutral Luxembourg and Belgium. It is even said that these countries may be permitted to maintain their neutrality principally because their belligerent neighbors find it convenient to have a neutral territory through which to carry on their trade in coke and iron.

Our Own Censors

Here is a plea for censorship—but of a different kind that the word usually implies.

This is no defense of the practice of keeping from the citizens of a country the facts about their national affairs. It is no defense of false propaganda, which is the corollary of censorship.

It is merely a plea for individual censorship, for intelligent evaluation of news and information and rejection of the false and harmful.

A censor, in the early days of the Romans, was a census taker. In those days it was his duty not, as in the United States today, to ask dozens of questions and find out all about you and your ancestors, but merely find out how many persons there were in a given territory, and how much they should be taxed.

Because he was primarily concerned with taxation, his function was to determine the value of estates. In this way he became, presumably, an expert at assessing values. Eventually the title was applied to a Roman official whose duty it was to assess not only material, but moral values, and who thus became the overseer of the public morals and conduct.

A great many specialized meanings have attached themselves to the word "censor" in the intervening centuries, but in the root meaning there is a challenge to you and me.

We can and should be censors, our own censors. We should carefully assess the true value of the news and information that comes to us in an age when communications have been developed far beyond the power of the ancient Romans to imagine.

Rex Miller

Scarlett and Mr. Chips Win

Miss Vivien Leigh as Scarlett

These two British film stars received Hollywood's top honors when they were awarded the prized "Oscars" for the best performances of the year, Miss Leigh in "Gone With the Wind" and Mr. Donat in "Goodbye, Mr. Chips."

Robert Donat as Mr. Chipping

Financing Stalls Chicago Speed Roads

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—City and county planners have secured aldermanic approval for a vast superhighway program for Chicago. But just before they received the official "go" signal, the financing of the high-speed thoroughfares—elevated or depressed—was thrown into the discard by a decision of the Illinois Supreme Court. In consequence, Chicagoans have an elaborate scheme for some $210,000,000 worth of non-stop roads, and no money in pocket to hire the job done. The next step, therefore, is to find a way to meet the objections of the court.

Arrangements voted by the last Legislature would have paid the bill for construction out of gasoline tax warrants, based on collections anticipated for the next 20 years. But the Supreme Court held that the lawbaking body could not make the State responsible for a debt of that nature without putting the question before the people. A referendum in the November election is accordingly being considered; though the matter is not a simple one, and a great deal of work is seen to lie ahead.

An outline was prepared in the office of Phillip Harrington, Commissioner of Subways and Superhighways for Chicago, in co-operation with County highway authorities, which has the support of the Chicago Regional Planning Association. It is not without its critics, however, among the most vocal of them being the Chicago Motor Club, which looks with disfavor on the location of the first project, the Congress Street development, and thinks the whole plan laid out on too grandiose a scale. Political considerations, it charges, have influenced location of certain routes.

On the other hand, some experts defend the program, pointing out that there is bound to be difference of opinion over the best routes, as well as over whether they should be depressed or elevated. The plan, they say, has been worked out with a consideration for its effect on property values and city neighborhoods.

First unit in the plan is the development of a superhighway in Congress Street, an existing West Side thoroughfare, which, if depressed, as the plan recommends, would link the Lake Front with Oak Park and other West Side suburbs. Next comes the Northwest Superhighway, reaching from the Lake Front just north of the down-town district to a much traveled country road leading out from a northwest corner of the city.

For the North Side suburbs, there would be built a link to connect the present Outer Drive, a Lake Front superhighway which ends at Foster Avenue, with the City limits. For South Siders and motorists headed for the Gary Steel district, there would be an extension of the Outer Drive on the South Side with Seventy-ninth Street and Indianapolis Boulevard, and a route connecting the Northwest Superhighway with Ninety-fifth Street, via Wells and Franklin Streets. There would also be two cross-town connections. Such a plan, of course, would take years to complete, but it is designed to make possible the carrying out of one part at a time.

Next immediate step is to get approval of the Illinois Department of Public Works. Then comes the task of finding a way to provide the needed millions through financing methods that will stand up in court. After that, is foreseen the equally demanding task of finding a place to park the additional automobiles that the superhighways will bring into town.

Headlines Outline Problem Of Putting Capital to Work

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON—Headlines in a farm belt weekly journal and in a financiers' and brokers' daily handbook, tell, in different ways, the story of the basic economic difficulty confronting the Nation.

The first headine appeared on the front page of the Wall Street Journal of Feb. 20, 1940. It read:

New Capital Needed to Create Jobs

Major Investment Revival Required To Restore US Industrial Machine

Expansion to place 4,500,000 Idle Workers Would Mean $20,000,000,000 Financing.

The other front-page headline was on Capper's Weekly, printed at Topeka, Kansas, this week. It read:

Nearly Seventy Billions Lying Idle in U.S.A. Banks

Three American Banks Have Deposits Of More Than Two Billion Dollars Each—Loans to Government Interest.

And there, declare economists, is the fundamental problem of the times, how to entice idle capital to go back to work! How to do this splits the New Deal philosophy squarely from the orthodox economic philosophy, which has had its latest exemplification in the report to the Republican National Committee by the Program Committee headed by Dr. Glenn Frank this week.

All sides agree that there is vast idle money today and that the United States is in the midst of a transition period. But how to put the money to work and meet the problem is viewed differently.

1. The New Deal view—Pending the birth of some great new industry comparable to the railroads in the 60's and the automobile in 1900, and in view of the drop of population expansion and the end of the frontier, the Government must pump more money into the economic structure to replace private industry.

An example of the kind of thing proposed is the TVA, with development of big new electrical industries in the Tennessee Valley and rural electrification. The private profit motive must be supplemented it is maintained by Federal investment, pending the emergence of great new industries, if unemployment is to be conquered.

2. Glenn Frank - Republican school—

Agreeing to the transition theory, and the need to set idle capital to work, this counter-philosophy condemns the New Deal approach as "defeatist," and declares that if government removes its hand business confidence will be restored, and the situation will right itself by private initiative. The Government should encourage private industry by budget balancing, tax reduction and elimination of Federal competition, it is held, in order to bring idle capital out of hiding. The profit motive, it is declared, is a sure self-starter if the government will not meddle but cooperate. New industries will arise in the future as they have sprung up in the past; and forces that have rescued the United States in every past depression will do so automatically again if government aid is forthcoming.

These are the two rival approaches to a basic economic problem of America as it faces a presidential election presented in miniature and dramatized by newspaper headlines, thousands of miles apart.

Arnold Dolmetsch

LONDON, Feb. 29 (AP)—Arnold Dolmetsch, who passed on today, was widely known for his concerts in the United States and for his lectures at Harvard University. At Haslemere, Surrey, he maintained a workshop for making harpsichords, clavichords, and other instruments, and gave concerts of old music on the instruments for which it was written. He sponsored an annual festival of old music of all nationalities at Haslemere during the last two weeks of July.

His publications included the interpretation of the music of the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries.

Rural Schools In Georgia To Benefit in Plan

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CARROLLTON, Ga.—A plan by which Georgia's program of rural-teacher training will be realized on a State-wide scope was consummated in an announcement of a half million dollar gift for that purpose from the Julian Rosenwald Fund.

Dr. Edwin R. Embree, President of the Fund, explained that this is the largest single appropriation for rural-teacher training in any State, and that it is, essentially, an experiment in rural education. Dr. Embree stated further that Georgia's adoption of a program equalizing rural teachers' salaries had largely influenced the Fund's action in making the money available to Georgia for the experiment.

Since, by the terms of the gift, one half must be devoted to training of Negroes, the program will be concentrated around two institutions, the West Georgia Teachers' College, at Carrollton, in northeast Georgia, and the Fort Valley State College for Negroes, in the central part of the State.

Three-Year Course

Rural community work, which has been developed extensively at Carrollton, in recent years, will be greatly enriched by this benefaction, since its two-year teacher-training course will be expanded to a three-year course, to open next year.

This expanded teacher-training activity is made possible solely as a result of the Rosenwald benefaction. By concentrating rural teacher training activity at this point students may transfer to the college from any other institution and come under the benefits of the unique training facilities the new course will offer.

A great deal of background has already been laid at Carrollton for the expansion since, during recent years, rural community experimental programs of the region have centered in the college and been under the guidance of its faculty.

Several specialists in this field who have been developed at the college have already received fellowship recognition, and a materials and teaching aids bureau has been developed which rural teachers can use in their work and to which they can refer for guidance in developing improved programs.

Expansion at Fort Valley

The activity to be carried on for Negroes at Fort Valley State College will be spread over seven years—the first of which is already under way, structurally at least. This institution has made notable progress in the field of rural work with its race.

Aproximately $100,000 of the total gift has not yet been allocated, but it is expected that it will be devoted to training in special supervision and administrative functions, probably by the University of Georgia.

Continuation of the program setup beyond the seven-year period provided by the grant will be contingent upon State provision of adequate funds for it and funds to maintain the University System at a level which would require a constantly growing supply of adequately trained supervisors.

'North Pole' in Wisconsin To Help Postal Receipts

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Post-office Department, always interested in cold cash, decided March 1 to place North Pole in Wisconsin.

It decreed that, effective July 1, the Dodge County town of Marshville shall hereafter be called North Pole.

'Wind' Sweeps Hollywood For 8 of 16 Prized Awards

HOLLYWOOD, Calif., March 1 (AP)—A big wind swept through the Ambassador Hotel last night, and carried with it most of the prized annual awards of the Academy of Motion Picture Arts and Sciences.

It was "Gone With the Wind," the motion picturization of Margaret Mitchell's best seller of the Old South.

"Gone With the Wind" captured eight of a possible 16 prizes, including the best production, and two special awards.

Its feminine star, Vivien (Scarlett) Leigh, walked off with the palm as the best actress. Only blank space in the list of major awards was Clark Gable's failure to take the male prize.

That went to Robert Donat, for "Goodbye, Mr. Chips." It gave English stars the two major acting plums Hollywood can offer—chosen by a vote of the industry, from the biggest producer to the lowliest "grip."

Presentation of the "Oscars," as the gold statuettes are known, took place at the film colony's swankiest party of the year. Everybody who is anybody attends. This years was no exception.

"Gone With the Wind's" accomplishments included the following first place winners:

Victor Fleming for its direction.

Hattie McDaniel, negro mammy, as the best actress in a supporting role.

The late Sidney Howard for the screen play.

Lyle Wheeler for its art direction.

Hal Kern and James Newcom for its editing.

Ernest Haller for its color.

Special awards went to David O. Selznick, its producer and head of Selznick International Studio, and to William Cameron Menzies for special color effects.

Other selections:

Best performance by a supporting actor: Thomas Mitchell in "Stagecoach" (Walter Wanger).

Best original motion picture story: "Mr. Smith Goes to Washington," by Lewis R. Foster.

Best sound recording: Bernard B. Brown for "When Tomorrow Comes" (Universal).

Best black-and-white photography: Gregg Toland in "Wuthering Heights" (Samuel Goldwyn).

Best original score: Herbert Stothart for "The Wizard of Oz."

Best scoring: Walter Wanger, Richard Hageman, Frank Harling, John Leopold, and Leo Shuken for "Stagecoach."

Best song: "Over the Rainbow" from "The Wizard of Oz," written by E. Y. Harburg and Harold Arlen.

Best cartoon: Walt Disney's "The Ugly Duckling."

Best one-reel short: Warner Brothers' "Sons of Liberty."

"Gone With the Wind's" sweep was the greatest since "It Happened One Night," with Clark Gable and Claudette Colbert as stars and Frank Carpra directing, won the production, acting, and directorial "Oscars."

Georgians Search Records For Reminders of Poet Lanier

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MACON, Ga.—The name of Sidney Lanier rings ever more loudly at the portals of the Hall of Fame, due to widespread honor given his memory and his works in recent days. There have been speeches, memorial sermons, and two Nation-wide radiocasts, one from the North, the other from the South.

Ted Malone in an NBC broadcast from Lanier's birthplace here, discussed his work, illustrating with five representative verse pictures and extracts from other writings. Subsequently, "Cheerio," arranger of "musical mosaics" for radio, paid tribute to the poet's anniversary with "The Symphony," stanzas against a background of love songs and Georgia's own "Mightly Lak' a Rose."

Throughout Georgia an effort is being made to bring together notes which must, ultimately, roll up into a large accumulation. This effort has sprung from a number of unrelated inspirations which are now urging recognition in a voice that will not be denied. In all these years, mementoes have been preserved that enshrine his memory. Neighbors, of the Nacoochee region, point to still existing traces of a small cabin where, it was said, the poet used to come to sit and write, near a particularly bright spot of flashing water. Road improvements in the marsh country of Glynn have been so diverted as to spare the oak tree under which he wrote what is perhaps his best known outpouring, "Marshes of Glynn."

Throughout the State one encounters pictures, statues and memorabilia of Lanier, one of the most striking of which is a classic grove and bust in Atlanta's principal park. It will perhaps add little to the tribute Georgians pay Lanier's memory that it be confirmed by his inclusion in the Hall of Fame; for among them he occupies a place which, in the 59 years since his passing, has needed neither defender nor promoter. Students assert that the greatest result that could come from such recognition would be an awakened national appreciation of the pure quality of thought which found expression in his verse. His words indicate that his vision was of the full light:

I fear not the thing to be done;
I am strong with the strength
of my lord, the Sun:
How dark, how dark soever the
race that must needs be run,
I am lit with the Sun.

U. S. Ambassador and Mexican Official See Alike on Policy

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MEXICO, D. F.—Parallel points of view on the role of the United States citizen abroad were expressed by United States Ambassador Josephus Daniels and Mexico's Undersecretary for Foreign Affairs Ramon Beteta at the opening of the Conference of United States Consuls and Diplomats held in Mexico City.

Mr. Daniels told the members of his staff and the consuls from all parts of Mexico that, as diplomats, each should be "in some sense a replica of Uncle Sam, that self-respecting, unassuming gentleman who asks nothing for himself nor his nations which he is not ready to grant to others." He then defined the character of Uncle Sam as follows:

"He is the incarnation of doctrines for which the drifting world stands in sore need, and that need is humanity and democracy. . . . Uncle Sam leads him own life. . . . He discarded primogeniture and the privileges that accompanied the dogma that the oldest son possesses some superior right over the younger children of the family. . . . He separated Church from State and simultaneously introduced and insisted upon freedom of speech, freedom of the press, freedom of assembly and other priceless heritages transmitted to us in the Bill of Rights.

Recognizes Rights of Others

"While upholding his own rights and his own dignity, Uncle Sam holds that all others are entitled to the good things, in the material and spiritual world, which he demands for himself. . . . Uncle Sam patterns his attitude toward mankind on the practice of the Good Samaritan, the prototype of the Good Neighbor. The Good Samaritan saw no distinction in society that justified remaining aloof or thinking one race was so superior to another as to justify patronage. The Good Neighbor carries no Big Stick, affects no attitude of the Big Brother, but regards all men as neighbors and all nations as equals."

While zealously maintaining this spirit of independence and noninterference in the domestic affairs of others, United States diplomats in Mexico have had a busy time since the outbreak of the war, said Mr. Daniels. They have had "to be alert and viligant to do their part in upholding the letter and the spirit of the Panama Declaration and the neutrality laws of the United States. When part of the world is on fire, our first duty is to detect any spark which might result in our involvement—to keep watch for the first evidence of propaganda, alien organization, sabotage, or the use of the land or the sea by warring nations to the detriment of this continent."

Señor Beteta, as spokesman for Mexico's Ministry for Foreign Affairs, defined the consuls' mission as twofold, that of protecting the interests of United States citizens and of developing trade. Unfortunately, he said, these have often been conflicting responsibilities.

Finds Policy a Poor One

Many foreigners, he said, look upon Mexico as an economic colony and attempt to keep her standard of living low in order to reap big profits. This is a mistaken policy for the lower the standard of living here the less goods are bought. He then cited the conflict with the foreign oil companies which has seriously decreased United States exports to Mexico.

"While the foreign ministers of the American countries meet and try to keep the continent at peace with itself and with the world, and attempt to increase trade through the foundation of a Pan-American bank, the oil companies oppose such moves and try to create hatred and division between the peoples and the governments of the United States and Mexico," said Señor Beteta. "They must realize that they have only one right, which is to expect prompt, adequate and effective compensation, which the Mexican Government has declared itself willing and eager to pay."

When the day comes that the companies are willing to accept the principle of compensation "it will be easy to find ways and means of guaranteeing that compensation," said the Undersecretary. From that date, he forecast, foreign capital will return to Mexico, but in a different spirit.

Colony and Country

This he defined as one realizing that no American country is the economic or political colony of another. Then capital will come to exploit the natural resources and not the people. It will come to cooperate with Mexican labor and raise its standards of living in order that Mexicans may buy more United States goods.

"Only then will the American continent be a New Continent in the real sense. New in the belief and acceptance that all people are created equal and that American governments treat each other as sovereign nations."

This point of view, coinciding with that of Mr. Daniels who said that Uncle Sam believes all others are enlisted to the same good things, in the material and spiritual world, that he demands for himself, revealed the underlying harmony in relations between the United States and Mexico—a harmony which has been maintained despite the friction engendered by the oil conflict and the often irresponsible actions of public men of both nations who have failed to grasp the essential principles of Good Neighborism as upheld by the two governments.

Chicago Union Head Ruled Out as 'Judge'

SAN FRANCISCO (AP)—George Scalese, Chicago labor leader, was prohibited by a court decision Feb. 29 from sitting in judgment on two local officers who accused him of ruling his union by coercion.

Mr. Scalese heads the building service employes union of the American Federation of Labor. Local officers charged in Superior Court that he and other members of the Executive Board were unfit to try three San Francisco union officers on charges of irregularities.

Superior Judge I. M. Golden ruled to throw the case into the hands of the union for hearing, but disqualified Mr. Scalese and Thomas Burke, Vice-President, from participation in the hearing of charges against Charles Hardy, Sr., and Mr. Hardy's two sons. The elder Hardy is President of the San Francisco local.

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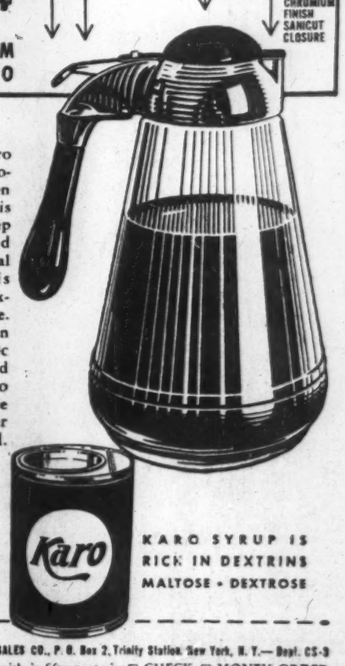
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Welles Listens—Hears Little Peace

By Mallory Browne
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BERLIN, March 1—After a two and a half hour talk with Foreign Minister Joachim von Ribbentrop today Undersecretary of State Sumner Welles approached the climax of his European "peace tour"—his meeting with Reichsführer Hitler—without even the slightest sign being visible here that the Nazi eagle is prepared to change its war plumage for the feathers of the dove.

President Roosevelt's "listener at large" described his conversation with the German Foreign Minister as "extremely interesting," but the impression here on the eve of his talk with Herr Hitler tomorrow is that far from contemplating peace, the Nazi Government is putting the finishing touches on plans for a high-powered spring offensive.

As in Rome, Mr. Welles, when he received the press after his lengthy conference with Herr von Ribbentrop, recalled his original instructions which were to keep all he said and heard strictly confidential and report it only to President Roosevelt and Secretary of State Cordell Hull. There was nothing to confirm the persistent reports here that the question of returning an American Ambassador to Berlin was one of the main topics to be discussed.

The arrival of Mr. Welles in Germany was marked neither by official red carpets, flowers, palms, and such pomp as in Naples and Rome nor by the spontaneous cheering throng as in Switzerland. At the frontier a Chief of the Protocol welcomed Mr. Welles, and a special car was attached to the train, a luxurious parlor car of the same type used by other high German officials.

At the station in Berlin a large delegation from the Wilhelmstrasse, including more protocol officials, greeted the American mission with polite cordiality. There were no crowds at the station as the German press today carried only a brief notice of the expected arrival of Mr. Welles. The usual battery of photographers and newsreel cameramen were on hand, however.

On the train from the Swiss frontier to Berlin there was little to indicate that Mr. Welles and his party had left the neutral portion of his itinerary behind, and was now in belligerent territory, except that the trains were carefully blacked out at 6 p. m., and on the station platform there were small groups of soldiers obviously on leave. One surprise was that "the blackshirts" or SS men who examined passports had discarded their ominous black uniforms for a pale green wartime costume.

On the diner attached to the train an excellent chicken dinner was provided for the press, while an elaborate banquet was served to Mr. Welles and the other delegates in their private car. The only essential difference was that the members of the mission had butter while the newspapermen had not. This, and the absence of soap in the Pullman car, was the only indication of any shortage of essential materials encountered so far. Obviously, however, the American party was enjoying exceptional treatment.

It struck me as significant that the first question of the first German to speak to me on the train after reaching the Reich said: "Is Mr. Welles going to bring us peace?"

But although he hoped this would be the case it was only too clear he did not believe it would.

"All of us want peace," he said. "In fact, I am sure all the peoples in Europe today want peace."

He was sorry to say, however, that Prime Minister Neville Chamberlain's recent speech showed no progress toward peace. When I mildly suggested that the same might be said of Herr Hitler's speech at the same time, he laughingly agreed, but made it clear he thought it was up to Mr. Chamberlain to make any concessions.

I found him convinced that "the war would start in the west," as he put it, this spring, probably in April, and he expected it to be mainly in the air and on sea. I was struck by his saying that time was not on the side of Germany—it was interesting to see that this was felt to be the case inside the Reich as well as outside.

Obviously this casual conversation represents only one German's view, but my impression so far is that there is no reason to believe it untypical. He was, of course, convinced and confident that Germany would win, but admitted that probably the other side was equally confident. He based his confidence chiefly on the overwhelming superiority which he believes the German airforce has.

Turning from the man in the street to the men in the Foreign Office, the fact that Mr. Welles went at once to see Herr von Ribbentrop and talked to him for more than two hours is taken here to indicate that the same speedy schedule is to be followed here as in Rome, bringing Mr. Welles visit to a close in two or three days. It is believed here that Mr. Welles will also see Field Marshal Göring before leaving.

German War Aims Restated in Press

By the Associated Press

Berlin, March 1

A restatement of German war aims—security for the Reich's "lebensraum" (living space)—was made by Karl Megerle, semi-official spokesman for the Foreign Office, in a double-column, front-page editorial in his Berliner Börsenzeitung yesterday.

He declared that Germany, as a great Power, "is responsible" for "that middle European region in which German people for many centuries conducted constructive economic, cultural, civilizing activity."

There, he said, Germany desires to work without interference and will never permit "political combinations to arise which are directed against itself."

$20,000,000 Loan to Finns Boosts Hope of Defenders

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Feb. 29—Action by Congress in approving a $20,000,000 loan to Finland was characterized by Finnish leaders here today as better for their cause than an Arctic blizzard. It brought new hope to them and a big slice of material assistance they so urgently need while Russian forces are hammering the Mannerheim Line.

While the loan is restricted to purchase of nonmilitary supplies, and will be used for this purpose alone, there is nothing to prevent the Finns from adopting a system of barter—selling such of these supplies as they do not immediately need and applying the proceeds where their requirements are most urgent. This is in the field of armament.

This action by Congress has been anticipated for weeks in high Finnish and financial quarters here. It follows futile efforts by the Finnish representatives to get a private loan in Wall Street.

While the most important bankers in New York were friendly to the Finns and hoped to see the Helsingfors Government successfully defend its country's independence, they declared they could not recommend any Scandinavian loan to their clients on an investment basis. Any loan that might be arranged for Finland would, therefore, have to be out of sympathy for the Finnish cause. It is on this basis that the Export-Import Bank credit is viewed here.

The Finnish Relief, Fund, Inc., headed by Herbert Hoover, is intensifying its drive for funds for the Finns in an effort to supplement the Government loan at this crucial time. Mr. Hoover will transmit to Helsingfors any contribution earmarked for any particular purpose. He has made it clear that funds for military aid to Finland come within this category.

North Carolina Oceanside Ponies Blamed for Vegetation Scarcity

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHARLOTTE, N. C.—Along the sandbanks that skirt the coast of North Carolina are a thousand small, wild horses, known as "banker ponies."

Pony pennings held two or three times a summer attract numerous visitors. For they form this State's chief representations of the more famous western rodeos.

Although the ponies run wild across the sand dunes, they all have owners, and it is the attempt to brand the young colts that occasions the periodic roundup. Sometimes, too, the animals are offered for sale, and bidders come from far and wide.

Once tamed, the horses are noted for their endurance and docility. But it is exceedingly difficult at the outset to teach them to obey or even to eat properly.

Stunted in growth, though larger than Shetland ponies, these wild horses graze on the coarse grasses of the sand banks, supporting themselves almost wholly on salt foods. Accordingly, it is hard to get them accustomed to dry hay or the mainland feed.

So much grass and so many shrubs are consumed by these and other coastal animals that they are held largely responsible for the alarming lack of vegetation on the banks, leading to erosion dangers on the narrow peninsulas between sounds and sea.

When soil conservation forces of the Federal Government four years ago began their most ambitious endeavor to check sand erosion along the Carolina banks, they soon realized that the banker ponies were rapidly eating the tough beach grasses and shrubs which they were carefully planting in long miles of brush panel fences to hold back the ocean.

The suggestion that the banker ponies ought to be exterminated, in the interest of anchoring the shifting sand dunes, brought forth so many objections from animals' friends that the proposal was abandoned. But more care was taken to keep the ponies away from the grass fences.

Today there are said to be more ponies along the banks than there were a decade ago. but they still fall far short of the many thousands that roamed the sands years ago.

Nebraska Ballot Has Full Quota Of Norse Names

LINCOLN, Neb., March 1 (AP)—Scandinavian names have always been popular on the Nebraska ballot. So, with primary filings closed today the slate had:

Nine Johnsons.
One Johnsen.
Six Swansons.
Five Petersons.
One Pedersen.

A sprinkling of Larsons, Olsons, Jensens, and others.

Running for re-election are the three State House Johnsons: Attorney General Walter C., Lieutenant Governor William E., and Auditor Ray C.

To say nothing of Secretary of State Harry Swanson, who is seeking a fifth term.

Freneh Honor Alabaman For Historical Work

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BIRMINGHAM, Ala.—In appreciation of his historical research, writings and lectures on the early French settlers of the United States, Thomas W. Martin, President of the Alabama Power Company, was made an officer of the French Academy of the Republic of France and honored with the decoration, Palmes d'Officer d'Academie.

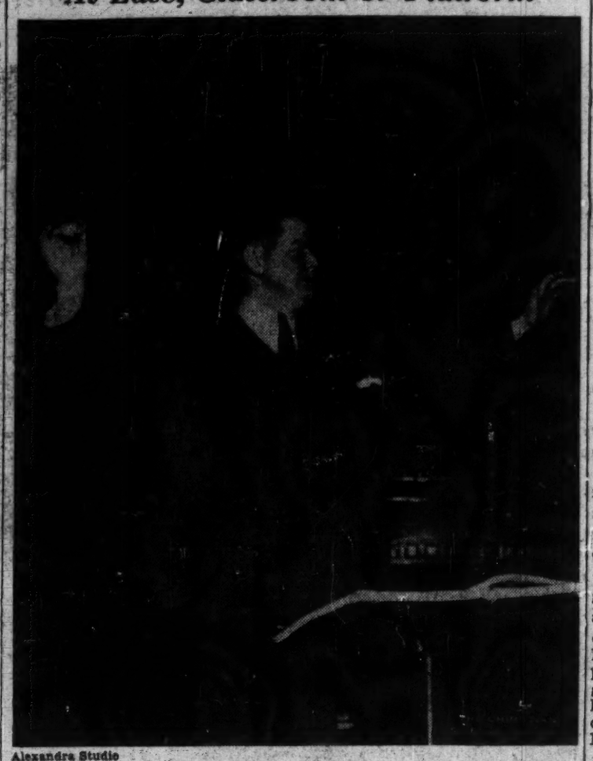
The presentation took place at the weekly luncheon of the Birmingham Rotary Club of which Mr. Martin is a member, and was made by Jules L. Brana, Consular Agent at Mobile in behalf of his colleague, Simon Klotz, Consular Agent at Birmingham. During the presentation a French flag floated from a standard behind the speaker's table.

In making the award Consul Brana paid tribute to Mr. Martin as "one of Alabama's greatest sons."

Consul Brana explained that the decoration was established by decree of Emperor Napolean I on March 17, 1808. The certificate of the Academy is attested by the signature of the Minister of National Education, Jean Zay.

In praising Mr. Martin's work, Consul Brana made special mention of his book entitled, "French Military Adventures in Alabama."

At Ease, Classroom or Platform



Alexandra Studio

Sir Ernest MacMillan
Conductor, Toronto Symphony Orchestra

Toronto Symphony Gladdens Dominion Wartime Hearers

A Symphony Orchestra Tour
Eighteenth of 20 Articles

By J. P. Clare
Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Toronto

It is five o'clock on a winter afternoon and in Massey Hall, Toronto's venerable auditorium, there is a sprinkling of people in the seats. Five minutes pass with occasional additions to the thinly scattered audience; and then, as if at a signal, they begin to pour into the high hall from the dusk-filled streets.

To the stage entrance come muffled figures bearing musical instruments with all the nervous haste of conspirators.

At 5:15, the auditorium is filled. The conductor mounts the podium, he raises his baton, and a "twilight symphony" begins. It will last for only an hour; for the musicians must be back at their stands in the pits of theaters and movie houses throughout the city for the first evening show. They have wedged this concert into a busy day, and their audience has come directly from offices and stores to hear Toronto's Symphony Orchestra.

All that goes back to long ago. The Orchestra still plays at Massey Hall, though at the more convenient hour of 8:30 o'clock p. m. It has come far, too, since its beginnings in 1922. At that time, it was recruited among musicians playing at theaters throughout the city, and the hour chosen for their performances was dictated by their daily schedules. A concert was given every two weeks in the winter season, 10 concerts altogether. There were 65 members in the organization, and they were paid on a share basis. The Orchestra's sole source of revenue was the money taken at the box-office. It was a modest start, and one which imposed restrictions upon the players. It was impossible, for instance, to attempt a program of long works because of the time limit. In later years, when the talking pictures threw many moving picture-house orchestras out of work, longer programs were possible. The first Conductor was Dr. Luigi von Kunits, former concertmaster of the Pittsburgh Symphony.

Supporters

Sir Ernest MacMillan, the present Conductor, succeeded Dr. Kunits, adding the leadership of the Orchestra to his duties as principal of the Toronto Conservatory of Music. In 1933, the first season of full length programs was given. In subsequent years the activities have been based on 10 regular subscription concerts, with additional performances which have in some years brought the total up to 26.

The Orchestra has grown to 80 members, who are paid according to the union scale. The budget upon which it operates is small. About half of the expenses are met by ticket sales and the other half is made up with help of some 500 supporters, who contribute, each year, anywhere from $5 to $5,000 each.

Two years ago, an attempt was made to secure the sponsorship and financial assistance of the City, since the Orchestra is not endowed and is subject to the fiscal worries which beset such an organization. The support was not given, and the Orchestra continues to manage and thrive on the support of its friends. Because the maintenance of the organization is a community responsibility, it enters more deeply, perhaps, into the lives of its listeners than it might otherwise do.

Any review of progress cannot be considered apart from the brilliant conductor, Sir Ernest MacMillan, who was knighted by King George V in 1935, and was the first outside of Great Britain to receive such an honor for accomplishment in the field of music. His ability in directing the development of the love of music in the Dominion brought him inevitably to the principalship of the Conservatory; and it was equally inevitable that he should take his place at the head of the Orchestra, which has made its greatest advance under his guidance.

Enesco a Guest

One of his innovations has been the Christmas Music Box Concerts for the children of the City. The conductor has been recognized in Santa Claus costume and has been made an object of pranks in that disguise. It was all the sort of fun, too, that his young audiences liked and they remained to be enthralled with the more substantial musical fare which he provided for them.

Sir Ernest has a deep interest in the future of Canadian music and musicians. Because of world conditions, this year's concerts will be kept to 10, and the guest artists will, in as many cases as possible, be Canadians. Due to appear for the fourth time with the Symphony is George Enesco, who will be one of the few foreign musicians invited. The season is turning out as successful as preceding ones, despite the atmosphere of war. In days of crisis, the Orchestra proves more than ever a source of inspiration and pleasure to audiences.

Jackson Assailed As Friend of Reds

NEW YORK, Feb. 29 (AP)—Representative J. Parnell Thomas, New Jersey Republican member of the Dies Committee, asserted today that United States Attorney General Robert Jackson's "extraordinary" dismissal of recent indictments for Spanish War recruiting in Detroit was motivated by sympathy for Communists.

"When we look at the record, the answer to his extraordinary course of action will become plain," Mr. Thomas told the Women's National Republican Club in a prepared address.

"On August 4, 1938, the Daily Worker, official newspaper of the Communist Party, carried the following headline:

"'Peace March Is Endorsed by Jackson.'

"In the article which appears underneath this caption, we read: 'The march will be led by more than 250 veterans of the Abraham Lincoln Brigade.' Earl Browder, convicted general secretary of the Communist Party, testified before the Dies Committee that more than 60 per cent of the veterans of the Abraham Lincoln Brigade were members of the Communist Party.

"We therefore have the astonishing spectacle of the present Attorney General of the United States having been one of the indorsers of the parade which was led by veterans of the Abraham Lincoln Brigade.

"The highest law enforcement official of the United States Government has obviously disqualified himself to prosecute those who had illegally recruited these Communist soldiers whose parade he indorsed."

Three Members of Family Admitted by High Court

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Indianapolis law firm of Faust, Faust & Faust, was admitted in a body March 1 to practice before the Supreme Court.

The firm members are William H. Faust, Sr., his wife, Mrs. Irene Hermann Faust, and their son, William, Jr.

Court officials said it was the first time in history that father, mother, and son had been admitted together.

France Bans Liquor Three Days a Week

PARIS, March 1 (AP)—Three "prohibition days" a week were decreed today as the Government announced details of its wartime regimentation of civilians.

Among 17 decrees published in the official journal were these:

The public sale and consumption of alcoholic drinks was forbidden on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays.

Pastry shops were closed Tuesdays, Wednesdays and Fridays.

A general census as a prelude to the issuance of ration cards was ordered completed by April 1.

Ministries were authorized to issue notices later of products the sales of which would be restricted. First of the ration cards were expected to be for bread.

The decrees were part of the general belt-tightening program announced yesterday which included a gold revaluation bookkeeping operation that put a 22 per cent higher value on France's gold supply and provided nearly half of a 50,000,000,000-franc addition to her war funds. [Details: Financial Page.]

Other decrees suppressed the sale of luxury chocolate and breads; ordered prices maintained at the level of Sept. 1, 1939; provided for rationing of gasoline on a monthly basis; ordered restaurants to limit meals to two plates of which only one can be meat.

About 400,000 men will be sent to the farms, through the assignment of farmers of the military classes of 1912 to 1915, inclusive, and Polish and Czech refugees.

The decrees also provide for coarsening of bread with bean meal, placing of women in munitions plants, abolition of customs duties on farm machinery, government distribution of fertilizer, and easier taxes for landlords who are losing rents because of the war.

Hungarians Fete 20th Anniversary Of Horthy Regency

BUDAPEST, March 1 (AP)—Admiral Nicholas Horthy's 20th anniversary as Regent of this Kingdom-without-a-king was made a day of national thanksgiving by 11,000,000 Hungarians today.

All classes joined in tributes to the Admiral who received high decorations from the governments of Sweden, Denmark, Norway, Yugoslavia, and Bulgaria, and congratulations from all over the world.

"We are living in serious times," said Admiral Horthy, who was elected to guide Hungary in 1920. "There is no place for a celebration now, but I trust in Providence that a day of celebration will come."

Red Relations Normal, Says Turkish Premier

ANKARA, Turkey, March 1 (AP)—Premier Refik Saydam told his countrymen emphatically yesterday that Turkey's relations with Soviet Russia are "normal and good."

His radiocast address was carefully studied by diplomats, watching the Near East for signs of how far Turkey will resist Britain and France.

Mr. Saydam denounced "evil intentioned propaganda" against Turkey's peace policy, and disavowed "aggressive intentions" by his country against Russia.

Recent national economy measures designed to prepare Turkey for any emergency, he insisted, had been interpreted falsely by "certain agencies" as meaning that Turkey wanted war.

"Has Soviet Russia any intention of acting against us?" he asked. "Up to the present there have been no events or evidence to support such an intention."

He asserted all stories of any Russian-Turkish border incident were untrue.

No Mention of Germany

The Premier did not mention Germany in his speech.

"Our position out of war is based on national inviolability," said Mr. Saydam. "We are not and never will be disposed to become the pawn of any combination of any kind."

"Since the war began there is nothing troubling our relations with Soviet Russia."

He added the assurance to his people that Turkey had undertaken no secret agreement.

"Turkey's policies always have been frank," Mr. Saydam continued. "Turkey never has yielded and never will yield to any combination contradictory to her own line of conduct."

Diplomatic circles took the view that that statement meant Turkey is ready to hold to its obligations as a nonbelligerent ally of Great Britain and France, but is not willing to be led by them into war before its own security is threatened.

Black Sea Closed

Mr. Saydam's remarks also were taken to mean that Turkey would refuse to permit the Allied fleet to enter the Black Sea under any other terms than those agreed to under the Montreux Agreement.

[Russia is a party to the Montreux Agreement, ratified Nov. 9, 1936, providing that the Dardanelles are closed to warships of belligerent nations unless those countries are carrying out instructions from the League of Nations or providing aid for a victim of aggression under a mutual assistance pact concluded within the league structure.

The Turkish-French-British Mutual Assistance Pact signed last Oct. 19 binds Turkey to "collaborate effectively" with Britain and France in any hostilities they may be drawn into as a result of their guarantees to Rumania and Greece but Turkey is not obligated to go to war against the U. S. S. R.]

Premier Saydam's statement of Turkey's position in the tense situation in Southern Europe had been preceded by reports, denied by the British, that Britain was seeking the permission of Turkey for its fleet to go through the Straits to extend the blockade of Germany to the Black Sea.

Even though Britain is able to block the entrance to the Black Sea Germany still may get goods from Russia, including much-needed oil, by transporting them across the Black Sea and up the Danube River.

Refugees Escape

BUDAPEST, March 1 (AP)—French Minister Pierre Guerlet asserted yesterday that a group of Czechoslovak refugees had succeeded in slipping from their haven in his legation despite a line of Hungarian guards thrown around the building.

The police and detectives, apparently still believing that the refugees were inside the Legation, maintained the virtual siege of the building, where they alleged there was a traffic in French passports for Czechoslovaks, and by their activities drew a protest from the Minister to the Foreign Office.

All strangers were halted on entering or leaving the Legation and at least one American caller was followed into the Legation hallway by a policeman who asked: "Are you a Czech?"

Mr. Guerlet protested to the Foreign Office against "transgression of diplomatic immunity" by intrusion of the police into the Legation and their action regarding his car.

There was some difference about the number of refugees. The police said 40 of them were harbored in the building.

But Mr. Guerlet said:

"I do not know how many Czechs were here but I think it was ten or twelve. I have reason to believe they all escaped safely while I was with American Minister, John F. Montgomery."

He said he thought "Germans are behind this trouble."

Germany was said to have held that most of the refugees are former Army officers or reservists seeking to join the Czechoslovak Legion in Paris to fight Germany for reconstitution of their dismembered Republic.

It was learned in diplomatic quarters that the British Minister, Saint Clair O'Malley, also had interested himself in the situation and had visited the Hungarian Foreign Office in connection with a series of letters sent to the Budapest Legation and signed by persons claiming to represent 48 Czech refugees imprisoned in the citadel overlooking the city.

The letters claimed the Czechs were ill-treated, a charge which sources close to the Government denied while admitting the Czechs' detention in the old prison on charges of illegal entry into Hungary.

Rumanian Troops

BUCHAREST, Rumania, March 1 (AP)—Two hundred thousand citizen soldiers answered Rumania's call to the colors today, raising its Army to 1,600,000 men against a possible broadening of the European war in the spring.

A minimum of confusion attended the unprecedented concentration because the new contingents of sheepskin-coated peasants and drably dressed urbanites had been informed months beforehand of the frontier points where they should report.

At the same time, Rumania announced that "great numbers" of peasants soon may be released from the Army for sowing crops. Their places will be taken during one-month leaves by nonagricultural conscripts.

The heaviest concentration of Rumanian strength is along the Russian border where a fortification program has been hurried. The Soviet Union has never renounced Russia's historic claim to Bessarabia which came to Rumania in the World War settlement.
to England.

Finn Blocs United by War

Continued from Page 1

armament and their representatives in the Finnish Diet sought to tear down the military budget.

This brought them into constant conflict with the Army command with which the Civic Guard was closely associated in seeking to strengthen the country's defenses, especially with a view to the danger from Soviet Russia.

Russia Failed Democrats

In this respect events placed the Social Democrats in the wrong. Not only did the League of Nations prove a broken reed, but the militarists also turned out to be correct regarding Russia. The Social Democrats, though they repudiated Communists and Communist methods, had tended to take Russia's peaceful assurances in the past at their face value and Russian aggression took them completely by surprise.

This also explains why when, last November, the Finnish nation was suddenly confronted with the bitter alternative of war or capitulation, a section of the Social Democratic leadership wavered.

"We saw no possibility of successful resistance," they said. "Having opposed armament for years we had no knowledge of how really strong and well organized our Army was. The first weeks of the war were a revelation to us and changed our minds about resistance."

No one was in a better position to say "I told you so" to their political adversaries than the Army and Civic Guard. However, they have placed the good of the country above partisan triumph and if in a sense the Social Democrats have been forced to go to Canossa, the Civic Guard and Army have made every effort to ease their path.

Places Ban on Gloating

Lieutenant-General Malmberg, chief of the Civic Guard, stated in his appeal on the admission of Social Democrats: "If it has been proved that a certain enmity has hitherto been evinced toward the working class and their institutions, the Civic Guard should everywhere try to rid themselves of such feelings" and Civic Guardsmen are further urged to welcome the Social Democrats to join in a comradely way and under no conditions to indulge in irony or ridicule at their expense.

The Social Democratic leaders, for their part, appealed to their followers to join the Civic Guard in good faith. Although the Socialists, in accepting the war, have also agreed to follow the orders of people whom they have long opposed, they have not been crushed or humiliated.

For the present the conduct of the war, on the outcome of which Finland's very existence hangs, eclipses all other questions of the country's future. It is the hope of every Finn that something of the new found unity and understanding shall be perpetuated.

Larger Los Angeles Water Area in View

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LOS ANGELES—Enlargement of the Metropolitan water district, whose billion-gallon-a-day aqueduct from the Colorado River is to be completed next year, is under consideration. Directors of the present 392-mile system costing $220,000,000 have set Feb. 15 as the deadline for notice that a new south-coast area will be formed, in answer to a membership request from portions of that area.

By March 15 the district is to begin construction of a distribution line which would have to be enlarged if the south-coast area were to be included. Present membership calls for three Orange county cities to tap that feeder line, with the other 10 member cities tapping the rest of the 150-mile distribution system.

California Farmers Turn to 'Home' Crops

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LOS ANGELES—California is experiencing a trend away from its traditional role as a State where agriculturists engage in specialized farming, County Farm Adviser M. J. Wolfe reports.

"Today," he reported to the County Board of Supervisors, "California farmers are devoting part of their time to producing meat and vegetables and fruits for the family living, instead of relying on the sale of their specialized crops to supply these wants. Chickens, rabbits, pigs, and vegetables are some of the sidelines now being developed."

The change in trend, Mr. Wolfe pointed out, has resulted from large main crop surpluses which left many farmers without the means of supplying their own families adequately.

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Manchukuo Plans Monopoly On Importation of All Books

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

DAIREN, South Manchuria — Monopolization of the importation and distribution of all sorts of books printed in the Chinese, Japanese, or Western languages, has been decided upon by the Manchukuo State Council, according to a report in the Japanese-owned Manchuria Daily News.

Early organization of a Manchuria Book Distribution Company is contemplated, according to the report. This concern is to be capitalized at 2,000,000 Manchukuo dollars, or about $421,200, of which 1,800,000 will be subscribed by the Japanese Manchuria Book Company, while owners of book stores throughout the country will make up the rest.

An official statement to the Manchuria Daily News says that the purpose of establishing the new company is "to attain smooth distribution of books, both Chinese and foreign, at the lowest possible prices and in order to improve the general culture of the people of Manchukuo." Why a monopoly is necessary to attain this is not stated.

One point of immediate interest and profit to the general public is that the previously existing 5 per cent surcharge on prices of books from Japan will be eliminated, although in order to protect booksellers who had stocked up prior to this announcement, arrangements will be made so that this will not apply to their supplies on hand. Actually the fixed sales prices will not come into effect for some months, it is believed.

Importation and distribution of all books, including school texts, will be under sole control of the monopoly. Optimistic backers of the project are credited with an expectation of eventually exporting made-in-Manchukuo books to other countries.

One obvious result of this plan will be to give a final blow to any efforts to get books from any source but Japanese. However, the rigid control already existing in the interest of excluding "dangerous thoughts"—and dangerous business enterprises by non-Japanese—already had that pretty well attended to.

U.S. Books in Japan

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

TOKYO—An amazing popularity of American books in Japanese translations — even including bowdlerized versions of American books banned from Japan in their original form—appears to be an outstanding characteristic of the present cultural situation in Tokyo.

Among the more surprising recent Japanese "best sellers" to leap the censorship with some alterations, is John Gunther's "Inside Asia," minus its introductory details on the Imperial Family, which cause the book still to be taken away from arriving travelers at the Customs barricades. Others are Lin Yutang's "My Country and My People," and Dale Carnegie's "How to Win Friends and Influence People." Mr. Carnegie, incidentally, was a recent Japan visitor.

One of the most outstanding of the imported successes in Japan is Pearl Buck's "The Good Earth," which has sold more than 3,000,000 copies. This tops even the success of the war novel "Wheat and Soldiers" by Ashihei Hino, who wrote of his China experiences with the Japanese Army and sold more than 2,000,000 copies.

According to a story in "The Pictorial Orient" magazine, some years ago a leading Tokyo newspaper jumped the New York publication date by a month and printed excerpts from "Powerful America" by Eugene Young, then Cable Editor of the New York Times, which in the opinion of this magazine "revealed to the Japanese public some startling facts about the secret negotiations between Great Britain and the United States several months before the Washington Conference of 1921-22" and thus — paving the way toward a full translation of the book — "undoubtedly contributed towards moulding public opinion against 'western intrigues'."

Whether the present rush of translations is designed to reveal the perils besetting Japan, or is merely a response to the craving of a large literate public for novelty, the existence of the demand is no publisher's idle dream.

Even Margaret Mitchell's "Gone With the Wind" has become a best-seller in Japan approximating its American success. Two translated versions, in fact, have appeared, as a result of the lack of recognition of foreign copyrights and royalties. Both these have gone well and now Marjorie Rawling's "The Yearling", latest American best-seller on the shelves of Japan's bookshops, has appeared in three different translations. Eve Curie's "Madame Curie" is another well-received importation.

The general rule seems to be that the first translator to get his work on the market enjoys the best sale, but if he has struck it rich he cannot hope to enjoy undisputed possession of the field for there will soon be competing translations. Today it is rare for one translator to do an entire book. When a new American book comes in, it is promptly portioned out among a staff of experts, although the composite work finally comes out under the name of a single well-known translator!

Japanese readers disclose interest in social-economic problems today and their attitude is reflected in a brisk demand for John Steinbeck's "Grapes of Wrath". They have both read and performed on the stage such New York successes as "Tobacco Road", "Of Mice and Men" and "Dead End". When the European war broke out, it quickly exhausted the supply of maps and historical sketches of European Nations, but it is felt by the publishers that the Japanese public's chief underlying interest is in the United States rather than Europe so they are going ahead with translations of William Henry Chamberlin, Admiral Richard E. Byrd, Mrs. Anne Morrow Lindbergh, and other American writers. That is of course paralleled with an interest in China and the Chinese caused by the "China Affair."

The chief difficulty seems to be that the translations must suit not only the Japanese public but the censors as well. And that is a tragic difficulty greatly obscuring what might otherwise be a clear window.

Shanghai Back to 'Normalcy'?

SHANGHAI, March 1 (AP)—An agreement restoring International Settlement police control in Settlement areas under Japanese occupation since August, 1937, was signed today by Cornell S. Franklin, Chairman of the Shanghai Municipal Council, and Yoshiaki Miura, Japanese Consul General.

At the same time Mr. Franklin, an American, announced he would retire from the Council in April at expiration of his present term, ending seven years of such service.

Normally the northern part of the Settlement, north of Soochow Creek, is administered by the Council. But it has had no authority there since the Japanese occupation.

American and British authorities commented that the predicted agreement would have little meaning unless the Japanese Army released its strangle hold on the area in which they thus far have refused to permit the operation of the Settlement's British-owned tramway and bus lines.

Instead, the Japanese have been running their own bus services, which are doing a lucrative business. American and other taxicab companies operating elsewhere in the International Settlement have also been driven from the Japanese-occupied area since 1937.

Schroth Takes Title To Brooklyn Eagle

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, March 1—The Brooklyn Daily Eagle has moved through "final steps" of financial rehabilitation with the passing of formal title to the newspaper from Charles C. Green, Federal Trustee in Reorganization, to the F. D. S. Corporation, headed by Frank D. Schroth, present publisher, it was announced today.

The F. D. S. Corporation was the low bidder for the paper when the transaction came up in Federal Court on Jan. 15. The Corporation also purchased the newspaper building at 24 Johnson Street, Brooklyn, title of which had earlier passed to the Union Central Life Insurance Company of Cincinnati, by mortgage foreclosure, an announcement in yesterday's Brooklyn Eagle declared.

Mrs. Kletzer Certified As P. T. A. Candidate

PORTLAND, Ore. (AP)—Mrs. William Kletzer of Portland was certified Feb. 29 to the National Board at Chicago as a candidate for the Presidency of the National Congress of Parents and Teachers. The selection was reported by Mrs. Clarence M. Walls, Chairman of the Nominating Committee.

Other committee selections included Mrs. William A. Hastings, Madison, Wis., First Vice-President and aide to the President; Howard F. Funk, Bronxville, N. Y., Vice-President, for Region No. 1, including New York and the New England States, and Mrs. Charles D. Center, College Park, Ga., Secretary.

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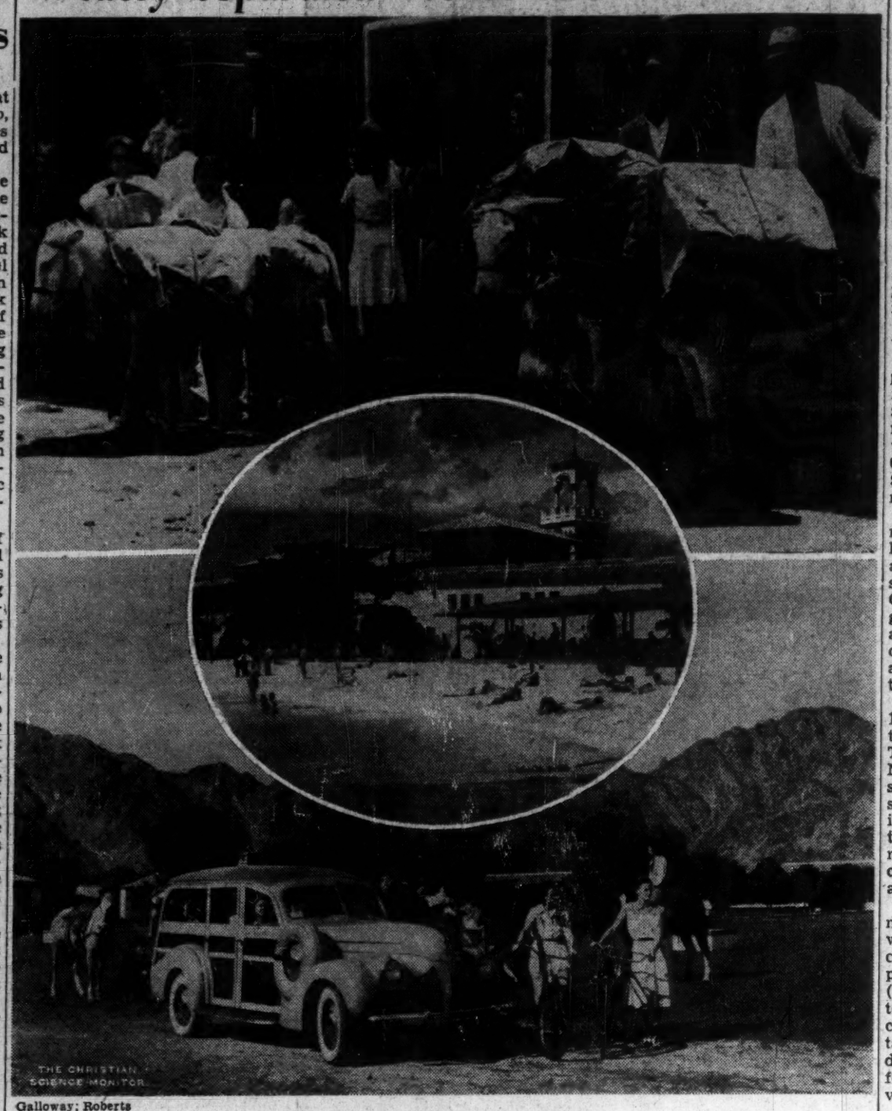

Galloway; Roberts

Venezuela, Cuba and California

Top shows a market scene in Caracas, Venezuela, with patient burros laden down with packs. The oval shows La Playa, one of the attractive beaches of Havana, Cuba. Below—At the exclusive La Quinta Hotel, near Indio, California, one can have his choice of wheels or hoofs for recreation.

Widely Separated Scenes Are Viewed Here

One-Time California Deserts Now Resorts

Monitor Traveltalks

By M. Le Tour

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

To those who think of California as a land of orange groves, rich valleys, forests and mountains, it may come as a surprise to learn that a vast desert area lies within the State's boundaries. This territory, which comprises much of the southeastern corner of the State, has in recent years become one of America's leading winter playlands.

Although Palm Springs has become the center and the most widely known of these desert resorts, there are countless guest ranches scattered throughout the area, and a number of resort communities which are smaller and somewhat off the beaten track.

La Quinta (pronounced La Keenta)—the name is a Spanish expression signifying "country home"—is an exclusive and exquisitely appointed hotel which is not a hotel at all in the ordinary sense, but a cluster of 25 attractive and substantially built bungalows set down among smooth green lawns, gardens and groves of citrus trees, with sandy desert and rugged, craggy mountains hemming it in on every side. It is only 130 miles from Los Angeles. Here is an attractive swimming pool, plenty of saddle horses, and bicycles which may be ridden over good roads free from heavy motor travel.

Twenty-Nine Palms is another popular resort. It differs from La Quinta in that it is an old settlement which is undergoing a renaissance. Here is an oasis centering around one of the finest wells in all this desert region. The Twenty-Nine Palms Inn, long a popular haunt of desert-lovers, lies close beside the oasis. A small natural amphitheater is being prepared, and here Roy M. Ropp, who is resident manager, plans to inaugurate a series of tableaux or pageants depicting familiar Bible episodes. The community of Twenty-Nine Palms is spread out over about 20 square miles, and it is deliberately kept spread out to avoid crowding.

Louisiana Sunshine State

Louisiana not only offers diversified scenic and historical attractions but it offers continual summer sunshine. When northern climes are experiencing severe weather Louisiana resorts are basking in warm sunshine. New Orleans, of course, attracts thousands of travelers annually. Situated in the toe of Louisiana's boot it offers a variety of entertainment. You can explore the gay Old French Quarter; pick up a snack in eating places of Old World flavor and charm; play golf on carefully groomed courses; or you can shop in up-to-date stores a stone's throw from the aged buildings of the Old French Quarter. If you prefer to view the variety of flowers Louisiana has to offer then follow the 55-mile floral trail, ablaze with pink, white, and lavender blossoms.

From the north, south, east, or west, it is an easy matter to reach New Orleans. Numerous railroads terminate there, and rates are attractive. All-expense tours to fit various sized purses have been arranged by the Illinois Central for visitors. Plane, ship, and bus service also is frequent and convenient.

Another section of Louisiana which is well worth the traveler's visit is New Iberia in the land of Evangeline. Eight miles from here are the jungle gardens of Avery Island where 200 acres of tropical flowers, trees, and plants may be seen for a modest fee.

South American Cruises

Steamship cruises to South America are being offered these days at amazingly low rates. For example, you may cruise around South America in 38 days for as little as $750. You can start when you please, either down the East or West Coast, travel swiftly or leisurely, with the complete security of travel under the American flag. According to W. H. Stetser, Vice-President of the American Express Travel Service, now is the time to take that South American Cruise. There are a variety of cruises and tours which one may make ranging in price from $180 upward as, for instance, 11 days to Colombia and Havana, 12 days to the Caribbean and Venezuela, 25 days to Rio or 38 days through the Panama Canal to Chile or down the East Coast as far as Buenos Aires and Montivideo. Today, of four steamship lines, the American Republics Line, Grace Line, United Fruit and Royal Netherlands, each maintains a weekly service to South America.

Yachts in Florida

One does not have to be a millionaire to own a boat and bring it to Miami for a winter vacation. Scores of medium price pleasure craft tie up at the Royal Palm Yacht Basin every year. Many come to Miami via the Inland Waterway along the Atlantic seaboard. They are used for living quarters, cruising about the Gulf, and fishing. They range in length from 25 to 60 feet. It is estimated that $75,000,000 worth of yachts visit Miami harbor in the course of a winter season. At present there are about 500 boats in the harbor.

Education vs. Propaganda: Leaders' Views

Continued from Page 1

be taught to deal competently with controversial problems without being permitted to discuss these problems.

"You cannot expect to teach a person to swim, entirely by exhortation, explanation, illustration, and examination; the learner must get into the water and practice the manipulation of his faculties," he said.

He was for teaching youth to discuss controversial issues by giving them practice in doing so on subjects interesting to them and appropriate to their respective age levels.

"I include in the term 'controversial subjects' questions of interpretation which are pertinent to such subjects as history, civics, social problems, geography, English literature, economics, and journalism," Dr. Studebaker explained. "The teacher who handles such deeply controversial materials as if there were but one opinion or interpretation is a propagandist. He is engaged in the process of indoctrination, of imposition, of dictating conclusions. That is a very good way to stifle initiative and imagination, the characteristics which have made America great," he continued.

Dr. Studebaker, leader in the public forum movement in America, described a kind of teaching in which ready-made opinions were handed out to pupils and not discussed; then pointed squarely to training in this same pattern which youth are getting under dictator governments. He next cited several examples of teaching civics and history the other way. For instance, the study of the World War, an essential part of the history course in every American high school, includes necessarily the problems faced by the United States during the period of neutrality before April, 1917.

Close to Current Problems

"Wouldn't effective teaching, that is, teaching which recognizes the need for purposeful learning, require some consideration of the problems we now confront in maintaining neutrality?" he asked. "And these problems cannot be fruitfully considered apart from the controversies connected with them," he maintained.

In the general session yesterday morning, on preserving our American democracy, William E. Russell, Dean of Teachers' College, Columbia, and C. Wayland Brooks, Chicago attorney, were the principal speakers. The high lights of Dean Russell's points on education for national defense were that America must be prepared to defend itself:

1. Against the attack of armed forces—meaning it must have a strong Army, Navy, and Air Force;
2. Against physical weakness in the people—meaning a "powerful program of health inspection";
3. Against spiritual weakness in the people—here he said that great nations are lined up opposing religion in any form, and America must guard against destruction of her ideals;
4. Against ideological weakness in the people—here he wants Americans to "see the picture" of America, why it was founded, what it stands for, and how the "dream of a new social order" is being made a measure of reality.

"Would Be More Poor"

One thing Mr. Brooks brought out was that while Americans sympathize with the man who is poor, they need to realize that if it were not for the American system there would be more poor.

"In America the same people need not always remain poor," he said. "There isn't an American family in which some member is not moving up, due to American industry. America has been great in its abundant life, full of hope because of its freedom to labor and succeed."

Results of the elections were announced at this meeting. New Officers for the ensuing year are: President, Carroll R. Reed, Superintendent of School, Minneapolis; First Vice-President, Ben G. Graham, Superintendent of Schools, Pittsburgh (Automatically, as retiring President); Second Vice-President, Hobart M. Corning, Superintendent of Schools, Colorado Springs; member of Executive Committee for four-year term, Homer W. Anderson, Superintendent of Schools, Omaha.

The delegates voted down the proposal to change the name of the Association back to its former one, Department of Superintendence.

Twelve resolutions were presented to the convention and approved. In brief, these resolutions included recommendation of expansion of Federal aid to insure equal educational opportunities for all; recommendation that every effort be made to keep the United States out of war while at the same time approving present measures and urging further measures deemed necessary for adequate defense; recommendation that in the face of tremendous expenditures and gains made in the development of material resources, the American people recognize that their primary responsibility is toward humanity, to work for the conservation and cultivation of human resources.

Other resolutions recommend extention of the use of radio for education; further emphasis on "what is right with the schools"; a continued work for security and improved standards for teachers; active defense of the freedom of the schools from pressure groups seeking to make the educational program serve selfish interests; an enriched curriculum in secondary schools, with increased emphasis upon training youth in habits of work and willingness to perform useful service, together with an adequate program of child guidance.

Repeated yesterday from its premier on Wednesday was the stage show, "On Our Way," the Educational Policies Commission's dramatic interpretation of the main points in its volume, "The Purposes of Education in American Democracy." Direction, script, and music for this play were under the auspices of the Oakland, Calif., public schools, with the local school systems of Clayton, University City, and Webster Groves, Mo., providing the cast of children and teachers.

Through act and scene the story unfolded to depict the four main purposes of education in a democracy discussed in the Commission's report: 1. Self-realization. 2. Human relationship. 3. Economic efficiency. 4. Civic responsibility. Each of the four are elaborated further in the report, and were acted out.

Japanese Find Chinese Slash Cotton Output

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

TSINGTAO, China — Current crop estimates of North China cotton show a drastic reduction of effort by the Chinese peasant under the new Japanese purchasing monopoly.

This spring there will be available only enough cotton to supply the Japanese North China mills for three months—840,000 piculs (about 56,000 tons) as compared with 2,000,000 piculs last year.

The reason is that whereas imported cotton of comparable quality is worth $170 Chinese (about $3.29 U. S.) per picul, the prices fixed by the Japanese last year were an average of $62 to $64 Chinese. This year the prices run $80 to $90 Chinese, which is estimated at about half of "normal."

Some cotton has been going north from Shanghai, but Shanghai has been hit in turn by the action of Japanese Army people in shutting off much of the Central China cotton in order that it might go to mills in Japan. The only answer seems to be a laying-off of North China mill work or else a relaxation of Japanese regulations against cotton importation.

Tsingtao alone has a capacity of 137,200 pictuls of cotton if full time operation is to be the plan, so Tsingtao could absorb the whole North China crop this year and still be short. (There are 390,500 spindles in the Tsingtao mills.) It is reported that if only China cotton is to be used, the Tsingtao mills must go down to 30 per cent capacity. They have been working at 45 to 50 per cent capacity.

Reports from Japan say that mills there are working full time, with output divided about 30 per cent for the military (at very little profit), 40 per cent for export (which produces foreign exchange to buy more supplies), and 30 per cent on substitute materials containing cotton, grass fibers, thistledown and similar substances, used for domestic consumption and providing such profit as is available.

Governor Goes to Dine, But Remains to Sing

PUEBLO, Colo. (AP)—Only three members of a quartet showed up to entertain a dinner at St. Paul Methodist Church.

While a perplexed toastmaster and music director were discussing what to do, the honor guest—Gov. Ralph L. Carr, Colorado—came to the rescue. He offered to fill in for one number, "I want a girl just like the girl that married dear old dad." The audience liked it so well it demanded two encores—"Put on Your Old Gray Bonnet" and "Sweet Adeline."

U. S. Breeders of Sheep Seen Profiting by War

CANANDAIGUA, N. Y., March 1 (AP)—The European war will be reflected in increased incomes for domestic sheep breeders, in the opinion of Stephen B. Whitaker, Secretary of the New York State Sheep Breeders' Association.

Mr. Whitaker told Ontario County breeders yesterday that England is using its wool for war purposes, and that the United States imports approximately 20 per cent of the wool consumed here. Halting of imports will mean increased demand and a hike in domestic prices, he said.

Teachers Hold Radio Talks On Oral and Silent Reading

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—The most popular subject the Chicago Teachers Federation has yet put on the air seems to be a discussion of the first of the three R's—reading. Surprised over the influx of "fan mail" that has resulted from a couple of radio interviews on this subject, Kermit Eby, Secretary, undertook to explain why there have come in requests for about 1000 copies of the addresses—20 times as many as have followed any previous program put on by the teachers.

"Parents realize that this subject is basic," he said. "They are deeply concerned about their children's ability to master reading."

Teachers, too, are keenly interested here. They have been required to teach reading by what is known as the Chicago Plan; and they have their doubts about it, said Mr. Eby. They were therefore eager to study the criticism of the plan given on the air by Dr. Paul A. Witty of Northwestern University.

According to the advocates of the Chicago Plan, children should be taught to read to themselves silently, since this is how they will do most of their reading in school and adult life. Sounding words phonetically is out, according to advocates of this method. Children are taught to recognize words as words.

But other teachers defend oral reading. The ability to recognize words phonetically is needed when unfamiliar words are encountered, they say. This group thinks the Chicago Plan has gone to an extreme.

Dr. Witty took a moderate position. A young child, he said, learns his vocabulary through oral communication. "The child should continue to develop his vocabulary through this natural medium," he said, "and he should be permitted and encouraged to use oral reading to assist in his recognition of printed symbols. As proficiency in oral and silent reading increases, oral reading should gradually come to assume a role secondary to silent reading. But it seems unnecessary, unnatural, and psychologically indefensible to curtail abruptly or prohibit oral reading, which for the young child is a worth while and pleasant form of learning."

Children of today are on the average better readers than youngsters of a generation ago, Dr. Witty declared. And still many children lack reading ability. Studies show, he said, that from 15 to 25 per cent of all high school pupils are retarded in reading. But this group, he declares, can be helped. He pointed out as their need an abundance of interesting reading material—books, pamphlets, magazines, simple enough for them to master. Encouraged by their ability to read these materials, they will make progress, he pointed out, and gradually move on to more difficult things.

Summarizing Dr. Witty's comments, Dr. John J. DeBoer, of Chicago Teachers College, who interviewed him, made a prediction for Chicago:

"If Chicago schools were to make a vigorous attack on the problem of drastically reducing class size and of increasing the supply of suitable reading materials, they could lead the country in the effectiveness of their reading instruction."

Inquiry Favored On Wire Tapping

WASHINGTON (AP)—A Senate subcommittee voted Feb. 29 to report favorably to the Interstate Commerce Commission a resolution by Senator Theodore F. Green (D) of Rhode Island calling for an investigation of wire tapping in three eastern states.

The action was taken after the subcommittee conferred with United States Attorney J. Howard McGrath of Rhode Island and the Attorney-General of that State, Louis V. Jackvony in a secret session.

Senator Green, author of the resolution, also attended the session. He demanded that the investigation be directed especially toward his own State, Pennsylvania, and Eastern Massachusetts where he said it was reported the lines of public officials had been tapped and sound recording devices placed in their offices.

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Tuesdays and Fridays The Christian Science Monitor publishes hotel, resort and travel advertising which is very helpful to the traveler-to-be. Travel advertisements also appear frequently in the Monitor published on other days of the week.

Nazi 'Peace Terms' Unacceptable to Allies

By J. Emlyn Williams
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, March 1—The strange document published here yesterday entitled "Germany's Peace Terms" and purporting to contain the specific conditions under which the Third Reich is prepared to accept an armistice and negotiate a new European settlement is given short shrift in authoritative circles here. Not only is the authenticity doubted, but its terms are dismissed as unacceptable to the Allies.

The "terms" picture Germany as prepared to agree to an independent "reconstructed" Poland; freedom for reconstituted Czech and Slovak States; disarmament all around; membership in a reformed League of Nations; return of all or some of its colonies or some other means of providing itself with adequate raw materials.

The new peace plan is sponsored by Lord Tavistock, Chairman of the British Council for Christian Settlement in Europe. He declares it came through the German Minister in Dublin. He states that when he consulted the British Foreign Minister, Viscount Halifax, on the issue the latter had put no difficulties in his way and allowed him to go unofficially to the Irish capital. But at the same time it is reported that the Foreign Minister had declared that the present German Government could not be trusted.

'Peace Terms' Unacceptable

These "peace terms," even if genuine in origin, are regarded as unacceptable here. For they represent yet again Reichsführer Hitler's determination to resettle Central Europe on the basis of gains from aggression, with extra concessions to Germany in the matter of colonies and raw material and supplies. The proposals are, in other words, a mere amplification of the Führer's speeches and of suggestions which have appeared in the German press during the past two months. It is not without significance that the newspaper, National-Zeitung of Essen which often speaks for Field Marshal Hermann Göring, declared wrathfully the other day that since the Allies had rejected Herr Hitler's Reichstag proposals of Oct. 6 there could be no peace. Those proposals simply meant guarantees for Germany in its unlawful gains during the past two years.

Sponsors Questioned

In addition to the question of the character of the peace terms themselves, some problems arise in assessing the authority with which the British Council for Christian Settlement in Europe is speaking. Connections of some of its members lead to the suggestion that they may interpret the term "Christian" as synonymous with Aryan.

It is also pointed out that many members of this organization belonged previously to the disbanded Pro-National Socialist Society called "the link" with tendencies anything but pro-British. In fact, Lord Tavistock, it is reported, wrote an article for the Fascist paper "Action" in January in which Britain was accused of being responsible for the present war.

Lord Tavistock, who is the heir to the millionaire Duke of Bedford, has been associated with Communism, pacifism, Social Credit, Fascism, etc., and one of the founders of the organization in which he is now Chairman is William Joyce [illegible] went to Germany a few days b[illegible]e the outbreak of the war and is reported to still be in that country.

Guarantees Demanded

Meanwhile in authoritative circles here it is declared that if the Germans really desire peace they should supply guarantees of the genuineness of their intentions. One of the best of these guarantees would be the immediate withdrawal of German troops from the occupied areas of Bohemia-Moravia and Slovakia, the British feel.

Further, if the offer were genuine, it is asked why was it not made through the ordinary diplomatic channels since there are plenty of neutral countries ready and willing to transmit them.

In fact the present visit of Sumner Welles, United States Undersecretary of State, to Berlin might well have been used for such a purpose had Herr Hitler any such intention. But he and his press have emphatically repudiated any such intention. In addition reliable reports of German activities in the occupied territories hardly suggest that the National Socialists are willing to co-operate in the reconstruction of central Europe as that term is understood in the democracies, since they are busy destroying every vestige of culture in those areas and Germanizing them.

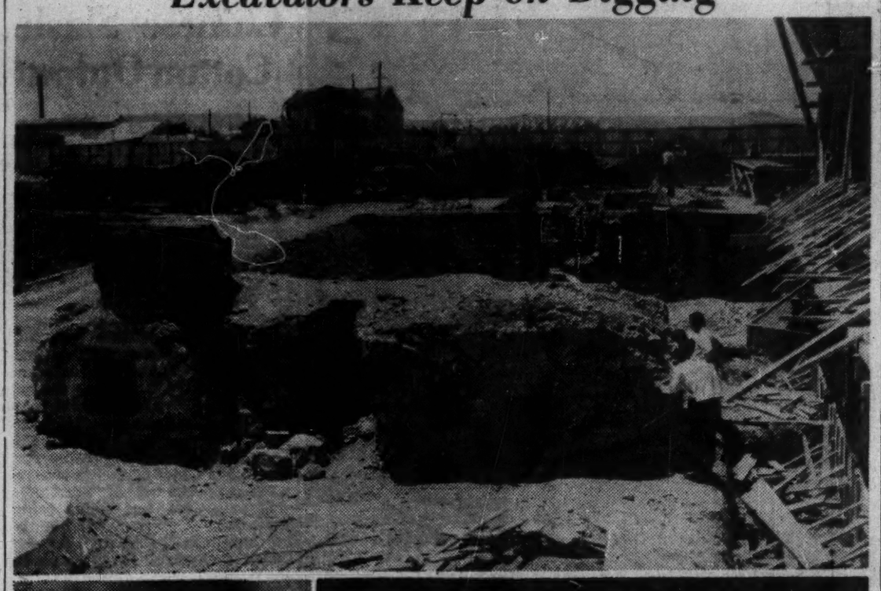
Further, it is considered here that Lord Tavistock's action has hindered, rather than helped, any possibility of peace negotiations, since private discussion should naturally precede any public discussion.

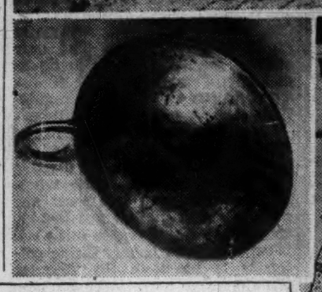
Aims at Dissension

It is not surprising that one interpretation of the publication of the "peace terms" is that they are designed to sew dissension within the Allied countries. For the German effort has continuously been to overlook the implications of its aggression and to blame Britain and France for continued prosecution of the war.

But the Allies have made it clear that they are determined to continue this struggle until the way is clear for the restoration of these ideals held dear in European civilization. Mr. Anthony Eden emphasized this fact in Liverpool yesterday when he described the war as "a life and death struggle with a remorseless foe" and added that "until Hitlerism and the international gangsterdom for which it stands are utterly and finally destroyed there is going to be neither security for the present nor hope for the future."

Excavators Keep on Digging





Scene of Turkish Society's Work

Upper—Byzantine tombs discovered while leveling for Ankara's new railroad station. Lower left—Golden cup of 3,000 B. C. At right —Terra cotta plates found in the Phrygian fortress of Pazarli.

Britain Admits Nazi Raid On Convoy but Not Any Hits

LONDON, March 1 (AP)—A German air attack on a British convoy was admitted by authoritative sources here today, although it was said that "no ships were hit."

[It was announced in Berlin that German bombers attacked "numerous" British warships, convoys, and armed merchantmen today, dispersing a convoy, and sinking several large ships.]

The attack was reported to have taken place "some way out" over the sea—too far for British fighters to go into action effectively.

Earlier today British sources had reported air attacks on fishing boats along the East Coast of Britain from Yorkshire to the Thames Estuary.

A British pursuit plane drove off planes which bombed and machine-gunned the fishing boat Courage, British reports said. Several boats described as fishing trawlers were attacked off Yorkshire.

A lifeboat which had put out from the Yorkshire Coast returned late today after an unsuccessful search for the Latvian steamer Katvaldis, 3,206 tons, which had reported that she was being bombed and machine-gunned by two German planes.

One fatality was reported and 11 persons were missing after an unnamed Italian steamer was mined in the North Sea.

The attacks off Yorkshire came at daybreak.

In Paris the loss of two cargo boats in mid-February, the 3,754-ton P. L. M. 15, torpedoed with 15 crewmen lost, and the 5,391-ton P. L. M. 25, which struck a mine and lost four men, were reported.

The 5,340-ton Italian steamer Mirella, plying normally between Rotterdam and Italy, sank within two minutes after striking a mine 14 miles off the Suffolk Coast last night, and today two of her lifeboats reached the coast, bearing 14 men suffering from exposure and one who had passed on. Eleven other members of the crew were missing.

The British liner Pyrrhus, 7,418 tons, today was reported sunk "by enemy action" off the West Coast of England with eight men lost.

U-Boats Praised

BERLIN, March 1 (AP)—The return of a German submarine credited with sinking 80,000 tons of shipping was featured in today's High Command communiqué which follows:

"As already revealed in a special communiqué, a German submarine returning from a long cruise under the leadership of Capt. Werner Hartmann sank 45,000 tons.

"This submarine has thus sunk 80,000 tons in the course of two raids."

BERLIN, March 1 (AP)—Adolf Hitler today received Capt. Herbert Schultze, submarine commander, and awarded him the Knight's Cross of the Iron Cross in recognition of his destruction of 114,510 tons of shipping during the first five months of the war.

British Sea Wasps

LONDON, March 1 (AP)—Pictures were released today of the Navy's newest defensive device—a fleet of fast motor torpedo boats called "sea wasps."

Armed with torpedoes, depth charges, and machine-guns, they are capable of 50 miles an hour and are intended to guard the coast and English Channel routes to France.

[Mr. Winston Churchill, First Lord of the Admiralty, in telling the House of Commons Feb. 27 of probable new U-boat building in the spring, declared that "we expect to meet these with our very large new building of crafts especially adapted to their destruction."]

Canada Sees Prize

AT AN EASTERN CANADIAN PORT, March 1 (AP)—The first German prize to be brought to a Canadian Atlantic port in the present war has moored here. She is the 4,930-ton steamship Poland, formerly the German Düsseldorf, renamed after Commander John R. Poland, skipper of the British cruiser Despatch, which seized her off Chile on Dec. 15.

She arrived here Feb. 28 under a crew of Canadians who went aboard at Bermuda early this month.

Britain to Tighten Rein Over Aliens

LONDON, March 1 (AP)—Taking notice of the mounting anxiety shown recently over the comparative freedom of the 73,500 Germans and Austrians in Britain, Home Secretary Sir John Anderson has announced that the Government will soon tighten its supervision of enemy aliens.

Sir John stated in the House of Commons that new regional commissioners would review individual cases. The police and intelligence departments of the fighting services recently have been seriously concerned over the leniency shown by the tribunals. Out of the 74,000 enemy aliens examined by the tribunals, not more than 500 have been interned.

In some cases enemy aliens have been allowed to live near military camps, naval bases, royal air force stations and armament factories.

Swiss Nazi Held

SCHAFFHAUSEN, March 1 (AP)—Switzerland's chief Nazi, Robert Tobler, a Zurich lawyer and doctor, was arrested last night and charged with espionage in behalf of Germany.

Dr. Tobler is the head of the Swiss National Front, a Nazi-type party within Switzerland, and was once a member of the Swiss National Council, the lower house of Parliament.

Military authorities declined to give details concerning his arrest, beyond saying he was held for transmitting "information of a military character" to Germany.

Lotte Gerlach, a woman secretary employed by Tobler's party newspaper Die Front, which is published in Schaffhausen, also was arrested on charges of carrying military information across the frontier north of this place to the German village of Busingen.

President Asks $2,500 For Portrait of Hoover

WASHINGTON (AP)—President Roosevelt suggested to Congress Feb. 29 that $2,500 be made available for an oil portrait of former President Hoover, to be placed in the White House.

Procurement of a painting was authorized by Congress last August.

Rich Finds Unearthed By Turks in Asia Minor

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ISTANBUL, Turkey—With foreign archaeological excavators now unable to continue their work in many sections of Asia Minor, interest has focused on the uninterrupted work of national expeditions, sponsored by the Turkish Historical Society which draws its resources from substantial provisions bequeathed by Kemal Ataturk from his private fortune.

Progress in discoveries has not abated. Attention concentrates at the moment on the 9½ meter Copper Age layer sifted by the Society's expedition under Dr. Hamit Koshay, Director-General of Museums to the Ministry of Public Instruction here at Alaja Höyük in Central Anatolia. Hailed by experts as surpassed ony by Tut-Ankh-Amen and the Royal Cemetery of Ur in this century's significant finds, work continues steadily, and since digging began in 1935, a wealth of material has been unearthed from Alaja Höyük's mound.

The Hittite period comprises four layers of construction. The Sphinx Gate, known for more than a century, beyongs to the last of these. Its fortification walls no longer exist, but the open-air central Hall, attached to the vast temple of the second Hittite layer, measuring more than 150 by 40 feet, surrounded by various sized rooms and a second fortification wall, is found to be not extensively damaged. Further excavation has discovered another temple, its walls leading toward the base of the Sphinx Gate, and its rooms containing a series of pithoi bearing impressions of seals with hieroglyphic inscriptions. The first tablet was found very recently, and the pottery of all the Hittite layers has astonished by the richness of its quality.

A Few Early Bronze Objects

A thick and extensive combustion layer, some 16 feet deep, separates the Hittite period from the Copper Age, which itself comprises at least four contsruction layers extending to a depth of nearly 30 feet. A few objects of the early Bronze Age type, contemporaneous with the Kultepe tablets (2,000 B. C.), were discovered.

Though penetration of ground waters into the Chalcolithic Age layer, following the Copper Age strata, rendered work difficult, a test excavation revealed human evidence of this epoch, until virgin soil was reached at a depth of 43 feet.

The 1939 operations, however, have been confined almost exclusively to the Hittite and Copper Age layers, and Ankara Museum has been enriched especially by documents and discoveries of these periods.

At the moment the gradual expropriation of the houses on the Höyük and the rebuilding of a modern village nearby are going ahead with the co-operation of the Ministry of Hygiene. The camp of the Alaja Höyük expedition is to be maintained as a practical training adjunct for university students in archaeology.

Personnel of Expedition

The staff of this season's expedition included: Dr. Hamit Koshay (field director); Beys Abdullah Altar, Baha Bediz, and Hakki Gültekin; Bey Süleyman Ornek (architect), Bey Mahmut Akok (painter), and Bey Nuhreddin (chemist).

Ankara's classical temple, the Augusteum, has simultaneously been giving its last secrets to the Turkish Historical Society, more so since the Municipality went to the considerable expense to clear the site of surrounding buildings. The latest Turkish researches have confirmed the deductions of Drs. Krenker and Schede of the German Institute of Archaeology after their investigations of 1926-28.

The Turkish excavations have substantiated that the temple had been originally consecrated by the Galatians to the Goddess of Plenty and her consort, since certain coins bear the representation of the statue of Attys in front of the temple, as well as a star and crescent (symbols of Kybele and Attys) on its façade. The finding of several Corinthian capitals shows that the order of the hall was not, as reconstructed by Dr. Krenker, of Ionian, but of the Corinthian order. In a deep trench at the southeast corner of the temple was found a great number of gray Phrygian ware with some specimens of painted Phrygian sherds.

Traced to Fourth Century

The third site under recent surveillance by the Turkish Historical Society was accidentally indicated by the discovery of a Byzantine necropolis while the site for Ankara's new railroad station buildings was being leveled. From the forms of the crosses in the tombs, experts attribute them to the fourth century A. D.

On the daubed interior faces of the walls of one of the tombs were exceedingly fine frescoes with the bird representations. Its door and door frame are of local stone and are made of a single piece. As a most rare monument it has been removed to Chankirikapi and restored to its old condition by Professor Mahmut Akok and Nejdet Penche.

Under the Society's sponsorship the Archaeological Seminary of Ankara University has started excavation of a large Roman therme at Chankirikapi, which was built in the time of the Emperor Caracalla and used with many alterations until the advent of the Seljuk.

Many Nations Back Brazil's Neutral Stand

RIO DE JANEIRO, Brazil, March 1 (AP)—Foreign Minister Oswaldo Aranha said today all American nations had indicated support for Brazil's indirect protest to Great Britain over the warship action Feb. 12 which resulted in the scuttling of the German freighter Wakama off Brazil.

He said a joint protest presumably would be sent to Britain through Panama as executor for the Declaration of Panama, if Venezuela, which had proposed the action through the Inter-American Neutrality Committee — accepted the idea.

Mr. Aranha earlier had said a British cruiser, which pursued the Wakama and made demands for her surrender within the 300-mile safety zone set up by the 21 American republics, acted contrary to the spirit of the Panama Declaration of the safety zone.

Penalties Proposed

The Foreign Minister in an interview stressed that although the neutrality zone was only an "idea" —not yet accepted by the British, French, or Germans—it may become a "fact" and meanwhile individual nations could take steps to penalize nations which perform warlike acts within the zone.

In this respect Government sources suggested Brazil might prohibit British warships and auxiliary vessels from taking on fuel oil in Brazil.

This would be partly in retaliation for the Wakama incident and partly because the Anglo-Mexican Oil Company, which normally supplies British vessels in Brazil, has declared that effective March 1 it will be able to provide only 50 per cen of the fuel oil hitherto supplied.

Shortage of Oil

The Anglo-Mexican concern and the Caloric Company, which is a Standard Oil Company affiliate, dominate the Brazilian fuel oil market.

The Anglo-Mexican Company's decision, reported to have been based on the necessity of providing a greater amount of oil for European war uses, has threatened to hamper Brazilian industry. A spokesman of the Caloric Company, however, said his organization was trying to fill the gap and was hopeful Brazil's needs would be met.

Bishop Protests Naming Russell To College Post

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, March 1—Strong protest against the appointment of Bertrand Russell, internationally known British scholar, as Professor of philosophy at City College, was made today by the Rt. Rev. William T. Manning, Bishop of the Protestant Episcopal Diocese of New York. Bishop Manning charged Mr. Russell with being a "propagandist" against religion and morality.

At the same time Dr. Nelson P. Mead, acting President of City College defended the appointment, characterizing Mr. Russell as one of the world's most brilliant thinkers. The British writer will teach only mathematics and logic, and not his ethical and moral views at City College, he added.

Bishop Manning quoted from one of Mr. Russell's works in which he wrote, "in teaching my own children, I shall try to prevent them from learning a moral code which I regard as harmful."

"Can any of us wish our young people to accept these teachings as decent, true or worthy of respect?" Bishop Manning asked. "What is to be said of colleges and universities which hold up before our youth as a reputable teacher of philosophy and as an example of light and leading a man who is a recognized propagandist against both religion and morality . . .? The fact that he is intellectually brilliant is certainly no excuse for such action."

Mr. Russell is now teaching at the University of California in Los Angeles. He will lecture at Harvard next fall and will join the City College faculty next February.

Head Winds Hit Neutrals In Nazi and British Moves

By Peter Lyne
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, March 1 — European neutrals ran into a mounting wall of obstacles today as a result of latest British and German action placing new limitations on neutral trading.

On one hand the British blockade took on a stronger aspect with the announcement that beginning today German seaborne coal exports to Italy would be liable to seizure by British contraband control.

At the same time German pressure on neutral shipping intensified with warning from Berlin yesterday against neutrals accepting the British navicert system.

From the beginning of the war German coal exports to Italy, carried in Italian bottoms by way of Rotterdam, have been allowed to pass through the British blockade. This has provided the "leg to stand on" for loud neutral press objections to what they called preferential treatment by Britain of a powerful neutral.

Plugs Loophole

Thus with the tightening of the blockade to include even this trading the neutrals find a fading hope of loopholes in the British blockade through which they might regain some of their lost trade.

More likely causes suggested here for the British decision to treat German coal exports to Italy like other contraband are, first, the pressure brought to bear in Britain on the Ministry of Economic Warfare to halt leakages in the blockade and, secondly, the fact that the Anglo-Italian trade agreement is held up, and stopping of coal supplies to Italy might serve as a lever to expedite the British deal with Italians.

British authoritative sources have denied that the blockade extension was meant in any way as a reprisal for difficulties in the Italian-British negotiations.

FIRST ADD

Still Hopes for Trade

Although it is recognized here that the blockade of Italian coal imports is liable to exert considerable strain on Anglo-Italian relations, the British Government, nevertheless, still hopes to effect a satisfactory trade agreement with Italy.

In the meantime, Italy is reported here to be seeking American credits for 3,000,000 tons of bituminous coal in the United States, but it is thought here this would prove far costlier to Italy than increasing its purchases of South Wales coal. Italy in 1939 imported 11,000,000 tons of coal, about 60 per cent coming from Germany and the rest from Britain.

[In Washington according to the Associated Press the possibility of Italy buying American coal stirred considerable interest in Government circles today. The Commerce and State departments arranged to cable Rome for information. No negotiations have been reported here.]

The Anglo-Italian trade agreement, which has been in progress for several weeks, has meanwhile been held up on the question of what should Britain buy from Italy. Britain wants production of Italian heavy industry, particularly arms, but Italy is reported to refuse to sell arms and now prefers to sell Britain agricultural produce which this country does not want to buy from Italy.

Heavy Goods Vetoed

Italy, in the first place, agreed to send Britain heavy industrial goods but Premier Mussolini is said to have vetoed this when the Italian National Defense Council decided Italy must accumulate the output of its heavy industries.

Among the arguments on which Italy bases its protest against British action over German coal is that the coal in question is mined in Germany by Italians and shipped in Italian bottoms and should therefore be exempt from the blockade.

Pressure on Neutrals

Meanwhile German pressure on neutral shipping generally is increased by the Feb. 29 statement issued by the German Legation at The Hague warning neutrals against accepting the British navicert system by which the Allies are "trying to drag the neutrals into war." If the neutrals expect to avoid danger by utilizing this system, the statement continues, Germany will be faced by a new situation against which strong measures will be taken.

It is claimed by the Germans that neutrals using this system of allowing the British to certify cargo content before sailing are submitting to British rules of blockade and thereby recognize the British blockade measures which in German view are contrary to international law.

Scandinavia Firmer

Scandinavian neutrals are nevertheless seen here now as taking a firmer stand against German sinking of their ships. This is thought to be the fruit of recent Scandinavian conferences at Copenhagen.

Norway, Sweden, and Denmark are reported to be preparing to make new protests to Germany within the next few days. They will not be in the form of a joint note like the one delivered during the great 1917 submarine campaign, but greater weight will be given them by their coming at one time with mutual support.

Gross Violation of War Rules Charged to Russia at Geneva

GENEVA, March 1 (AP)—Finland yesterday sent to the League of Nations two notes accusing Russia of violating the rules of war in the hostilities in Finland, one of them containing a long list of Russian air bombardments of Finnish towns outside the war zone.

Rudolf Holsti, former Finnish Foreign Minister, who presented the notes to the League, said that his Government desired only "that the story of Russian aggression against civilians be spread through the civilized world."

Russia has been expelled from the League after having been formally declared an aggressor against Finland.

"The Soviet Government," declared the first Finnish note, has violated rules of warfare which habitually apply even to wars of this kind."

The note said that within two months of hostilities 20,780 bombs were dropped during 643 Russian air raids on 207 places behind the war zone.

The first seven pages of the memorandum were limited to describing what the Finns said were "open violations of all the rules of war" by Soviet bombers and fighters.

The second note declared that Russia had violated, with at least five air bombardments, the neutrality of the Aland Islands, which lie at the entrance of the Gulf of Bothnia between Finland and Sweden. Their neutrality was guaranteed by a 1921 international treaty sponsored by the League.

"Almost every day," said the note, "Soviet planes bomb and machine-gun civil populations far behind the fighting zone."

Rise in U. S. Sales to Neutrals Suspected as Really for Reich

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, March 1—"Suspicious" increases in purchases from the United States of cotton, copper, and lead by the neutral nations of Europe and Latin America indicate a devious channel through which American raw materials of war are finding their way to Germany despite the British blockade, according to the findings of the Joint Boycott Council of the American Jewish Congress and the Jewish Labor Committee.

Neutral countries have registered phenomenal increases in their purchases of raw cotton, refined and scrap copper and lead, the survey, released by Dr. Joseph Tenenbaum, chairman of the Joint Council, declared.

Dr. Tenenbaum quoted statistics of the United States Bureau of Commerce to show that Germany purchased 61,000,000 pounds of refined copper during the last four months of 1938, but failed to purchase a single pound of copper directly from the United States in the same period of 1939. Neutral Italy, on the other hand, which purchased 13,930,000 pounds of copper during the same four months of 1938, increased its purchases to 16,544,000 pounds in 1939.

Soviet Russia was described as registering the most phenomenal increase in the purchase of refined copper, in the last four months of 1938 buying 110,000 pounds, and in 1939 it purchased 45,496,000 pounds. Sweden, Hungary and the Netherlands also showed big increases. A similar trend was noted by the Boycott Council in lead and raw cotton.

"This increase appears to compensate for the loss of imports by Germany since the outbreak of the war, even after discounting possible increased domestic consumption on the part of the neutrals," Dr. Tenenbaum added.

F. B. I. on Theft

URAVAN, Colo., March 1 (AP)—Reports that stolen ores and concentrates may be going to belligerent powers for use in armament-making brought a Federal Bureau of Investigation agent to this Western Colorado mining community last night.

The F. B. I. man was assigned to the case after two men were charged in connection with thefts from the plant of the United States Vanadium Corporation and after Blair Burwell, plant superintendent, asserted:

"We have suspicions that the uranium and vanadium ores and concentrates stolen here are being sold to belligerent powers through New York brokers.

"Our suspicions indicate shipments to Germany and to Japan may enter the case."

Mr. Burwell estimated that thefts so far, chiefly of high-grade uranium ore, have a value of at least $20,000.

Vanadium is a steel-hardening alloy used in armament production. Uranium, a radio-active metal, has some use in steel production, but is chiefly used in porcelain and glass production.

The charges filed in District Court at Montrose accused one man of stealing and selling ore and another, a junk dealer, with buying and receiving the ore.

Allies' $1,000,000,000 Plan To Buy U. S. Planes Still at Sea

WASHINGTON, March 1 (AP)—Despite anounced plans for a $1,000,000,000 buying program the British and French were reported here to be without any commitments on future airplane purchases in this country, pending the return from Europe of an Allied air mission.

On Feb. 29 it was disclosed that about two months ago, the mission tentatively laid out a plan to standardize purchases on three types of American planes and even took some options, but the program failed to get approval of the Allied Supreme War Council, and the options have lapsed.

A high Administration official, who declined to be quoted by name, said that American manufacturers and officials are awaiting the early return of the mission from Europe for word on future buying.

Outlining developments to date, this official said the standardization plan never was submitted formally to President Roosevelt's committee to co-ordinate foreign and domestic airplane purchasing. All interested officials, he explained, knew informally about it, but it never got far for serious consideration by any Government agency.

He added that he did not know whether the Allied representatives would return with a similar plan of standardization. Whatever plan they suggest will have to be reviewed by the President's committee, headed by Henry Morgenthau, Secretary of the Treasury.

The committee, which includes Army and Navy as well as Treasury representatives, would examine the proposal to determine whether it would interfere with purchases for American military and civil needs or hinder designing research on newer models.

Under the former plan, the Allies would have confined purchases to three American types of planes, giving all their contracts to three leading manufacturers, who would have let subcontracts to other manufacturers for whatever portions of the orders they could not fulfill themselves.

The official did not name the three companies, but they were rumored to have been Douglas-Curtiss-Wright, and Martin plants.

The Allied air mission is a branch of the Allied purchasing commission with offices in New York and Washington.

$34,251,210 Relief Fund Voted by New York Board

NEW YORK (AP)—The Board of Estimate on Feb. 29 voted relief appropriations for the months of March, April, May and June, totaling $34,251,210.

Netherlands Curbs Gift Mail

AMSTERDAM, March 1 (AP)—The Netherlands, with its normal activity and trade dislocated by war over the border, sought today to bolster its own neutrality and resources and to conserve its stocks of food in case of import difficulties by curbing traffic in "gift" packages of goodstuffs to Germany and elsewhere.

Under regulations going into effect today the Netherlands Post Office accepted only packages addressed by an individual in the Netherlands to a person in a foreign country. Thus the Government barred the sizeable business in foodstuffs which some firms have been doing on orders from America for delivery to familes in Germany. To a much smaller extent, similar packages have been going to England.

Without a permit, a Netherlander —not a company—may ship food to a maximum of three kilograms (6.6 pounds) a week, but not exceeding one kilogram each of butter, cheese, meat, and condensed milk and 250 grams (between eight and nine ounces) each of coffee and chocolate.

Heretofore it has been possible for an individual to send five kilograms of butter and cheese each week.

N. Y. Paper-Talc Strike Of Four Months Ends

GOUVERNEUR, N. Y., March 1 (AP)—Signing of a wage agreement here ended a four months' strike of 110 paper workers and talc miners and assured their return to work March 4.

Union officials and officers of the International Pulp & Paper Company affixed signatures to an agreement calling for higher wages for workers in the company's mills and mines.

Kermit Johnson, Secretary of the Mine and Mill Workers (A. F. of L.) Local, said work would be resumed March 4. The strike began last Oct. 10, and a strikers' vote approved the tentative agreement last Monday.

France Fortified for Any Sudden Attack; Nazis Claim Grip on British Shipping

By the Associated Press

BERLIN, March 1—High Nazis acknowledge that Germany's overseas trade has been throttled by the British-French blockade in the first six months of the war, but they insist that the German blockade has vitally affected transport to England.

Besides, they declare, the Allied blockade is minimized by Germany's land routes to raw materials, so the Reich has that advantage in economic warfare which is more intense than that in the first year of the World War, 1914.

With the eyes of the world centered on the Western Front for signs of an offensive, Germans remember that in a four-week campaign opening last Sept. 1, Nazi superiority in men, airplanes, equipment and leadership crushed the Polish Army.

The war in the east ended with the fall of the Polish Capital, Warsaw, one third shot to pieces. Danzig, West Prussia, Upper Silesia, and Posen, territory which Germany lost in the east after the World War, were re-incorporated with the Reich.

Armies Now Concentrated

The Germans furthermore took control of the heart of Poland—the district predominately Polish—as a "sphere of interest."

September's campaign cost Germany "hardly a twentieth" of what it feared, Reichsführer Adolf Hitler told the nation.

Almost 700,000 Polish soldiers were taken prisoner in the Blitzkrieg, a great percentage of whom now are working on German farms—substituting for the German farmer and his hands who now are at the Western Front.

Today the immense Nazi army, which was split between the east and the west until late in September, is concentrated on or behind the Siegfried Line.

Whereas on most days action on the Western Front has been characterized by German Army communiqués with "nothing special in the west," it has been a different story on the seas.

Balance Sheet on Ships

The German balance sheet until Feb. 26 claimed 496 Allied merchant ships, with 1,810,315 tons gross tonnage, sunk; 354 ships seized and brought into German ports for prize court proceedings; 42 German merchantmen with gross tonnage of 236,957 lost, of which 13,196 tons were confiscated at enemy ports at the outbreak of the war, 82,239 tons seized at sea and 141,525 tons scuttled.

Germany further claims to have sunk or badly damaged, principally in the first three months of the war, at least 21 British warships, more than 225,000 tons, while it admits the loss of three submarines early in the war and the 10,000-ton pocket battleship Admiral Graf Spee.

German military experts say that six months of warfare in the North Sea has shown that "the prestige of England's invincible fleet has been handed a staggering blow; the exceptional power of light German sea forces against strong battle units have been proven; the practical possibilities of the airplane in sea warfare have been tested with surprising success."

Door to Russia Opened

Germans say they have cut deeply into Britain's economic lifelines because of its island position, and at the same time insist that Germany is "blockade proof."

They emphasize that the back door to Soviet Russia with its inexhaustible supplies is open, as well as the side doors to the Balkans and the Scandinavian countries, especially to Sweden's high class iron ore and Rumania's grain and oil.

Because of its interest in the Southeast as a reservoir of raw material, Germany is keeping close watch on the Allied Army assembled in the Near East and is conducting a high pressure campaign generally on neutrals against what Nazis charge are efforts by the Allies to spread the war.

Hulk of Graf Spee Sold to Junk Firm

By the Associated Press

Montevideo, Uruguay, March 1

The hulk of the scuttled German pocket battleship Admiral Graf Spee has been sold by Germany for an undisclosed price to Julio Vega Helguera, local salvage firm.

The vessel was sunk by its crew in Montevideo's outer harbor in December after it was trapped by three British cruisers. Blown up, she smouldered for days.

By William Henry Chamberlin
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, March 1—Studying the first six months of the war, which are marked today, it becomes significantly clear that the French have based one of their most important strategies upon the effort to avoid one of the errors of 1914.

France has not forgotten how the main tide of the German invasion flowed through Belgium. The successful stand at the Marne saved Paris; but several "departments," as the French provinces are called, of the Northeast were lost for the duration of the war and all the physical destruction of the conflict was on French soil. Moreover, important natural resources were eliminated, because the occupied regions produced a considerable part of the country's coal, wheat and sugar-beets.

The French Army leaders are determined that this shall not happen again. Thus one of the most important developments of the quiet first months of the war has been the "barring of the door" on the northeastern frontier.

The most formidable works of the Maginot Line are to be found along the narrow strip of frontier, between the Rhine and the Moselle where France and Germany are in direct contact without the broad Rhine as a strong natural barrier.

Stronger Defenses Rushed

But the defenses between the sea and the Moselle, along the frontiers of Belgium and Luxemburg are vastly stronger today than they were when the war began. The French armies in this sector have not, like their comrades between the Rhine and the Moselle, been in actual contact with the enemy. They have had no opportunity to use their rifles and machine guns. But they have very decidedly not been eating the bread of idleness. They have been working overtime constructing a line of defenses that is ingeniously adapted to every kind of terrain, from the hills along the border of Luxemburg to the sand dunes along the sea.

Observers return from this northeastern section of the front impressed with the multiplicity of the defenses and with the ingenuity of the camouflage. The majority of the British troops in France incidentally have been cooperating with the French here and have been serving their apprenticeship of digging and building in alternative stretches of muddy and freezing weather.

The casual nonmilitary traveler in northeastern France would see comparatively little out of the ordinary. But if he were accompanied by a French officer authorized to talk within permitted limits he would learn that a field of what looks like ordinary sugar-beets is full of machine-gun nests, that a placid looking little wooded hill has been converted into a strong fort with the aid of the concrete that is such an important material in military building, that the road along which he is driving can be mined and obstructed with high steel stakes (asparagus-beds, as they are sometimes called) on the shortest kind of notice.

Hard Going for Tanks

It might seem impossible to establish permanent fortifications in shifting sand dunes. But engineering has always been a strong point in the French Army and there have been some remarkable achievements in setting up barbed-wire entanglements, firmly imbedded in the sand with the aid of a system of wooden supports. There has also been much digging of ditches, with a view to making the country off the roads impassable for tanks. Careful tests have been carried out to determine what depth and width are necessary to stop the largest and heaviest tanks. These tank-traps, camouflaged so far as possible with brush and branches of trees, are so located as to be under direct heavy fire of automatic weapons.

Sometimes a village, on closer inspection, will turn out to be the headquarters of an antiaircraft unit. These are well provided with underground shelters and there is telephone communication between the central part of the antiaircraft post and the men in their quarters. These antiaircraft units are the only forces on the northeastern sector of the front which have been in action, blazing away when German airplanes, occasionally attempt to carry out reconnaissance flights over northeastern France.

Weak Spots Eliminated

In short, while there has not been time to construct anything so elaborate as the huge underground forts of the Maginot Line, the French northeastern frontier has been carefully surveyed for possible weak spots; and these have been eliminated. This does not necessarily mean that the French Army would fight a purely defensive battle on its own frontier in the event of a German violation of Belgian neutrality.

France and Great Britain are pledged to come to the aid of Belgium if it is attacked; and the French High Command would like to meet the Germans on the line of the Albert Canal and of the Belgian eastern fortifications.

But the possibility of a swift German thrust cannot be ignored. In such an eventuality the French defense of the northeastern frontier is well prepared. And this may also be said of the hilly territory south of the main works of the Maginot Line, which might become a battlefield if the Germans should endeavor to drive into France by way of Basel.

Balance Sheet of War Drawn

Continued from Page 1

disabled, and one light cruiser sunk.

Neutral trade with the allies been kept up pre-war level by means of convoys.

The German View:

Germany has acquired half of Poland and defeated the whole Polish army. U-Boats have sunk an aircraft carrier, a battleship, numerous small naval craft, and damaged at least two cruisers and two battleships.

The U-boat war, though not as effective as in 1917, has reaped a big harvest of Allied and neutral ships, the Allies having lost 750,000 tons of shipping out of 30,000,000 afloat.

Germany has also become allied to Russia, and it is now acknowledged, been receiving substantial material assistance therefrom.

The war at sea seems to have taken a turn in favor of the Allies after the first period of three months which was definitely in Germany's favor. The most obvious signs of this has been the destruction of the pocket battleship Admiral Graf Spee, and interception of its auxiliary, the Altmark. The Graf Spee's defeat spelt the end of Germany's original naval plan. The Altmark incident was mostly important as a matter of prestige for it appears to have invalidated Germany's claim to command of the North Sea.

For more than two months Germany has been limiting major naval operations to the North Sea. At the beginning of the war the German plan was to attack Allied shipping at flanks on the sea approaches to the British Isles and in the trade routes of more distant oceans. The plan didn't have the success anticipated largely because the pocket battleships failed to live up to their reputation. The only naval loss they have inflicted so far has been the auxiliary cruiser, Rawalpindi, a former passenger liner.

As a result of the failure of the original plan, Germany has been keeping to the North Sea, where operations have been considerably more successful against neutrals in this arena. This has had a disturbing effect, even though it has not yet had much effect on Britain's import figures. The present North Sea losses to both Allied and neutral ships has been more than twice as heavy as in the opening months of the World War.

Status in Air Undecisive

In the air it is difficult to assess where the advantage lies. But it is clear that the only air force which has been paying any real aerial dividends has been the German. So far the "Luftwaffe"—air arm—has made 80 raids on British shores from the Shetlands to Dover. Fifty of these have been reconnaissance flights over the coast, the remainder bombing expeditions on naval and merchant ships. One war vessel has been sunk and several merchantmen and a number of trawlers, drifters, and lightships have been either disabled or sunk. Forty-two German planes are known to have been lost on all of the 80 flights, but most of these were during a raid over the coast. It would seem that the results of the sea raids, though small, have justified this use of the air arm.

The Royal Air Force in return has made 60 raids on Germany. Of these 50 have been pamphlet raids or reconnaissance flights; few actual bombing raids. Seven of these raids were made on warships; three against air bases. The British claim to have hit one pocket battleship and one other warship, but they have lost 28 planes "officially," and it is probable, considering R. A. F. casualties and missing persons, that a total of more than 300 planes have not returned home.

On balance it seems as if the Allies can claim the first six months have been more favorable for them than for Germany if only for strategic reasons. The Allies have lost a lot of shipping but their economy is unaffected. And without any opposition they have been able to brng up forces from the Dominions and Colonies to strengthen the Maginot position and block the way to any easy German victory in the Balkans.

Matanuska Needs Farmers–But Note: 'Capable Ones'

SEATTLE, Wash., March 1 (AP)—The Manager of the Matanuska Valley Co-operative today described the Government-founded Alaskan colony as a promising—if not a promised—land for additional American farmers.

L. C. Stock, manager, said that if anything needed to further the success of the four-and-a-half-year-old project "it is more farmers."

But Mr. Stock listed two provisos to guide potential settlers with an eye on the north.

"They should be experienced and capable farmers," he cautioned, in an interview. "Alaska or any other region doesn't want people who eventually will be a burden. They also should have enough capital to make a start and carry them for six to eight months, until they can get something coming in."

Alaska provided a market last year for all the Matanuska production, he said, including more than 5,000 cases of canned vegetables and several thousand dollars worth of fresh produce.

But the prospect for the future is made even brighter, he explained, by construction of a big Government air station at Fairbanks, projection of another at Anchorage and construction of naval bases at Sitka and Kodiak.

Mobile Gets Bequest For Drinking Fountains

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MOBILE, Ala.—The City Commission has received a check for $2,000 for public drinking fountains.

It was a bequest left by J. Howard Wilson, utility magnate and financier.

The Commissioners said they were stumped as to the how, what and why of the fountains. The trustee of the estate, taking cognizance of the day and times, said the money, however, certainly isn't for public watering troughs for horses.

Mr. Wilson also left $1,000 to the City Commissioners of his native Leavenworth, Kan., for drinking fountain installations.

'Thumbing' at Ease

EUGENE, Ore. (AP)—A committee of University of Oregon students asked the City Council to establish "thumbing lanes." Students would stand in the lanes while attempting to catch rides to and from the campus.

Chicago's Plight Told by Hutchins

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, March 1—The University of Chicago is informally embarked today on a campaign to raise $12,000,000, not for expansion purposes, but merely to meet the prospective deficits of the next 10 years.

This Midwestern university cannot reduce expenses further and remain the kind of school it has been since it was launched by the gift of the late John D. Rockefeller in 1891, yet it is spending $1,200,000 a year beyond its income, Dr. Robert M. Hutchins, President of the University, told 200 alumni gathered at an informal dinner at the Delmonico Hotel here Feb. 23.

"The aim of this campaign is not to enlarge the University, but to preserve it," Dr. Hutchins explained. "Forty per cent of its endowment income has been wiped out by the decline in interest rates.

"The University has reduced administrative salaries, increased the teaching load, dropped more than 350 courses and retired professors at 65. Next year there will be fewer full professors on the general budget than in 1920."

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Harold E. Harter, *Manager*

'Little Old New York' on the Screen—Week-End Radio Prospects

Fulton in Romantic Film About Building of Steamboat

Considering the cavalier manner in which Hollywood frequently treats historical and biographical data, it is comforting to know that Robert Fulton, the American inventor, did marry the niece of Robert Livingston, his patron, just as you will find him doing at the Keith Memorial. For the purposes of Darryl F. Zanuck's "Little Old New York," the builder of the first really successful steamboat in this country is Richard Greene, good looks, curly black hair and all.

It is a pleasant and leisurely film which, like the invention it memorializes, paddles along at a comfortable five miles an hour. To beat up a foam of comedy and cuteness, Mr. Zanuck offers Alice Faye as Pat O'Day, a barmaid with a heart of gold and not above cheating a rum dealer to raise $2,000 for the Fulton steamship. Fred MacMurray is Charles Browne, Pat's beau, a plain, husky, outspoken fellow who naturally is somewhat put out when Pat tells him that Fulton, his partner, is in love with her. The menace to steam navigation is represented by a gang of hooligans headed by Regan (Ward Bond), who set fire to the first ship when it is only half constructed.

After being spun around a bit in the plot eddies, "Little Old New York" points it nose into the romantic mainstream. The Clermont, Fulton's and Browne's vessel, steams up the Hudson after a slight contretemps with a dock shed. Fulton and Harriet Livingston (Brenda Joyce) strike a romantic pose amid the steam gauges. Browne and Pat behave likewise at the tiller.

"Little Old New York" manages to regard this important event in navigation history with a good deal of aplomb and less than the amount of excitement one might have expected. Perhaps this is due to the players, who, even when things look blackest, never behave for an instant as if they didn't know that all will be well at the last. That's what history does for you. Andy Devine, Henry Stephenson, and Fritz Feld contribute a degree of drollery and grace. Such historical figures as Nicholas Roosevelt, John Jacob Astor, Washington Irving, and Mrs. Breyoort are brought into the scene probably to lend verisimilitude.

Henry King, Raymond Griffith, Harry Tugend, John Balderston, and Rida Johnson Young are the principal behind-screen contributors.

"The Saint's Double Trouble," the second feature, finds George Sanders playing a double role as the character of the title and a villainous gang leader who resembles him. The plot is complicated and it is difficult to tell at moments just which George Sanders is on the screen. Helene Whitney, Jonathan Hale, Bela Lugosi and Donald MacBride are in the cast.

★ ★ ★

'Pinocchio' March 21

Walt Disney's second full length feature, "Pinocchio," is now scheduled to arrive at the Keith Memorial on Thursday, March 21.

★ ★ ★

'He Married His Wife'

At the Paramount and Fenway is a film called "He Married His Wife," bearing the Zanuck imprimatur.

The writers have re-heated the hash about the husband who separates from his wife in reel one, tries to be "modern" about her new boy friend, and re-marries her for the finish. Joel McCrae, Nancy Kelly, Roland Young, Mary Boland, Cesar Romero, Mary Healy, Elisha Cook, Jr., and Barnett Parker are in the cast.

The companion feature, "The Man Who Wouldn't Talk," is a derivation from the play, "The Valiant," with Lloyd Nolan in the title role as the man who confessed to murder but refused to disclose his identity or his motives.

Dance Notes

Esther Junger

Esther Junger, one of the most individual of modern dancers, will give a recital in the Dance Theater Series at the Young Men's Hebrew Association, New York, on Sunday afternoon, March 10, when she will be assisted by Pauline Koner as guest artist. The program:

Danbe to the People . . Jerome Moross
Torch Song . . . . . George Gershwin
Bethrothal Dance from Festival Rites . . . . . Morris Mamorsky
Judgment Day . Musical Arrangement by Trude Rittman
Esther Junger and Pauline Koner
Stage Characters . . . . . Trude Rittman
Archaic Figure—Untouched by Time & Times . . . Katherine Philbrick
Bach Goes To Town . . Alec Templeton
Animal Ritual . . . . . Percussion
Cinema Ballerinas . . . . . Musical Arrangement by Trude Rittman
Esther Junger and Pauline Koner
Negro Sketches . . . . . Duke Ellington

The choreography for the duets is by Miss Junger and Miss Koner.

★ ★ ★

Bennington School of the Arts

The former Bennington School of the Dance has now become the Bennington School of the Arts, and will offer courses in Dance, Drama, Music and Theater Design in its forthcoming summer session, concluding with a nine-day festival in the Festival Theater, Bennington, Vt., Aug. 9-17.

An innovation in the dance department is a course in ballet technique to be given by Erick Hawkins, formerly of the Ballet Caravan, and now Martha Graham's partner. Lincoln Kirstein, director of the Ballet Caravan, is announced as visiting lecturer.

Doris Humphrey and Charles Weidman will be on leave of absence for the 1940 season.

★ ★ ★

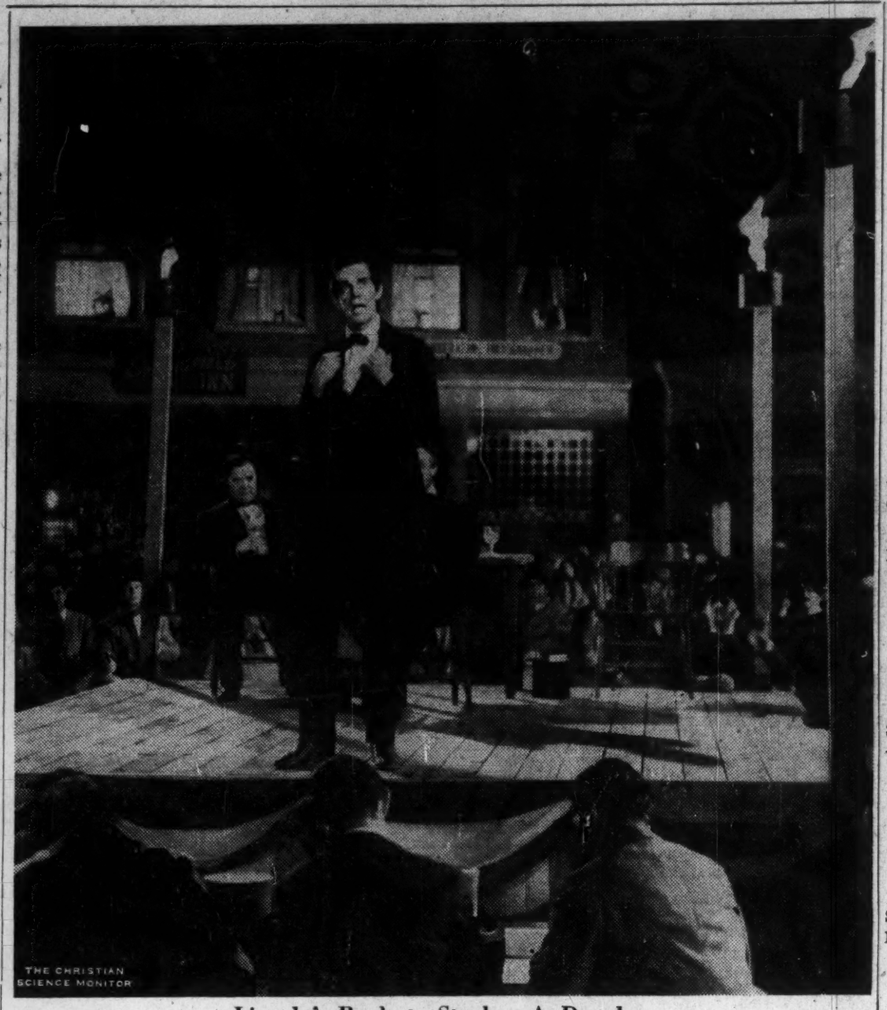
Angna Enters On Tour

Angna Enters began her second coast-to-coast tour this season, with a performance in Trenton, N. J., on Feb. 23, taking the Southwest route, having toured the Northwest earlier in the season. In many cities, such as Chicago, San Francisco and Los Angeles, she will give two performances an engagement. There is a possibility of her giving three performances in Honolulu, if dates can be readjusted to include a Hawaiian visit.

M. L.

'Gone With Wind' Sunday

"Gone With the Wind" will begin a limited engagement at the Majestic Theater Sunday, with continuous performances in the morning and afternoon, and with a reserved seat showing in the evening.



THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Lincoln's Reply to Stephen A. Douglas

Scene from the RKO Radio screen version of Robert E. Sherwood's play, "Abe Lincoln in Illinois" which will probably arrive at the Keith Memorial in April

New Studio Chief Holds Job Security Important

Hollywood Letter

By Frank Daugherty

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Hollywood, Calif.

I have been talking with Hollywood's newest studio chief, Harry Edington, who will produce all the "A" product for RKO-Radio Pictures in the coming year. Like most studio heads, he believes publicity is for players and workers in his employ, not for himself. But when I asked him what he considered the most signficant thing he had learned in 17 years of making motion pictures, he answered without hesitation.

"Job security and a mutual trust between a producer and those working with him. No man does his best work if he is afraid of losing his job if he makes a mistake."

Harry Edington began his career as business manager for the "Ben Hur" company, when that pioneer picture group went to Italy in 1923. Part of the time since then he has spent building up one of the largest agencies in Hollywood, and in guiding the careers of such picture people as Greta Garbo, Nelson Eddy, Edward G. Robinson, Douglas Fairbanks Jr., and a number of others. He was business manager for Sam Goldwyn when that producer was still in fact the middle name in Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer.

Now he has returned to production at a studio which has already brought itself to a leading position as the maker of "Abe Lincoln in Illinois," the comedies of Ginger Rogers, Cary Grant, and Irene Dunne, and some others. It will shortly set about the production of some 20 pictures with which Edington himself has become intimately concerned. These will include Carl Van Doren's "Benjamin Franklin," Dreiser's "Sister Carrie," A. P. Herbert's "Water Gipsies," which James Hilton will prepare for the screen, and George Marion's "Too Many Girls," still in its Broadway run.

★ ★ ★

In an hour's talk across the shimmering but businesslike maple top of his desk at the studio, I learned from him some of the things he has come to believe about the making of motion pictures. I didn't hear him use the word art once; but I came to the conclusion, before I left, that practically and dynamically he knows as much about his job as anyone I have ever talked to in the film town.

He reads from 15 to 20 novels and nearly as many plays and scripts every week, a habit he has maintained for years.

Mr. Edington thinks that whether you get a clean picture or not all depends on your approach. He believes he can approach any subject with a clean mind and get a clean picture, provided the subject is dramatic. But he believes the public has a right to, and should, protest by every means in its power when it is shown any picture that violates the basic standards of good taste.

Comedies, even good ones, he thinks, are a precarious field for a producer because audiences seldom, as he expresses it, "take anything but laughs away with them." He believes pictures with some pathos in them are the best remembered, and therefore the most profitable; and he says that he has never known anyone but Chaplin who could get genuine comedy and genuine pathos into the same picture.

He considers that next to a picture with bad taste a picture which preaches its subject to the audience is most resented by people of sensibility and intelligence. The public, he says, has a right to demand entertainment of motion picture producers, and regularly and effectively enforces that demand at the box office.

He believes excessive drinking in pictures is on the wane; but he thinks that the amount of drinking shown on the screen will correspond pretty closely to the amount the ordinary person finds about him. Pictures, like art, mirror their times and fashions.

The family is today the basis of judgment for pictures, he finds, and what cannot be seen by its members isn't likely to return dividends to the producer. He says the chief American trait of which he has become aware in his years of picture making is an always present sympathy for the underdog, and that any emphasis on this is profitable, while any departure from it is correspondingly unprofitable.

© Universal

Harry E. Edington

New studio chief for RKO Radio Pictures.

Radcliffe Dancers

The Dance Group and the Choral Society of Radcliffe College will join the Harvard Glee Club and several Harvard dancers to present "An Evening of Russian Songs and Dances" on Tuesday, March 19 at the Radcliffe Gymnasium. It will be open to the public. Katharine Schroeder, director of the Dance Group at Radcliffe, is planning the program. Miss Schroeder is also training the Harvard dancers and is designing the choreography for the dances, adapted from types of folk dancing. G. Wallace Woodworth is directing the Choral Society and the Harvard Glee Club in music which will range from Bortninansky to folk songs.

Levant for Soloist

Oscar Levant, author of "A Smattering of Ignorance" and a star of the "Information Please" radio program, will be a soloist at a benefit concert which the Metropolitan Singers will give in Symphony Hall, Boston, Wednesday evening, April 24. Vladimir Zorin, basso cantante, will make his first public appearance in Boston as another soloist at the concert. Mariam Burroughs, talented young Vermont violinist, is the third soloist.

At South Station

The program of short films at the South Station Theater beginning today includes the March of Time issue on Vatican City and Pope Pius XII, two travel films, "Mechanix Illustrated," two color cartoons, an "Our Gang" comedy, and Mr. and Mrs. Jesse Crawford at the organ.

Brian Aherne in Radio Play; Audition Winners in Opera

The Week-End Dialer

By the Radio Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

Two guest appearances by Brian Aherne, English movie star, a Young People's Concert, conducted by Rudolph Ganz, and a Metropolitan Opera performance with three radio audition winners in the cast, are among features of week-end radio entertainment.

Tonight

Drama:
Brian Aherne, English movie star, appears in original drama in Kate Smith's variety hour, CBS-WEEI, 8.

Variety:
George Beatty is funster with Mutual's "Comedy By" series, MBS-WAAB, 9:30.
Edgar Bergen, Bob Burns, Alice Faye, Joe Penner, Frances Langford, Tommy Riggs, stars whom Rudy Vallee started on their radio careers, gather in "Rudy Vallee Alumni Party" to celebrate Rudy's return to air in new program next week; Eddie Cantor will "emcee," NBC-Red-WNAC, 10.

Serious music:
Alfred Wallenstein programs Stamitz's Symphony in E. Flat Major; Atterberg's Eine Varmlanderhapsodie; Kaun's Three Pieces for Orchestra and Dohnanyi's Rural Hungaria, in "Sinfonietta" period, MBS-WAAB, 8:30.

Saturday

Serious music:
Frances Sachs, young American pianist, plays first movement of Mozart's "Coronation" Concerto in fourth of Young People's Concerts of the Philharmonic-Symphony Society; Rudolph Ganz conducts various movements from symphonies of Schubert, Mozart, Beethoven, Brahms and Tchaikovsky, CBS-WEEI, 11:05 a. m.
Rose Bampton is Aida, Arthur Carron, first season winner in NBC's Metropolitan Auditions, is Rhadames, and auditions winners John Gurney and Leonard Warren are also in cast in Metropolitan Opera radiocast of Verdi's "Aida," NBC-Blue-WBZ, 2.
Bruno Walter programs the Romanticists in NBC Symphony Orchestra concert including Schumann's "Manfred" Overture and Symphony No. 4, in D Minor; Richard Strauss' tone poem, "Don Juan"; Debussy's Prelude to "The Afternoon of a Faun"; and Smetana's tone poem "Vltava" (The Moldau) and Overture to "The Bartered Bride," NBC-Blue-WBZ, 10.

Drama:
Career of Claude Monet, French Impressionist painter, is dramatized in "Art for Your Sake," NBC-Red-WNAC, 7:30.
Joan Crawford stars in repeat dramatization of Arch Oboler's "Baby," NBC-Red WNAC, 8.

Sunday

Serious music:
Zoltan Kurthy, first violist of Philharmonic, conducts his "Puszta: a Symphonic Rhapsody," based on Hungarian themes; Joseph Schuster, first cellist, is soloist in Boccherini's Concerto in B Flat Major, for Cello, and John Barbirolli conducts Schumann's Symphony No. 4, in D Minor, for New York Philharmonic-Symphony concert, CBS-WEEI, 3.
Concluding New Friends of Music chamber concert of current season may be picked up by dialers to WJZ direct, offering a program of Brahms Horn Trio in E Flat, and Mozart's Violin and Viola Duo in B Flat (K. 424) and his Viola Quintet in C Major (K. 515), with symphony soloists, Mischa Levitski, pianist, and the Budapest Quartet, NBC-Blue-WJZ, 6.
José Iturbi, pianist, plays finale of Mendelssohn's Concerto in G Minor, also Liszt's "Liebestraum" and Albeniz's "Sevilla," in Sunday Evening Hour, Harl McDonald's "Legend of an Arkansas Traveler," Rachmaninoff's Prelude in G Minor and Strauss's waltz, "Roses from the South," feature orchestral items, conducted by Eugene Ormandy, CBS-WEEI, 9.

Variety:
Brian Aherne, Hiram Sherman and Elie Siegmeister among guests of "The Pursuit of Happiness," CBS-WEEI, 4:30.
Gracie Allen pays surprise visit to Jack Benny's program to launch her campaign for President on the "Surprise Party" ticket, NBC-Red-WNAC, 7.

Drama:
Pinero's "The Second Mrs. Tanqueray" is vehicle for "Great Plays" period, NBC-Blue-WBZ, 2.
Don Ameche, Maureen O'Sullivan, and Warren William play in "Winter in Paris," a modern European story, in Screen Guild show, CBS-WEEI, 7:30.
Orson Welles plays the role of Benedict Arnold, with Frances Dee in support, in dramatization of Kenneth Roberts' "Rabble in Arms," Revolutionary War story, CBS-WEEI, 8.

Special events, quizzes:
Ted Malone visits the home of Paul Lawrence Dunbar, Negro poet, in his Pilgrimage of Poetry, NBC-Blue-WBZ, 1.
"Economic Issues of the 1940 Campaign" is topic for the University of Chicago Round Table, NBC-Red-WNAC, 2:30.
Senators Alben W. Barkley, (D), Kentucky, and Charles L. McNary (R), Oregon, will review "Seven Years of the New Deal" in American Forum; also panel discussion by Senators Mead and Tobey, Representatives Dirksen and Rayburn, MBS-WAAB, 8.
Four Congressmen debate on "How Shall We Help Finland?" in People's Platform, in special transcription, WEEI, 10.

Monday

Drama:
New series, "Youth in the Toils," will attempt to show how youth, by sympathetic treatment, may be swerved from a career of crime, NBC-Blue-WBZ, 7:15.
Basil Rathbone, as "Sherlock Holmes" plays the story of the "Beryl Coronet," NBC-Blue-WBZ, 8.
Joan Bennett and Ralph Bellamy, stars of talkie "Trade Winds," join with Errol Flynn and Claire Trevor in radio dramatization of film, CBS-WEEI, 9.

Light music:
Margaret Speaks, soprano, sings Friml's "L'Amour Toujours l'Amour," Ferrata's "Night and the Curtains Drawn," Arditi's "Il Bacio" and Herbert's "Thine Alone"; Alfred Wallenstein's orchestra plays Albeniz' "Malaguena" and Brahms' Hungarian Dance, No. 1, NBC-Red-WNAC, 8:30.

Plays for Boston

Alfred Lunt and Lynn Fontanne may be expected at the Colonial Theater on April 1 in Robert E. Sherwood's new play, "Revelation," according to report in New York. The play, it is said, will have its premiere in Providence on Friday, March 29, and will then come to Boston for a fortnight's engagement in the subscription series of the Theater Guild and the American Theater Society. It is being presented by the Playwright Company and the Guild.

Maurice Evans's revival of "King Richard II," the Herald Tribune reports, will arrive at the Colonial Theater on Monday, March 25. That would allow for a week's engagement. The company is due in New York on April 1.

George Balanchine, according to the New York Times, will stage the dances for "Keep Off the Grass," the new Bolger-Durante musical show which is expected at the Shubert Theater here in April.

News of the Stage

New York

Director George Abbott, Arthur Jerome Mayer, and the cast of "Goodbye in the Night" entrain this afternoon for Baltimore, where the new mystery play will open Monday. The company includes James Bell, Jean Adair, Mary Mason, Paul Ballantyne, Natalie Schafer, Millard Mitchell, and Edith Van Cleve. "Goodbye in the Night" will open at the Biltmore Theater, here, on Wednesday, March 13.

★ ★ ★

"Not for Children," a new comedy by Wesley Towner, will be presented locally by Courtney Burr on Thursday evening, March 21, at a theater yet to be announced. Now rehearsing under Arthur Sircom are Ellen Schwanneke, Arthur Margetson, Mary Sargent, Frank McCormick, Valerie Cossart, Richard Kendrick, Bert Wilcox, Dorothy O'Hanlson, Herbert Duggy, Bertram Thorne, and August Armeni.

★ ★ ★

A social workers' "Pins and Needles"—so they hope—is coming into being. Entitled, "The Social Work Follies of 1940," the revue will be presented in the Promenade Room of the Manhattan Center, on Friday evening, March 22. Professional social workers, relief investigators, and clerical workers in welfare agencies are already rehearsing for the production. Albert T. Sells and Ben Bierman have done most of the music and skits for the show. Mr. Sells is directing. "The Liberty Swing," "Let's Work in Groups," and "The Dies Committee Investigates Alice and Wonderland for Underground Activities" are titles of some of the numbers.

★ ★ ★

Under the chairmanship of Paul Muni, more than 50 stars of stage, screen, and radio are announced to appear at a sharecroppers' benefit at Mecca Temple on Sunday night, March 10. Among those who will donate their talents for "Sharecroppers Night" are Francesca Bruning, Kitty Carlisle, Eddie Dowling, Leif Erickson, Maria Gambarelli, Luella Gaer, Ruth Gordon, W. C. Handy, Sam Jaffe, Molly Picon, Harold J. Rome, Dorothy Sands, Ezra Stone, Benny Baker, John Garfield, Aunt Molly Jackson, and Cobina Wright, Jr. Labor Stage is contributing the "Mene Mene Tekel" and "The Three Harmony Boys" numbers from "New Pins and Needles." The program is being sponsored by the New York Committee for National Sharecroppers Week, of which Mrs. Raymond V. Ingersoll and Mayor La Guardia are co-chairmen.

★ ★ ★

"An Evening of American Folklore," for the benefit of sharecroppers and "Okies," is announced for the Forrest Theater, on Sunday evening next. The second-act mortgage scene from "Tobacco Road" will be done and Aunt Molly Jackson will be present.

★ ★ ★

There will be three other benefit performances on Sunday evening. "Life With Father" will play at the Empire Theater for the Actors' Fund. And the Finnish Relief Fund will benefit by performances of "New Pins and Needles," at the Windsor and "Juno and the Paycock," at the Mansfield.

★ ★ ★

Walter Huston is expected at the Ethel Barrymore Theater on March 14 in Ellis St. Joseph's "A Passenger to Bali," now on tour . . . The latest revival of "Liliom," with Burgess Meredith and Ingrid Bergman, opens at the Forty-fourth Street Theater on Saturday, March 23.

★ ★ ★

The thirty-first annual Friars' Frolic will be held at the Winter Garden on March 10, with Milton Berle as Frolicker.

★ ★ ★

The Award of Merit, presented each year by the Dublin Society of New York to the member of the Irish race outstanding in his or her particular field, will be given to Sara Allgood this year for her performance as Juno in "Juno and the Paycock," at the Mansfield. The award will be made at a St. Patrick's banquet of the Society at the Capitol Hotel on March 9. Barry Fitzgerald, who plays the Paycock in the Sean O'Casey drama, won the award last year for his work in "The White Steed."

★ ★ ★

The rights to William Saroyan's new comedy, "Love's Old Sweet Song," have been purchased by the Theater Guld, which will produce it in association with Eddie Dowling after the manner of the current "The Time of Your Life." The latter, which gives its 150th performance tonight, will continue at the Guild Theater indefinitely, according to its sponsors.

★ ★ ★

The Grand Street Boys' Association has bought out the entire orchestra for eight performances—3,344 seats—of "New Pins and Needles," next week at the Windsor. . . . Nancy Hamilton and Morgan Lewis, author and composer respectively of "Two for the Show," have gone to Florida, where they will probably begin work on a new show . . . J. Augustus Keogh will replace Russell Collins as "Joxer" Daly, in "Juno and the Paycock," Monday evening . . . Dwight Deere Wiman, it is reported, has replaced Sallie the Seal with Sharkey the Seal in "Higher and Higher," the new Rodgers-Hart-Hurlbut musical. Sallie, according to the same report, became too attached to Jack Haley whom she followed about despite the fact that the script required her attentions be paid to Marta Eggert.

Films of Merit In Suburban Theaters

Gone with the Wind—Week of March 3 at Allston (Allston), Capitol (Allston), University (Cambridge), Auditorium (Malden), Central Square (Waltham), Maynard (Maynard), Norwood (Norwood), Strand (Quincy), Quincy (Quincy), and Framingham, (Framingham).

The Great Victor Herbert—Capitol (Arlington), Capitol (Somerville), Ball Square (Somerville).

Ninotchka—Egyptian (Brighton), Jamaica (Jamaica Plain), Boulevard (Revere) and Revere (Revere).

The Private Lives of Elizabeth and Essex—Capitol (Everett).

First Love—Criterion (Roxbury Crossing).

We Are Not Alone—Fellsway (Medford).

Gulliver's Travels — Coolidge (Watertown).

Mr. Smith Goes to Washington—Princess (Wakefield).

They Shall Have Music—Somerville (Somerville).

Drums Along the Mohawk—Broadway (Somerville).

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Staged by JOHN MURRAY ANDERSON
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by ELMER RICE
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HUDSON Thea., 44th St., E. of B'way. BRy. 9-8296
Evs. 8:30-$3.30 to $1.10 Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:30

The selected group of theatrical and motion picture advertisements appearing on this page of the Monitor each day serves as an excellent guide to good entertainment.

BOSTON

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Boston Symphony ORCHESTRA
SERGE KOUSSEVITZKY, Cond.
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MONDAY, Mar. 4, at 8:15
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Neill James, whose feat of earning her way completely around the world three times has already been described on this page, recently spent nine months living the winter life of an Arctic nomad. On this latest jaunt she drove 2,000 miles behind a spirited reindeer, up and down and across Lapland from the Polar Circle to the Arctic Ocean and from the Russian frontier to the fjords of Norway. In order to be mobile, Miss James traveled light and alone, carrying nothing which she could not transport when journeying on skis or by reindeer. She dressed in the brilliant costume of a Lapp woman, and subsisted on whatever she happened to find in the way of food, mostly reindoor stew and salted coffee seasoned with shaved reindeer cheese. The photographs shown here give us some glimpses of Lapland as Miss James saw it. 1—Nomads on the move pack their possessions in freight "pulkkas" drawn by reindoor. 2—This is the "kota" (woolen tepee) where Miss James lived with the Lapp family Orpus, 150 miles north of the Polar Circle. 3—Miss James met this Lapp family about 250 miles north of the Polar Circle. 4—Here is Miss James wearing the garb of a Lapp woman, plus a Lapp man's hat. She asks us to note the huge orange pompon atop the hat. 5—A Lapp baby lives in his "kumse" (hollowed out birch cradle) until he is old enough to walk. 6—This Lapp church was built in the seventeenth century. Nomads usually manage to get to church at least once a year, oftener if possible, Miss James tells us.

Neill James Takes Us With Her Into the Heart of Lapland

The Earn-as-You-Go Globe Trotter Pictures Lapp Women As Dignified, Hard Working, and Happy

By Neill James

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

The feminine sex North of the Polar Circle enjoys an unusual degree of personal freedom, and women are treated as equals in every respect by their men folk. The distinctions between the sexes are not so pronounced there. In the matter of occupation—the choice of housekeeping in a tent on the snow in a below-zero temperature, or of herding reindeer and protecting them from the onslaught of wolves and wild animals on the frozen fjells—a woman is allowed freely to choose. If a daughter prefers herding reindeer to sewing, cooking, chopping wood, it is her privilege to do so and no one comments upon her choice.

A Lapp woman who has no daughter of her own may engage a neighbor's daughter to assist her. The girl is treated as a member of the family and sleeps in the same tent with her employers. As a rule, she receives tactful and kind treatment and enjoys her situation. She may, in an emergency, be required to go on skiis to assist with the herding. But so may her mistress. Wages are paid in reindeer.

Lapp women are shy and very feminine. Although cosmetics are unknown, the complexions of these women are smooth and unusually free of roughness. Many of the younger women are handsome.

Hospitality is a cardinal trait with the Laplanders, whose whole social existence is based upon honesty.

Thievery is unknown among the Lapps. The people are so honest they leave their finest furs hanging on a platform in a tree when they migrate to the Fjords in spring. The only precaution necessary is to hang clothing and foodstuffs beyond the reach of wild animals.

Women Enjoy Equality

Lapp women enjoy the full privileges of citizenship in the country in which they happen to spend the greater part of the year while migrating from place to place. Education is compulsory; and the average Laplander can read, write, and speak two or more languages.

Necessity dictates the fashion in Lapland. And the manner of dress has changed little during the past eight centuries. Both men and women wear a uniform bright blue tunic trimmed with bands of colored wool—green, yellow, orange—in the exact shades of the Northern Lights. Both sexes wear tightly fitted long Romeo style woolen pants, concealed by hip length fur leggings in cold weather. The woman's flared tunic reaches below her knees. The outer fur paesk (parka) is fashioned in the same style for both men and women.

From the time a baby leaves his "kumse" (hollowed out birch cradle), he is dressed as an adult. The fantastic hat of the Lapp man is practical, protecting his head from freezing. The long fur "paesk" worn by both men and women herders can be used as a sleeping bag. If caught in a snowstorm and forced to spend the night in the open away from a tent, the herder simply lies down on the snow, draws head and feet in like a turtle and goes to sleep.

The nomad woman, who moves on an average of every three weeks of her life, has simplified housekeeping to the nth degree. Kitchenware consists of an iron pot and brass kettle. Coffee, sugar, rock salt are carried in sheepskin bags. Frozen reindeer milk is carried in skin pouches and hung on the tent pole, without danger of its thawing. Potatoes, when available, are kept swaddled in furs to keep them from freezing. Anything not in active use, as, for instance, a portable sewing machine, is kept packed in covered freight "pulkkas." A woman, sitting on her knees, buttocks resting on heels, can prepare a meal, serve it, and wash dishes without moving from her position, so accustomed is she to living in a small space. The campfire in the middle of the tent provides heat and light and is more or less sacred.

A Courageous People

"The saddest time is when the tent is torn down and we are without a home until we arrive at the new camping place," Breta Marie Orpus, a woman who had spent all of her 61 years following a herd of reindeer told me when I had hitched my reindeer for a week's stay in the Orpus kota (woolen tepee), 150 miles North of the Polar Circle. It was the month of January and the temperature was Forty Below Zero.

No Knowledge of Houses

When I asked Breta if she wouldn't like to live in a house, she was nonplussed and did not at once reply. A lively discussion among the women seated about the campfire followed. Finally, Breta Marie answered. "I do not know. I have never lived in a house. I was born in a 'kota,' All my ancestors were born in kotas, and my four children were born in tents on the snow. One child was born on the trail when we were moving. They halted the string of reindeer and pulkkas, and hurriedly erected a tent over me. The baby lived," she smiled, remembering the ordeal. "But I was very lucky." She added: "There was no blizzard that day. It was almost springlike. The temperature was only Twenty Below Zero."

Lapp women are never idle. They perform the work in and about the kota, cut and sew the clothing for the family. When they sit down to rest they always have handwork to do. For instance, Ingrid worked skinning some thawed reindeer forelegs; while Elle Kristine sewed lace on a little orange skull cap she was making for herself. Marja, who came to call, brought along a small reindeer-bone hand loom upon which she wove a "wedta" (colorful woolen band used for binding moccasins in the manner of wrap-around puttees). Suri, a young and pretty newlywed from a near-by kota, brought along a pocketful of dried sinews. She sat chewing them. When properly softened, she attached a plummet to each and by twirling it spun the sinews into stout thread used in sewing skin garments and moccasins. They presented a homey picture clustered about the fire, their heads bent over work, sewing by firelight. Their voices were gentle, and the Lappish language was musical. Nomads feel no obligation to keep the conversation going all the time, so it was interspersed with long periods of unembarrassed silences. The Lapp women gossip very little. Weather is a favorite subject of conversation, but they talk with a purpose, not to complain.

When a nomad family gives up the life of wandering and settles, the women take to living in a house as ducks take to water, and they soon love the new stationary life. The Lapp men usually find life hemmed in by four walls unendurable. They long for the noise of a grunting herd of reindeer. They want to eat by the campfire, and to sleep on the good frozen earth.

The Laplander has a nice attitude toward his women folk. Divorce is unknown. And there are no illegitimate children. True, a few are born out of wedlock; but this is usually because circumstances have prevented the young couple from getting to a distant church to be married. As soon as feasible, they marry. In such case parents can, and sometimes do, have their marriage ceremony performed and have their children christened all in the same day.

Daily Life Happy

It is not unusual in Lapland for a man in his twenties to marry a far older woman. "At a gathering in Finnish Lapland I met a woman of 80 married to a man of 27. The Lapps in this section were Greek Orthodox; and unlike Nomads elsewhere whose religion forbade dancing, they danced and enjoyed it. Age made no difference in the selection of a partner, and grandmothers were as popular as younger women with both young and old men.

In summer, flowers bloom in the Lapp country; and Lapland would be heaven but for the swarms of black mosquitoes which infest the lush green valleys lit by 24 hours of sunlight daily. It is then women gather Arctic berries, and lichen, and lay in a stock of tough grass. The grass is used for stuffing winter moccasins.

Formerly, as Lapps moved from place to place, following the reindeer, the old people who could no longer keep up were of necessity left to die. Now the Governments provide Homes for Aged Lapps. I met nomad men and women, many past 100 years of age, clad in their gay native costumes, sitting before an open fire warm and snug when a blizzard raged without. They had but one trial in life—the Saturday night bath which the management of the Home insisted upon. Beginning on Monday, they anticipated with loathing the hated week-end ritual—the bath.

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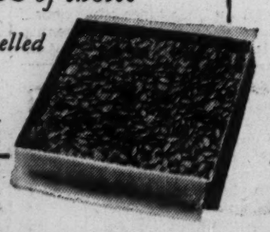

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Whipped Cream Substitutes

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

There are countless recipes which say "top with whipped cream." Even though we do like rich whipped cream on pumpkin or cranberry pie, puddings, and many other things, the family and even guests appreciate a change.

Instead of whipped cream, fruited meringues are popular at our house. Egg whites with a pinch of salt whipped to glistening peaks, sweetened by using one or two tablespoons of sugar to each white, combined with fruit pulp and then chilled, make a delicious meringue. Allow one-fourth cup pulp for each egg white. Canned or dried fruits may be used.

Apricot meringue with a sprinkle of grated orange peel is tasty and the color is especially attractive. Serve it on sponge, angel food, or plain cake, pudding or baked custards.

Apple meringue with a dash of nutmeg is a perfect topping for gingerbread or spice cake. This combination is a welcome treat on winter evenings or at club meetings.

Crushed bananas, well drained crushed pineapples, and bits of preserved ginger mixed with meringue and chilled make a hit on any occasion. Place in sherbet glasses and garnish with maraschino cherries. This makes a dessert instead of a decoration. For other variations, use jelly, brown sugar, honey, or maple syrup instead of sugar.

Custard sauce flavored with vanilla or almond extract is another favorite we use instead of whipped cream. For each egg yolk use one tablespoon sugar and one-half cup milk. Cook in the top of the double boiler until it coats the spoon. This simple sauce is a good topping for Brown Betty or raisin-rice pudding.

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BRAN REFRIGERATOR ROLLS
2 cakes compressed yeast
½ cup lukewarm water
1 teaspoon sugar
1 cup Spry
1½ teaspoons salt
¾ cup sugar
1 cup bran
1 cup boiling water
¾ cup milk
2 eggs, beaten
7 cups sifted all-purpose flour

Crumble yeast into small bowl or cup. Add lukewarm water and 1 teaspoon sugar and set in warm place until it becomes light and spongy (about 15 minutes). Combine Spry, salt, sugar and bran in large bowl and add boiling water. Stir until Spry is melted, then add milk. Add yeast mixture and eggs and mix. Add flour gradually, mixing very thoroughly until a stiff dough is formed.

Take out enough dough to make desired number of rolls. Grease hands thoroughly with Spry, pinch off pieces of dough, shape into balls and place in muffin pans greased with Spry. Let rise in warm place until double in bulk (about 2 hours). Bake in hot oven (425° F.) 12 to 15 minutes. Place remaining dough in large bowl greased with Spry. Cover and store in refrigerator for later use. Dough may be kept 2 or 3 days. Makes 3 dozen rolls.

(All measurements in this recipe are level.)

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But how to get rid of that greasy binder? Ordinary "lazy" cleansers depend mainly on grit and arm-work. Bab-O, working on a different principle, was perfected especially to *get rid of grease!* Bab-O contains an active, *special ingredient* that quickly *dissolves* grease so dirt quickly *wipes* off. So Bab-O works faster, more effectively, with far less effort. A little does more cleaning. You save time, work, money too. Get Bab-O today!

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Cronin Not Discouraged in Stern Chase of Yankees—Collegiate Hockey Game

Red Sox Have Power at Plate If Defensive Strength Comes

By Edwin Rumill

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SARASOTA, Fla., March 1—Starting his sixth season at the helm of the Red Sox, Joe Cronin was unwilling to concede anything to the Yankees today as he pushed his ball club through the opening session of spring training here on Payne Field. The New York powerhouse may frighten some of the other fellows around the American League, but the stout-chinned skipper of the Fenway Park crew does not scare easily.

The Boston manager was sitting on the low fence in front of the sun bleachers, arms folded across his chest, cap pulled down over his eyes, as he confidently predicted trouble ahead for the men under Joe McCarthy.

Have Enough Power

"With fellows like Foxx, Williams, Doerr, Tabor, and Cramer talking up to the plate, we'll have enough power," said Cronin. "We disliked parting with Vosmik, but I'm sure young Dominic Di Maggio will take care of the third outfield spot. Williams is a year smarter and will make plenty of trouble for those pitchers. Our catching isn't great, but it's good enough. In fact, better than a lot of people think. Desautels and Peacock will do most of the work, unless this young Lacy shows me something."

Cronin stopped a minute when Williams started throwing the ball rather hard at the other end of the field. "Take it easy, Ted!" the manager shouted, "Remember, you just got here yesterday!"

What About Pitching?

The manager shook his head. "You never can tell what he's going to do next. But he's a great kid. Wish I had a few more like him."

What about your pitching Joe?

"Well, that's what I've got to find out," the skipper went on, rubbing his chin. "Everything depends on these young fellows. Other managers tell me that Herbie Hash and Bill Butland from Minneapolis were the best pitchers in the minors last year. If that's the truth, they'll be welcome in this camp. Jib Bagby will be a better pitcher this year, after his short stretch at Little Rock. He didn't like going back last season and he'll work pretty hard to stay around with the varsity. Rich will help us, if his arm has come around all right. Fellows like Grove, Ostermueller, Wilson, Dickman, Heving, and Galehouse will do their share. Yes sir, give these youngsters a while to show what they've got and our staff may not look too bad."

Catching Will Do

When the pitching staff of a major league club is unsteady, the catching naturally comes in for a certain amount of criticism. Trade rumors all winter had the Red Sox in search of a first-class backstop. "A Dickey or a Cochrane is what the Sox need," said the self-appointed experts. In that respect, of course, they were correct. Any club could use a Dickey, or a Cochrane. Unfortunately, however, gentlemen of that caliber are not lurking in every bush. And never will be. If the Boston team could locate a backstop who operates like Bill or Mickey, they would break all records getting out a contract.

But with Gene Desautels on the roster, it is our opinion that the Red Sox are not so bad off in the receiving department as many persons imagine. The red-head is not a great hitter and is unable to play a prominent role in the famed offense of the Fenway outfit. Behind the bat, however, he knows what the game is all about and can handle pitchers. It is fine when your catcher can hit like a Dickey or Cochrane, along with his flawless defensive work. But as long as Cronin has his robust batting attack, he is not hurting his chances much by carrying a light sticker like Desautels.

* * *

Butland, who is a towering right-hander at the plate and left-hander on the mound, was picked off the Terre Haute sandlots by Mike Kelley, President of the Minneapolis club. The Millers farmed Bill to Jacksonville and recalled him when he began to find himself in 1938.

* * *

Hash is a former University of Richmond athlete and in 1939 was declared the second most valuable player in the American Association. At college, Herb was the hurling end of a star battery which also included George Lacy, another Red Sox rookie. Hash led the league last season with 256 innings of work and 144 strikeouts.

* * *

Lacy made 12 letters while at the University of Richmond, starring in football and basketball, as well as baseball. From college he went to Canton, Ohio, in 1937, and then on to Rocky Mount and Minneapolis. He is a big boy, weighing around 195 pounds.

* * *

Those players and newspapermen who have been bucking northern snows for several weeks, were pretty chipper today as they absorbed Sarasota's famous sunshine. "I like to tramp around in the snow for a while," said Ted Williams, running up the clubhouse steps. "But give me this summer temperature for about 50 weeks in the year."

Harvard-Princeton Meet Time Changed

The time of the Harvard-Princeton swimming meet in the Indoor Athletic Building in Cambridge tomorrow night has been changed to 8:30 p. m. The time was originally set for one hour earlier, but due to the fact that the time was announced at the later hour in the alumni bulletin, which was distributed some time ago, the meet must be held at 8:30.

College Polo Here May See Title Honors

The question of who is to hold the Eastern Intercollegiate polo trophy for the coming season may find an answer tomorrow night when Harvard attempts to win the lead position from Yale at the Commonwealth Armory.

Although the Crimson riders will meet Cornell and Princeton in the next two weeks to complete the intercollegiate circuit, tomorrow's game is now posed as the big hurdle which will reveal the probable title holder.

Until the Elis routed the Harvard team 14 to 9 last week in the New Haven paddock, the Cambridge trio were considered by many sports observers to be the top-ranking choice for the indoor season's winner. In fact, it had been predicted by some Harvard fans that the Crimson would have little trouble in scoring over Yale.

This sentiment was given voice by the Crimson coach, Major Chester Sargent, and even after the trouncing, he declared that his squad was still "the more powerful of the two."

The Yale team is captained by Alan Corey, Jr., whose four years on the Yale team has marked him as one of the most promising of college players. He generally plays No. 2 position with a handicap of 2 goals.

David Wilhelm, a strong defense player who fits in well with Corey's style of offensive play; and Bill Chisholm, a fast rider and considered a consistent hitter and scorer, complete the trio. Wilhelm plays No. 3 and Chisholm No. 1. Both players are rated at a one-goal handicap.

The Harvard line-up will include Gay Dillingham at No. 2, Jack Lewis at No. 1, and Wyn White at back.

* * *

Earlier in the evening the Harvard Freshmen will stage a game with the Yale Freshmen which has evinced considerable interest in advance.

* * *

Fairview and Cossacks will stage a League game to open the bill tomorrow evening. A Fairview victory would place that team out in front in the Class C bracket, with virtual championship in that section.

* * *

Harvard varsity team will meet Cornell March 9, and Princeton March 16. Both games will be played in the Commonwealth Armory. **Gordon Walker.**

Arnold Grid Dates

NEW HAVEN, Conn. (AP)—Coach Jack Lockery has announced that Arnold College's football team would play seven games next fall with opponents more in their own class. Dropped were Maine and Bates and added was Norwich. The schedule:

Sept. 28, Connecticut Teachers of New Britain.
Oct. 5, Norwich, away; 12, Wagner, away; 19, Trenton Teachers, away; 26, open.
Nov. 2, Montclair Teachers; 9, Lowell Textile; 16, Bergen Teachers.

Stars From New Haven

Hiland Dale Holt

These two Yale hockey players are due to see plenty of action at the Garden tomorrow night when the Elis and the Crimson clash in the first game of their annual series. Harry Holt, at the left, has been the regular goalie for three seasons, although he may split the assignment tomorrow with Fred Kleckhefer of Milwaukee, who has worked the last two games for the Blue. Dave Rodd at the right is also a senior and centers the first forward line. Rodd is regarded by Coach Murray Murdoch as a good stick handler and play maker.

Yale Favored Over Harvard In 40th Annual Ice Series

Line-Ups at Garden Tomorrow

Harvard		Yale
Perkins, l. w.		r. w. Barnes
Winslaw, c.		c. Rodd
Ervin, r. w.		l. w. Gillespie
Coleman, l. d.		r. d. Pierson
Gray, r. d.		l. d., Burr
Fenn, g.		g. Holt

Harvard Alternates: Claflin, Eaton, Hulse, Gorham, Cox, Duane, Summers, Dreher.
Yale Alternates: Hazen, Carton, Toland, Franchot, McLellan, Seabury, Harrison, Drake.
Face-off at 8:30 p. m.

The Yale varsity hockey team will be a top heavy favorite to defeat Harvard in the first game of the 40th annual series on Boston Garden ice tomorrow night at 8:30 o'clock. The second game will be played at New Haven on March 9, ano the third game, if necessary, back in Boston on March 14. The Yale team defeated Dartmouth 4-3 at New Haven last night.

Prior to that game, the Elis had a victory over Dartmouth and a victory and tie with Princeton to their credit in Qaudrangular League competition.

The Harvard team, which has lost three of its four Quadrangular League games by one goal, hopes to atone for a mediocre season with an upset victory over Yale. Coach Clark Hodder was tremendously pleased with the showing of his team against Princeton on Wednesday night, although Princeton finally won 2-1 on a goal in the last 50 seconds of play. The Harvard coach believes that his team is now ready to play its best hockey of the season and is very hopeful of upsetting the veteran Yale team.

Veteran Line

Coach Murray Murdock of Yale plans to start a veteran first line of seniors who are playing their third Harvard-Yale series. Dave Rodd centers this line with Paul Gillespie at left wing and Bill Barnes at right wing. Jim Carton, brilliant sophomore from New Haven, centers Yale's second line with Roger Hazen and Ed Toland on the wings. George Seabury of Waban, 6 foot 6 inch, 236-pound football tackle, centers the third line with Nick Franchot and George McLennan on the wings.

Capt. Fred Budd, football halfback, and Paul Pierson are the starting Yale defensemen, and Harry Holt will be in the nets for the third successive year. Sophomore Ted Harrison of Lawrence, outstanding pitching prospect of the Yale nine, and Carl Drake are Yale's alternate defensemen.

No Change

Coach Hodder will make no changes in his Harvard line-up. Pren Willetts will not be able to play in the first Yale game because of an injury. His place at left wing on the second line will be taken by Bill Claflin of Belmont. Dave Eaton centers this line with Stacy Hulse on right wing.

The starting line will have Warren Winslow of Boston at center with Forbes Perkins and Skipper Ervin at the wings. Bob Cox centers the third line flanked by Bob Gorham and George Duane. Capt. Bill Coleman and Sherm Gray will play defense. Abbott Fenn, who replaced the injured Vin Freedley in the Princeton game and turned in a brilliant performance in his first varsity appearance, will be the goaler. Greely Summers and George Dreher are Harvard alternate defensemen.

Following is a list of Harvard-Yale hockey series winners since the meetings began in New York in 1900:

Harvard-Yale Hockey Champions

Year	Winner	Scores
1900	Yale	5—4
1901	Harvard	4—0
1902	Yale	4—2, 5—3, 4—1
1903	Harvard	3—0, 0—2, 5—1
1904	Harvard	4—3, 3—2, 4—3
1905	Harvard	7—1
1906	Harvard	4—3
1907	Harvard	3—2
1908	Yale	3—2
1909	Harvard	5—0
1910	Harvard	3—0
1911	Harvard	3—2
1912	Harvard	4—2, 2—3, 4—2
1913	Harvard	4—0, 3—2
1914	Harvard	4—3, 1—3, 4—1
1915	Harvard	4—2, 3—1
1916	Harvard	2—0, 4—2
1917	Yale	2—0, 0—5, 2—0
1918	No series.	
1919	Harvard	4—1
1920	Harvard	5—4, 3—0
1921	Harvard	7—0, 13—1
1922	Harvard	6—2, 3—1
1923	Harvard	3—2, 0—3, 2—1
1924	Yale	3—0, 6—1
1925	Yale	2—3, 3—2, 1—0
1926	Harvard	4—0, 2—0
1927	Harvard	6—2, 6—1
1928	Harvard	2—1, 2—0
1929	Yale	1—2, 1—0, 3—2
1930	Tie	3—2, 1—3, 2—2*
1931	Yale	5—1, 3—1
1932	Harvard	4—1, 1—1, 4—4
1933	Harvard	1—4, 4—1, 4—3
1934	Yale	2—6, 3—1, 5—4
1935	Yale	3—2, 1—4, 3—2
1936	Harvard	5—2, 11—0
1937	Harvard	8—5, 5—0
1938	Yale	4—5, 3—2, 2—1
1939	Harvard	2—2, 7—3

*Harvard score first. Harvard 27, Yale 11, One tie.

Posedel Signs Bee Contract

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Bradenton, Fla., March 1

Bill Posedel, leading winning pitcher of the Bees last season, came to terms with President J. A. R. Quinn and donned his uniform for practice under the guidance of Manager Casey Stengel here today.

With the signing of Posedel the holdout situation of the Bees is considerably cleared leaving only four to come to terms. Of the four, only Eddie Miller, rookie sensation of last season, is classed as a regular. The others are Chet Clemens, outfielder; Bill Schuster, infielder, and Al Piechota, pitcher.

Crowd Expected To See Crimson Swimming Meet

Swimming interest at Harvard will reach a high pitch tomorrow night when the undefeated Harvard and Princeton varsity swimming team meet in the Harvard Pool at 8:30.

Harvard, Yale, and Princeton are tied for first place in the Eastern Intercollegiate Swimming League with four victories each as against no defeats. The winner tomorrow night will be in the best position to challenge the great Yale team, defending titlist, for the championship. All form sheets point to the final 400-yard free style relay as the deciding event in this crucial meet. One Cambridge form sheet picks Harvard to win 38-37. However, it is difficult to pick the meeet this closely for Coach Hal Ulen of Harvard and Coach Howard Stepp of Princeton will try to out-maneuver each other in the placing of their star swimmers.

Princeton has brilliant swimmers in Capt. Al Van de Weghe, member of the Olympic team in 1936 and National Intercollegiate Backstroke Champion, and free styler Ned Parke. Harvard has fine performers in Capt. Eric Cutler, Jim Curwen, and Fran Powers in the free style events, and Art Bosworth in the backstroke.

The largest crowd in the Harvard Pool since Harvard ended Yale's 163 victory streak in 1937, is expected to view the Harvard Princeton meet. Tickets of admission will be priced at 55 cents and there are no reserved seats.

Stancook to Assist

COLUMBIA, S. C. (AP)—First Lieut. Joseph C. Stancook of the Army's sixth division said here that he had been notified of his selection as assistant football coach at the United States Military Academy.

The information came from Capt. William Wood, head coach at West Point. Stancook will report for duty in August. He is a native of Mineville, N. Y.

Gillespie Wins

BANFF, Alta. (CP)—Gault Gillespie of St. Margaret's Ski Club, Montreal, defended his dominion cross-country ski championship at the 1940 tournament here Feb. 29 when he negotiated the 11-mile course in 1h., 41m. and 11s. to nose out Viateur Cousineau of St. Margaret's.

Olympics Eye Second Place In Games With Verdun Team

With Dartmouth's Dave Walsh replacing the injured Dick Lewis, the Boston Olympics open their final league series of the season at the Garden tonight when they tackle the one team in the Provincial loop, the Verdun Bulldogs, that they have been unable to defeat this winter. The two rivals meet again on Sunday afternoon.

The two-game series is a crucial one for both teams. Olympics need one more victory to assure them of second place, while the Verdun team need either a win or a tie to break their present fifth place tie with the Valleyfield Braves.

Won Three Games

The Boston team holds a season edge on every team in their circuit with the exception of the Bulldogs. Tonight's opponents have yet to suffer a loss to the Hub sextet. They defeated the Olympics early in the season by the scores of 3-2 and 5-1 on Boston Arena ice. Olympics bowed by a 12-2 score on Verdun ice.

Confirmation of his telephone decision was received this morning by mail from Alphonse Therien, Secretary of the Q. A. H. A., that Dave Walsh was eligible to compete for the Olympics. Coach Hago Harrington plans on using Walsh on the left wing of the second line where he will team with his fellow townsman, Junie Allen. It was this combination that gave the Olympics a 2-2 tie with Atlantic City last Sunday night. Walsh passed to Allen for both Boston scores.

Veteran Line

For this evening's game, Harrington will use a veteran third line made up of Al Carvelli at center, Jack Harris at left wing, and Bob Jeremiah at right wing. The Sunday game may see several of the Juniors working on the third line. Ted Frazier will take over the Boston goalie job tonight, with Tom Moon back for the Sunday tilt.

Frankie Spain and Jim Feeley are both out of the Verdun series. Spain is suffering from an injured back, while Feeley is still nursing a bothersome ankle. Art Smith will team with Ty Anderson in Feeley's place at the defense.

Spring Schedules Released at Tufts

The complete varsity spring sports schedule at Tufts College has been released by Dr. Clarence P. Houston, Director of Athletics, as follows:

Baseball

April 8—Yale Univ. at New Haven; 10—Lowell Textile at Tufts; 13—Harvard Univ. at Cambridge; 16—Northeastern Univ. at Boston; 17—Boston University at Tufts; 19—Vermont at Tufts; 24—Bates College at Tufts; 27—Bowdoin College at Tufts; 30—Holy Cross at Worcester.
May 3—Springfield College at Springfield; Williams College at Williamstown; 8—Harvard Graduates at Tufts; 11—Mass. State at Tufts; 14—Boston College at Tufts; 18—Boston University at Weston; 22—Brown Univ. at Tufts; 25—Northeastern Univ. at Tufts; 28—Boston College at Chestnut Hill.
June 1—Brown Univ. at Providence; 15—Harvard Univ at Tufts.

Tennis

April 27—Boston College at Weston; 29—Bates College at Lewiston; 30—Colby College at Waterville.
May 4—Worcester Poly. Institute at Tufts; 7—Wesleyan University at Middletown; 8—Brown University at Providence; 11—Trinity College at Tufts; 13—Bates College at Tufts; 15—Colby College at Tufts; 18—Clark University at Tufts; 24—Springfield College at Springfield; 25—Mass. State at Amherst.

Track

April 20—Amherst at Amherst; 27—Wesleyan at Middletown.
May 4—Boston Univ. at Tufts; 10—Mass. State at Tufts; 18—Eastern Mt. A. A. at Worcester; 25—Trinity at Hartford.

Lacrosse

April 18—Boston Lacrosse Club at Tufts; 24—Harvard at Tufts.
May 3—Springfield at Springfield; 4—Williams at Williamstown; 11—Univ. of New Hampshire at Durham; 18—M. I. T. at Tufts; 22—Dartmouth at Tufts.

Golf

April 18—Trinity at Hartford; 23—Brown at Providence; 29—M. I. T. at Oakley Country Club.
May 7—W. P. I. at Worcester; 14—Colby at Oakley Country Club; 16—Rhode Island State at Oakley Country Club; 17, 18—New England Intercollegiates at Oakley Country Club.

Cambridge Is Victor

CAMBRIDGE, England (CP)—In an inter-varsity soccer match here Feb. 29 Cambridge defeated Oxford 3-2. The teams played a 2-2 at Oxford in December. Cambridge led 2-1 at halftime and fully deserved its victory, showing superior teamwork throughout.

Charlton Wins, 3-1

NORWICH, England (CP)—Charlton Athletic defeated Norwich City 3-1 in a South "A" regional soccer match Feb. 29. The contest was scheduled originally for Jan. 6 but was postponed on account of ground conditions.

Hillman Invites Fenske to Trial

HANOVER, N. H. (AP)—Invitations have been extended by track coach Harry Hillman to Chuck Fenske, John Borican, Jimmy Herbert and John Woodruff to compete March 14 in the third annual Dartmouth invitational meet.

Hillman said he was hopeful that Fenske would be able to make the trip and attempt to shatter the 4:04.4 mile mark of Glenn Cunningham. Herbert, he said, would try to break the existing 440-yard mark, while Borican and Woodruff would run together in the 800 meters and the 880 yards.

Borican set marks of 1:49.2 for the metric distance and 1:49.8 in the half-mile when he ran the two events here last year.

Rolling Pucks

The Boston Bruins are much more comfortably situated today than they had reasonable right to expect. They should have beaten Canadiens last night (which they did 4-2) and while it was not exactly unusual for the Chicago Hawks to beat Rangers (Chicago won 2-1), it was a little surprising on Ranger ice.

The future looks pretty bright for the Bruins to beat out Rangers for the first-place position now. The schedule allows the locals to break even with the New Yorkers in point distribution for five games to hold their own and then have two more games in which to gather the deciding points.

According to the schedule the Rangers have five games to play as against seven for Boston as follows:

Rangers	Boston
Toronto	Detroit
Chicago	Detroit
Americans	Americans
Boston	Americans
Boston	Rangers
	Rangers
	Canadiens

The two-game series between the Bruins and Rangers, March 12 here and 14 in New York, looms large on the calendar of the hockey fans. It is quite possible that the outcome of these two games will determine the final rights to first place. And coming just before the play-offs when neither team can afford to chance injury, the series gathers importance.

For some reason the Rangers have hit something of a slump for them in winning only five of their most recent 12 games. If the Bruins do finish in first place much of the credit must go to the play of Chicago against the Rangers. The Hawks have beaten the Patrickmen four times this season and all told the Rangers have lost only 10 games.

Over this week end the Rangers play two games to one for the locals. All three games are on the road with Rangers at Toronto tomorrow night and then they go to Chicago for a game Sunday night. The Bruins have a game at Detroit on Sunday night.

After the Sunday night game in Detroit the locals may stay over and board a plane back to Boston.

There is quite a race among defensemen for scoring honors, Conacher of Amercks has 25 points and Goodfellow of Detroit and Clapper of Boston are close at hand with 24 each . . . Woody Dumart, with his goal and assist last night, took third place away from Neil Colville with 37 points to 36 . . . Bill Cowley moved into a tie with Colville for fourth.

Toronto is moving along at a torrid pace having won five and tied one of their last seven games for a total of 11 out of a possible 14 points . . . And they need such a streak for the Hawks have lost only one game of their last 11 and Toronto had faltered along the way the Chicago sextet might have been in third place today . . . Those two should stage quite a play-off series of their own.

Web Morse

Sports Around the Hub

Skating Club Carnival to Be Success

Indications that the Skating Club of Boston's ice carnival March 7-10 will be a success are already in evidence, for extra seats are being added to increase the limited seating capacity of the club's rink on Soldiers Field Road in Brighton.

Through Harvard University's generosity, seats which are used at football games around the cinder track of the Stadium have been installed at one end of the rink so that at least 100 additional persons can be taken care of. And to the Skating Club officials, who were trying to utilize what space there was to the best advantage, this was like finding a gold mine.

Meanwhile, rehearsals are being held daily for the first performance next Thursday evening. The carnival, which is being given this year for the Finnish Relief Fund, will present evening performances Thursday, Friday, and Saturday, and matinees Saturday and Sunday.

Top star of the show will be Erna Anderson of Norway, who has been ranked next to Sonja Henie. Other featured performers will be the Simpson sisters, Margaret and Mary of Banff, Canada, and the club's own Joan Tozzer, Polly Blodgett, Gretchen Merrill, Betsy Nichols, Dorothy Glazier, James Madden and George Hill. The show will open with an animal carnival.

* * *

Harvard's hockey team holds the key to the conclusion of the Quadrangular League season, even though it has not yet won a game. Yale, at present tied for the lead with Princeton, has two games left to play with Harvard. Princeton concludes its season with Dartmouth tomorrow night. If the Tigers win tomorrow night, the Crimson can mess up Yale's chances of an undisputed championship by winning just one game. Coach Clark Hodder of Harvard dreamily hopes of taking two games.

* * *

Tufts and Boston University close out their 1939-40 basketball seasons tomorrow night, the former meeting Rutgers in the Cousens Gymnasium and the latter playing host to Mass. State at the B. U. gym.

* * *

Coach Al Dewey of the Harvard freshman hockey team is moaning these days because by the time the Yale games come around March 9 at New Haven two of his first-string players will be on probation. George Gebelein, a defenseman who played with the "97" Club last year, and Fred Bacon, wing, are the two who will be out. Bacon, incidentally, is a brother of Fran Bacon, who captained the undefeated freshman team of 1935 and scored five goals against Yale.

* * *

The Park Department of the City of Boston will hold its annual novice wrestling championships tomorrow afternoon and evening at Curtis Hall in Jamaica Plain. More than 2600 boys entered the trials for this event conducted in the 11 gyms in the city.

* * *

The Women's Swimming Association of Brookline's Team A established a new N. E. A. A. A. U. junior record in the 150-yard medley relay at the Brookline Municipal Pool last night . . . Joy Pray, Agnes Walkama, and Barbara McKenzie swam the distance in 1m. 54s. . . . Other winners included Witold Babula of the Olneyville Boys' Club in the National A. A. U. junior 100-yard freestyle, and Jay Christy of Amherst College in the N. E. A. A. A. U. fancy dive.

Missouri Dates

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

COLUMBIA, Mo.—The University of Missouri baseball team will play a 17-game schedule this season Don Faurot, chairman of the coaching staff, announced here. He also stated the track team would perform in six outdoor track meets this spring.

The Tigers, who were runners-up in the Big Six baseball competition a year ago, have been strengthened in indoor sessions to date by six lettermen.

Baseball Schedule

April 12—Washington at St. Louis; 13—St. Louis U. at St. Louis; 16—Rockhurst at Missouri; 19-20—Kansas at Missouri; 23—St. Louis U. at Missouri; 26-27—Nebraska at Nebraska; 30—Washington U. at Missouri.
May 3-4—Kansas State at Missouri; 9-10—Iowa State at Iowa State; 13-14—Oklahoma at Missouri; 20-21—Kansas at Kansas.

Outdoor Track Schedule

April 13—Kansas State at Kansas State; 20—Kansas Relays at Kansas U.; 27—Drake Relays at Drake.
May 4—Washington at Missouri; 11—Kansas U. at Missouri; 17-18—Big Six Meet at Nebraska.

LAUGH!

ANNOUNCEMENT: Among late contributors to The Christian Science Monitor's series on humor are Stephen Leacock, world-famous philosopher and wit, and E. V. Knox (EVOE), Editor of "Punch."

Let these rib ticklers give you a few extra hearty laughs to add more brightness to your daily round,—and also to introduce you to the rest of this up-to-the-minute feature—

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JO-7

Oklahoma City Tennis Star Plays Masterful Tennis to Reach National Indoor Final

McNeill to Play Winner Of Riggs-Froehling Match

NEW YORK, March 1 (AP)—In one of the most masterful exhibitions of forcing tennis ever seen here Oklahoma City's Don McNeill reached the final round of the men's National indoor singles championship yesterday with a 6—4, 7—5, 6—4 victory over Frank Bowden.

The veteran New Yorker had reached the title round for three straight years. All his friends knew this was the one match he wanted to win above all others.

But against the McNeill he met yesterday afternoon Bowden never stood a chance. With every stroke an attacking shot, the country's third-ranking player won the first set by breaking Bowden's booming service in the third game; broke through in the eleventh to take the second, and got the vital advantage right at the start of the third set by taking the opening game on Bowden's service. A sparse gathering of 250 spectators saw the match.

Severe Delivery

The New Yorker's delivery probably is the most severe of any player in the indoor game. McNeill smashed it right back. Bowden has a strong net game. But McNeill's hard-paced drives were keeping him in the back court or, on the few occasions when he did manage to work his way to the net, passing him to the left or right.

Two years ago these players met in the final round, and McNeill was taken to four sets, two of them deuced, before he won the title. This time McNeill was favored by additional experience gained in international competition, and the margin by which he won left little doubt he'll give Bobby Riggs all the U. S. champion can handle if they meet in Saturday's final.

To get that far, Riggs first must dispose of a fellow-Chicagoan, giant Frank Froehling, in the other semifinal.

Home Front Rival

As impressive as McNeill, if not so explosively, was Sarah Palfrey Fabyan. Favorite for the women's title, the little Brookline, Mass., matron dealt an old foe, Katharine Winthrop of Boston, a 6—1, 6—2, defeat. In thus reaching the final, Sarah gave up a total of only 29 points, allowing Miss Winthrop a bare half-dozen in winning the last four games in a row.

Mrs. Fabyan's opponent in the final also will be determined in a match between two Los Angeles girls, defending champion Pauline Betz and third-seeded Gracyn Wheeler.

Mrs. Fabyan and Miss Betz both reached the women's doubles semifinals. Sarah and Miss Winthrop got a default, while Miss Betz and Millicent Hirsh of New York whipped Josephine San Filippo and Helen Germaine, 6—2, 6—0. In the feature mixed doubles match, Mrs. Fabyan teamed with Elwood Cooke of Portland, Ore., her Wimbledon partner, to turn back McNeill and Patricia Cumming of Westfield, N. J., 6—3, 6—4.

Pate Pleased With McNeill

By the Associated Press

New York, March 1

No matter how good Bobby Riggs may look today in his indoor tennis championship match with Chicagoan Frank Froehling, it's still doubtful he'll be able to impress Walter Pate.

The Davis Cup captain has had an eyeful of Don McNeill in full flight, and the writer hasn't seen him so bubbling since Don Budge turned pro.

McNeill is cut to the Pate pattern. Nor is that accidental.

"Last summer," said Walter, "I told Don there were only six strokes he needed to master the attacking game—forehand and backhand drive, forehand and backhand volley, smash and service. He held out for greater variety, thought he should have a chop and lob. "I told him those were strictly defensive shots, all right for baseliners like Tilden and Riggs, but no good for attack."

McNeill used every one of the half-dozen strokes to perfection in routing Frank Bowden.

"If there's any one of Don's strokes which stands out," Walter continued, "it's his backhand. Right now I'd rate it second only to Budge, and with that backhand and the pressure which his offensive tactics exert on his opponents, I expect him to do at least as well as Riggs this year."

Miami Policemen Win Golf Honors At Coral Gables

CORAL GABLES, Fla., March 1 (AP)—A pair of Miami policemen, Earl Christiansen and Harvey Draughon, won the Miami Biltmore amateur four-ball golf tournament yesterday by defeating Walter Burkemo of Evanston, Ill., and Dick Chapman of Greenwich, Conn., 3 and 2, in the 36-hole final.

Burkemo and Chapman had a one-hole lead at lunch with a one-under-par 70 and increased the advantage by winning the first hole of the afternoon round in par.

The Miami bluecoats then turned on the steam, fired four consecutive birdies, three of them by Christiansen, and took a 2-up lead. With a three-under-par 32, they were still 2 up at the turn, and they held their advantage to the finish.

Chapman delayed defeat with a 15-foot putt for a fine birdie 4 on the 540-yard 33rd, but both he and his partner ran into trouble and lost the close-out hole to par.

Chicago White Sox Will Continue for Comiskeys

CHICAGO, March 1 (AP) — The Chicago White Sox will be playing baseball for the Comiskey family this summer just as they have since the birth of the American League.

The First National Bank, executor of the estate of J. Louis Comiskey, tried unsuccessfully yesterday to get court approval for a proposed sale of the property.

Hence, the bank will continue to operate the club for Mrs. Grace Comiskey and her three children, all of whom opposed the contemplated sale.

The bank sought permission to call for bids on the White Sox on the grounds that ownership of a baseball club is a "hazardous" business from an investment standpoint.

In denying the bank's petition, Probate Judge John F. O'Connell said:

"The court does not have the power to order sale of the stock without consent of the widow. For 40 years the club has been a part of the fiber of Chicago life. Charles A. Comiskey was a national figure. The Sox are recognized as a Comiskey property and his grandson, Charles II, bears his name.

"If this property can be conserved in its entirety it is possible its value would become greater than it is now because of continued association with the Comiskey name."

The club was founded by Charles A. Comiskey, "The Old Roman." He bequeathed it to his son, J. Louis Comiskey, who passed on last summer. Judge O'Connell pointed out that Charles A. Comiskey II, now 14, "will be in position to carry on the family name in baseball" in seven years.

Judge O'Connell didn't go on record as either a Sox or Chicago Cubs fan but caused the National League partisans to blush when he declared:

"I'll admit the weather, player injuries and the outcome of the city series might affect the value of the club. . . . Of course we haven't had to worry much about the outcome of the city series recently."

The Sox have won 16 of the 22 city series with the Cubs.

Amateur Hockey Finals Starting At Placid Today

LAKE PLACID, N. Y., March 1 (AP)—The University of Minnesota hockey team entered the National A. A. U. championships a favorite today after tournament officials announced the 1939 titleholders would not compete.

The Cleveland, Ohio, American Legion sextet, which won over Minnesota in the final round last year at New Haven, Conn., previously had been regarded as the Gophers' most serious threat. The all-veteran Minnesotans' have been unbeaten in 16 games.

Tonight's schedule calls for two contests, pitting the Short Hills, N. J., team aginst the Clinton, N. Y., Hockey Club, and the Massena, N. Y., combination against Brock Hall, New Haven, representing the Connecticut Association.

Tomorrow's play brings the Amesbury, Mass., Maple Leafs, of the New England Association, together with the winner of the Short Hills-Clinton game. Minnesota will meet the winner of the Massena-New Haven contest.

College Hockey

By the Associated Press

Results Feb. 29

Cornell 4, Syracuse 0.
Yale 5, Dartmouth 3.
Yale Fresh 3, Dartmouth Fresh 2.

Coach Douglas Mills Would Let Rules Alone

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

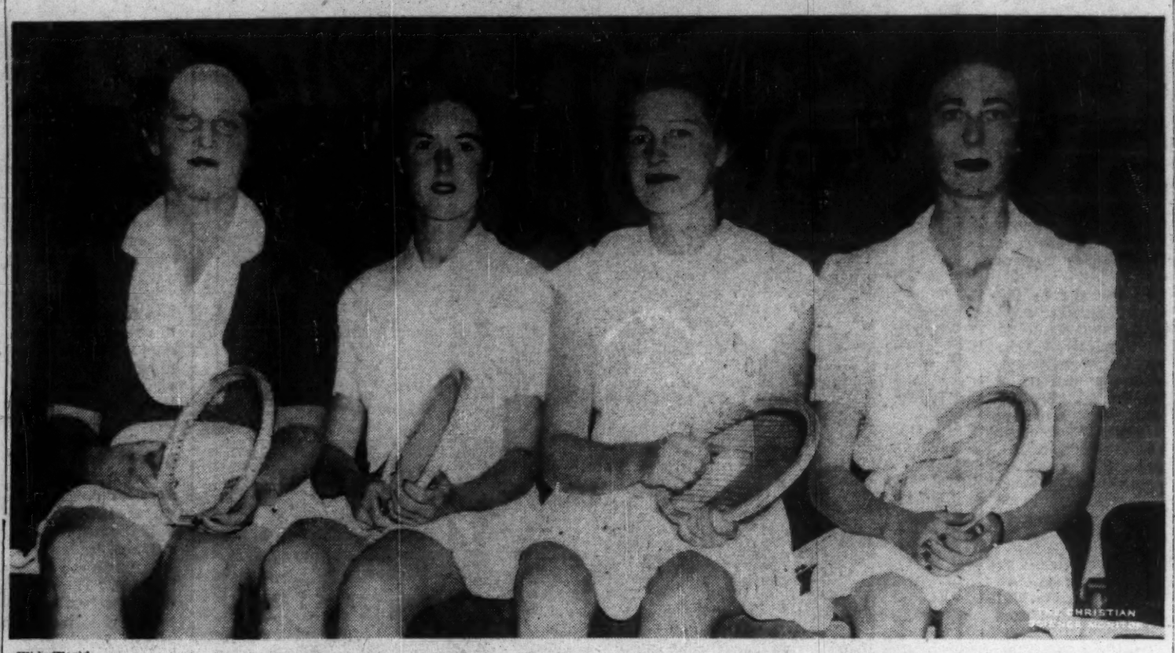
CHAMPAIGN, Ill.—"The game of basketball is at the peak of popularity, the rules are working out well and should not be changed."

This is the opinion of Coach Doug Mills of the University of Illinois.

"Letting the rules alone will give the coaches an opportunity to catch up with the developments of the present game," Mills says. "The elimination of the center jump has made a much more interesting game for both players and spectators, and hasn't harmed the players physically. Few officials can throw up the ball straight and accurately, anyway."

Coach Mills, attending the annual meeting of the National Association of basketball coaches at Kansas City March 18 to 23, will talk on "Building an Offense." He is a member of the committee on officials of the association.

Covered Courts Semifinalists



Wide World

NEW YORK—These four players reached the semifinals in the National indoor tennis championships at the Seventh Regiment Armory. Left to right are Katharine Winthrop of Boston; Sarah Palfrey Fabyan of Brookline, Mass.; Pauline Betz and Gracyn Wheeler, both of Los Angeles. Mrs. Fabyan defeated Miss Winthrop, 6—1, 6—2, in one semifinal yesterday and Miss Betz, defending champion, plays Miss Wheeler in the other today for a title round berth.

Bruins Again Tie Rangers In Top Spot

National Hockey League

	W	L	T	Goals For	Goals Agst	Pts
Rangers	25	10	8	128	71	58
Boston	27	10	4	148	82	58
Toronto	22	15	5	109	90	49
Chicago	19	17	6	94	107	44
Detroit	14	22	6	73	104	34
Americans	12	26	3	82	119	27
Canadiens	9	28	4	75	135	22

Results Feb. 29

Boston 4, Canadiens 2.
Chicago 2, Rangers 1.
Toronto 3, Detroit 1.

By the Associated Press

The New York Americans now can begin to ready themselves for the coveted Stanley Cup playoffs, for—except for a wild mathematical possibility—the Montreal Canadiens are out of the titular picture.

Absorbing their sixth consecutive defeat, the Montreal club is practically beyond hope. If the Canadiens win all their remaining games—and the New York Americans lose three of theirs—Montreal could slip into the play-offs. But that's a titanic "if."

The sixth-straight setback was handed the hapless Habitants by the Boston Bruins by a 4-2 count in Montreal last night. That pulled the Bruins into a tie for first place with the New York Rangers, whose fine play was stopped cold by Goalie Paul Goodman of the Chicago Black Hawks. Goodman's sterling play enabled the Hawks to win 2-1 in a New York contest witnessed by only 9,000.

A late second period goal by Mush March sent the Rangers down to their sixth defeat in the last 11 games. The Hawks have been beaten only once in their last 11 outings.

Goodman was especially effective in the late stages of the second period and all the way through the third when the desperate Rangers, seeing their league lead going glimmering, pressed desperately. Nine penalties marked the hard-fought game, with one major one going to Kilby Macdonald.

There were several things heartening to loyal Toronto fans in the Maple Leafs' 3-1 victory over the Detroit Red Wings. The victory tightened the Leafs' hold on third place. Syl Apps, their famed center ice, came back after weeks of absence due to injury and played a fine game, although he didn't score. Wally Stanowski played a bang up game and scored his first goal on home ice on a thrilling dash through the entire Detroit team.

Harvard and Yale To Race Upstream

NEW HAVEN, Conn. (AP)—The Yale and Harvard Athletic Associations, meeting here, decided that the annual crew races between the two universities, to be held June 21 in New London, would be rowed upstream on the Thames this year because of the tide conditions that will prevail then.

Representatives of the New York, New Haven and Hartford and Central Vermont railroads, which will run observation trains, attended the meeting.

The varsity race, a four-mile event, will start at 7:30 p. m. (Eastern daylight time) and the two-mile freshman and junior varsity races will start at 10 a. m. and 10:30 a. m. respectively.

The Yale A. A. also announced arrangements for the annual "Derby Day" regatta on the Housatonic River at Derby May 18 when Yale, Cornell and Princeton will vie in freshman, junior varsity and varsity races.

Hockey at a Glance

By the Associated Press

Results Feb. 29

National League

Chicago 2, New York Rangers 1.
Boston 4, Montreal 2.
Toronto 3, Detroit 1.

International American League

Providence 5, New Haven 5 (overtime tie).
Philadelphia 4, Indianapolis 4 (overtime tie).

American Association

Kansas City 6, Wichita 0.

Training Camp Briefs

By the Associated Press

LAKELAND, Fla. — Freddie Hutchinson, the $70,000 pitching bust of the Detroit Tigers last season, has taken off weight during the winter and hopes this will mean more victories.

"I didn't do any serious exercising," he explained, "but I stayed away from the dining table."

SAN ANTONIO, Texas — Joe Grace, heavy-hitting outfielder, was the 33rd of the St. Louis Browns' 40 players to sign a contract and will report to camp here with the second squad Monday.

Manager Fred Haney is driving his batterymen sternly in spite of 90-degree temperatures.

SARASOTA, Fla.—Manager Joe Cronin of the Boston Red Sox sighed with relief on seeing big Ted Williams step off a train here. Reports of a train wreck had made Cronin nervous.

Jack Wilson's signing was announced by the club, leaving only Joe Heving holding out among the pitchers.

BRADENTON, Fla.—Arrival of Bill Posedel at headquarters of the Boston Bees is taken to indicate he will sign shortly. But shortstop Eddie Miller is still among the holdouts.

AVALON, Calif.—The holdouts by three Chicago Cubs—Dizzy Dean, Augie Galan and Hank Leiber—have observers digging back into the records.

The last time a Cub balked past reporting time was in 1936 when Frank Demaree, now with the New York Giants, dodged the opening of camp and previous to that, club attaches can think only of Vic Aldridge's prolonged holdout about 20 years ago.

FORT MYERS, Fla. — Russ Peters, bespectacled infielder who played with Atlanta last season, is a modest fellow and he may have talked himself out of a chance for a spot in the Cleveland Indians' infield.

Rated a candidate for second base, Peters' upset this calculation by commenting:

"I never could make a double play."

ST. PETERSBURG, Fla.—Jimmie Foxx, the Boston Red Sox' big blaster, looked over the New York Yankees' in training yesterday and gave a frank appraisal:

"If the Yanks are any better than they were last year we might as well all go home now."

Lefty Gomez returned the compliment, telling bystanders as Foxx came near:

"I don't have to see him now; I'll see enough of him this summer."

MIAMI BEACH, Fla. — Doc Prothro, Manager of the Phillies, is pleased at the acquisition of first baseman Ed Levy from the Newark Bears.

"That's the kind of fellows we need," he enthused. "Big guys who can knock the ball out of sight."

ORLANDO, Fla.—Spring training started in earnest for the Washington Senators today with the arrival of most of the regulars to join the rookies who have been working out under Manager Bucky Harris since Feb. 15. Infielder Cecil Travis showed up weighing 190 pounds, 20 more than last season.

PASADENA, Calif. — Between veterans such as Ted Lyons, 17 years with the Chicago White Sox, and a squad of impressive rookies, dour Jimmy Dykes is happy over prospects. "We can count on 12 victories from Ted," Dykes said. Lyons won 14 and lost 6 on a once-a-week schedule last year.

ANAHEIM, Calif.—The Philadelphia Athletics staged an intra-squad game yesterday and Benny McCoy drove in two runs with a single his first time up. The "Earles" beat the "Connies" 5 to 3 in six innings.

CLEARWATER, Fla.—Continuing their intra-camp games, the Brooklyn Dodgers put on a fence bombardment yesterday with four home runs in five innings. The drives were credited to Babe Phelps, Gene Moore, Jim Ripple and Cal Chapman, an outfielder up from Nashville.

WINTER HAVEN, Fla.—Babe Young may be Manager Bill Terry's choice for the regular first base job of the New York Giants, but Johnny McCarthy is outshining him in early practices. Although both have to reckon with the return of Zeke Bonura, McCarthy has been making the most of his chance with peppery play while Young has shown little drive.

SAN BERNARDINO, Calif.—Out here the camp of the Pittsburgh Pirates has been wondering which players would be selected to fly to Florida for the Finnish Relief All-Star game March 17. Manager Frank Frisch says his pick would be Paul and Lloyd Waner and Arky Vaughan.

Elizabeth Hicks Takes Spotlight In Women's Golf

ORMOND BEACH, Fla., March 1 (AP)—Nineteen-year-old Elizabeth Hicks of Long Beach, Calif., stole the spotlight yesterday in the South Atlantic women's golf tournament with a sub-par performance in defeating Laddie Irwin of Montclair, N. J., 6 and 5.

Miss Hicks advanced into the semifinals with Patty Berg of Minneapolis, whom she was due to play today, and Betty Jameson of San Antonio, Texas, and Mrs. William Hockenjos of Lake Hopatcong, N. J., paired in the other bracket.

Wednesday Patty, the former national champion, shot a two-under-men's-par 35 on the outgoing nine. Yesterday Miss Hicks did it in 34, and was four under fours for the 14 holes of the match.

Her card:

Men's par out	4	4	5	4	3	5	3	4	5	—37
Hicks out	4	3	5	4	3	4	2	4	5	—34
Men's par in	4	4	4	3						
Hicks in	4	4	4	2						

Miss Berg, the defending champion, was not extended in her match with Mrs. Lillian K. Zech of Chicago and won 6 and 4.

She had a 38 on the first nine.

Miss Jameson, the national champion, eliminated comely Jean Bauer of Providence, R. I., 5 and 4. She was out in 37, men's par, and had even fours on the remaining five holes.

Mrs. Hockenjos and Mrs. T. E. Nolan of New Castle, Pa., played the only close match of the day, Mrs. Hockenjos winning one up on the 18th green. The match was all square at the end of the first nine holes.

College Basketball

By the Associated Press

Results Feb. 29

New Mexico Aggies 74, New Mexico 47.
N. Mexico Normal 81, Peru (Neb.) T. 49.
Aberdeen (S. D.) Northern T. 39, Dakota Wesleyan 29.
Lacrosse T. (Wis.) 52, River Falls T. 42.
Oklahoma City 25, Phillips 22.
Kansas Wesleyan 53, New Mexico T. 52.
Northwestern (Okla.) 39, Oklahoma Baptist 33.
Southwestern (Kan.) 39, Emporia T. 31.
Hendrix 49, Arkansas Tech 41.
Millsaps 45, Chattanooga 26.
Carson-Newman 28, Maryville (Tenn) 23.
Hebron 57, Luther (Neb.) 38.
St. Mary's (Minn.) 44, Augsburg 34.
Salem 62, Alderson-Broaddus 60.
Loras 30, Luther (Iowa) 25.
Hanover 52, Valparaiso 47.
Hamline 38, Macalester 33.
Waynesburg 48, Westminster (Pa.) 45 (overtime).
Wooster 40, Oberlin 24.
Wyomissing Poly 46, Blue Ridge 29.
Delta (Miss.) T. 42, Rollins 32.
Kentucky 44, Vanderbilt 34.
Mercer 39, Southwestern 35.
Howard 48, Loyola 34.
North Carolina 50, Clemson 41.
Georgia 45, Mississippi 28.
Maryland 42, Wash. and Lee 30.
Tennessee 42, Florida 32.
W. Texas State 54, Stephen F. Austin 50.
Boston U. 57, Norwich 37.

Triple I Hockey League

	W	L	T	Goals For	Goals Agst	Pts
Toronto	7	0	0	59	11	14
Queen's	4	4	0	45	30	8
Yale	3	3	1	30	35	7
Princeton	3	4	1	23	45	7
Dartmouth	2	6	0	28	50	4
Harvard	0	7	0	15	47	0

Results Feb. 29

Yale 6, Dartmouth 5.

Quadrangular Hockey League

	W	L	T	Goals For	Goals Agst	Pts
Princeton	3	1	1	18	18	7
Dartmouth	2	3	0	28	28	4
Harvard	0	4	0	12	20	0
Yale	3	0	1	22	11	7

Sports Mirror

By the Associated Press

Today a Year Ago

Wayne Sabin defeated Jack Tidball, 6—3, 6—1, 8—6, to reach final round of National indoor tennis championships at New York.

Three Years Ago

Harry Cooper won triple playoff for St. Petersburg open golf championship with 72, defeating Horton Smith by two strokes, and Ralph Guldahl by four.

Five Years Ago

Manhattan College won IC4-A indoor track championships for second straight year, with 26½ points. Henry Dreyer of Rhode Island State set new world record for 35-pound weight throw with toss of 57ft. 9in.

Sport Siftings

Oklahoma A. & M. College has failed to win the National Intercollegiate wrestling championship only twice since 1928. Those years were 1932 and 1936. . . . Wisconsin crew candidates can row outdoors the entire collegiate year as they use the Yaharra River which is open the year round until the Madison lakes are open. . . . Marian Wood is chairman of the Florida Junior Wightman Cup Committee which is developing girl tennis players in that state.

The Lafayette College fencers are being coached by John Winter's refugee student from Czechoslovakia. . . . Manager McKechnie of the Reds expects Damon Phillips to develop into a fine shortstop. He is 20 years old and played with Henderson in the East Texas League in 1939.

College basketball has its upsets as well as football. California which had lost 13 games, recently defeated Southern California, which had won 13 straight. . . . The Northern California Tennis Association's interclub tournament drew 42 teams this year for its spring round-robin. No wonder California turns out so many fine players.

The doubtful honor of being the manager evicted most times from a major league game last year went to Durocher of the Brooklyn Dodgers. . . . Some are beginning to think Chicago will give up basketball as an intercollegiate sport before long. . . . There were 62 graduates of American Legion Junior baseball teams on the rosters of major league teams in 1939. . . . The four-man bobsleigh champion title is somewhat of a misnomer this year as Katherine Dewey is one of the four "men."

Mel Ott of the Giants never played on a minor-league team. . . . We would like to propose that a team of American League baseball players play a team of National Leaguers for the major-league golf championship. . . . It is rumored that Stanford and Minnesota will soon get together in a home-and-home football series.

Stuart Heiss, who will pitch for the Yankee's farm at Akron this summer, made a record at Purdue as a knuckle ball pitcher. . . . Babe Horell, Jim Blewett and Ray Richards, have been signed to five year contracts on the football coaching staff of U. C. L. A. . . . They are making a moving picture of Knute Rockne's football coaching career at Notre Dame.

Eleven Teams Listed

NEW YORK (AP)—Eleven teams form the field from which the participants in National invitation intercollegiate basketball tournament at Madison Square Garden this month will be chosen.

The Tournament Committee announces the list had narrowed down to include only Colorado University, Duquesne, DePaul, Long Island U., Marshall College of Huntington, W. Va., New York U., Oklahoma A. and M., Rhode Island State, Rice, St. John's of Brooklyn and Springfield (Mass.) College.

Jim Demaret Home First In St. Petersburg Open

ST. PETERSBURG, Fla., March 1 (AP)—Smiling Jimmy Demaret, Houston, Texas, professional and golf's leading money winner for 1940, yesterday won the St. Petersburg open golf tournament for his fifth victory of the winter campaign.

Adding two par rounds of 71 to his opening 69, Demaret won the 54-hole tournament with 211, nosing out Byron Nelson, national open champion of Toledo, by one stroke. First prize money was $700 and increased Demaret's links' earnings for the year to more than $6,000.

Nelson Had 69

Nelson, three strokes off the pace set by E. J. Harrison, Little Rock, Ark., and Demaret through the first 36 holes, blazed in with a 69, two under par, for 212 and took $450 second money.

Nelson had rounds of 71, 72 and 69.

Stanley Horne, Montreal, Canada, with a 73 and two sub-par 70's took $350 third money with 213.

Fourth place was shared by Jim Turnesa, Providence, R. I., Ben Hogan, White Plains, N. Y.; Harrison, and Sam Snead, the defending champion from Shawnee, Penn., with 214's.

New Record

Turnesa set a new competitive record for the Lakewood links with a five under par on the final round. Hogan finished with a 69, Snead with a 71, and Harrison a 74.

The victory was Demaret's third in succession, following his conquests at Houston, Texas, in the Western open and at New Orleans in the $10,000 New Orleans open, and his fifth in nine tournaments this year. He took first money at Oakland, Calif., and San Francisco.

Thrilling Finish

The tournament came to a spectacular close before a gallery of more than 3,000 as both Demaret and Nelson put their second shots on the home green, the former four feet from the flag and the latter eight feet away. Nelson sank his putt and Demaret had to drop his to avoid a tie and a play-off. His putt was straight as a die and plunked into the cup.

Wilfred Wehrle, Racine, Wis., was low amateur with 221.

Jimmy Demaret, Houston, Texas, 69-71-71—211, $700.
Byron Nelson, Toledo, Ohio, 71-72-69—212, $450.
Stanley Horne, Montreal, Can., 73-70-70-213, $350.
Jim Turnesa, Providence, R. I., 75-73-66—214, $210.
Ben Hogan, White Plains, N. Y., 72-73-69—214, $210.
E. J. Harrison, Little Rock, Ark., 68-72-74—214, $210.
Sam Snead, Shawnee, Penna., 70-73-71—214, $210.
John Revolta, Evanston, Ill., 72-72-71—215, $120.
Clayton Haefner, Linville, N. C., 71-70-75—216, $120.
Billie Burke, Belleair, Fla., 71-77-69—217, $100.
Marty Furgo, Sharon, N. Y., 76-68-74—218, $85.
Paul Runyan, White Plains, N. Y., 72-73-73—218, $85.
Jimmy Thompson, Chicopee, Mass., 75-72-72—219, $70.
Harold (Jug) McSpaden, Winchester, Mass., 75-73-72—220, $30.
Tony Penna, Dayton, Ohio, 74-70-76—220, $30.

Demaret Giant With Spoon

All contests for long hitting in golf have been staged with a driver, and Jimmy Thompson and Ben Hogan are asknowledged to be the distance kings with that club.

However with other clubs—a spoon in particular, Jimmy Demaret, the Houston star, can more than hold his own against any challenger. A short time ago, while practicing on the Del Rio Course in Brawley, Calif., Jimmy made some spoon shots that will take a lot to beat!

Dropping four balls on the grass behind the eighteenth green, Demaret knocked them clear across the New River gorge. Elmer Sears, a Brawley golf enthusiast, was so impressed with the shots that he had a surveyor measure the carry. Careful calculation showed that three balls had carried 243 yards and the other 239. Demaret is willing to stand on those spoon shots until some rival can prove more carry.

Demaret not only is a tremendously long hitter but also one of the straightest the game ever produced. As Toney Penna, the little Dayton, Ohio, professional, says, "When Demaret misses a fairway it's an event."

Seven Golf Meets Await Iowa Squad

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

IOWA CITY—Golfers of the University of Iowa will tee off in six dual meets and the Big Ten championships, Coach Charles Kennett said in announcing the complete 1940 schedule.

The schedule will be crowded into a spring period of about three and one-half weeks. Only two of the meets will be played on the home course.

Big Ten foes have been booked for five of the meets, with Carleton as the only non-conference opponent. This is the schedule:

April 26, Minnesota at Minneapolis; 27, Carleton at Northfield; May 4, Wisconsin at Iowa City; 6, Chicago at Iowa City; 13, Northwestern at Evanston; 18, Illinois at Champaign; and 20 and 21, Big Ten championships at Columbus, Ohio.

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The Home Forum

Incident Involving Señor Tompkins

THAT JUNE MORNING a few years ago, when I received a roll of parchment as a token of four years of study in assorted classrooms and seminars, ostensibly marked the end of my formal schooling. I held out for several years thereafter, even though I saw a number of my friends return to their old habits each fall. No gardener, perusing the seed catalogues, was ever more intent and enthusiastic than they when they pored over the new university and night school schedules before returning eagerly to school to take courses which earlier had been crowded out of their rosters by the exigencies of compulsory subjects. According to their varying desires, they now studied art, music, sociology, drama, creative writing, as well as Greek, archaeology, mechanical drawing, and woodcarving. As I have said, I held out as long as I could.

When I finally overcame the delusion that I was too busy to indulge in such pursuits, I began to cast furtive glances at a number of tempting catalogues. Before we came out to California, early this winter, I was about to use a judiciously flipped nickel in order to decide between a course in drawing at an art school and a study of applied economics offered at a near-by university. Such indecision was promptly solved for me when we arrived here—but the nickel had to stand on edge. I enrolled in the local high school for the night course in Spanish.

* * *

The reward has been great. Aside from the excellent mental discipline (and the fascination) of trying to acquire proficiency in a foreign language, I have been receiving a liberal education along the lines of the proverbial dictum that "the proper study of mankind is man." The incident involving Señor Tompkins is a case in point. The lesson we all learned from him was much more valuable than any dissertation we ever received from the teacher on the proper use of disjunctive pronouns. True, we might have learned the Tompkins lesson in a score of different places outside of the Spanish class; but the fact remains that it was vividly brought home to us there in such a way that I, for one, shall always remember it with humility.

There are about twenty students in the class, all adults: a Swedish chef (incidentally, what a feat it must be for him to learn Spanish from an American teacher!), a peripatetic Englishman, a banker, a musician, three or four schoolteachers, a rancher, a few other widely variant individuals—and Joe Tompkins. Joe's extracurricular activities were a mystery from the start; but some of us, judging him by his clothes and hands, believed him to be a devotee of some phase of manual labor. He was clearly not what one might call a student, and often we marveled at the teacher's patience with him.

* * *

Then came the night of the movies. The rancher and his wife had been on a tour of South America the previous summer, and they were going to show us the pictures they had taken. They had a large projector of awe-inspiring intricacy, and a white screen with gleaming chromium fittings. They affixed the screen to its stand and placed it on the teacher's platform. It was too high. They moved it down in front of the first row of desks. Too low. They twisted something here, loosened something there, and finally maneuvered it into a position on a line with the projector. Everyone sighed with relief and anticipation as the films were at last taken out of their boxes. The screen also sighed—and slid to the floor.

"H'm. Ornery," murmured the rancher. "I'll get it *this* time, folks." He strode back to the screen with a determined set to his jaw.

Ten minutes later, he returned to his films with a grin of satisfaction. He took out the first reel and fastidiously adjusted it to the projector.

"Lights!" he commanded. "Camera! Action!" (The Hollywood influence is strong, here in California.) In the darkened room, the beam from the projector cast a brilliant square of light on the screen. There was a buzz, a business-like whirr—and a clatter.

"Oops! Lights, please!" When the lights were on, we saw the rancher ruefully eying the reel, which had fallen to the floor and had the startling appearance of a large head on the quivering snake-length of film which was uncoiled around it.

"Guess I had it in reverse. If someone will wind that up, I'll start another reel." The rancher was acquiring a harried expression. "I'll get it *this* time, folks."

* * *

While the banker got the recalcitrant reel under control, the rancher picked up reel No. 2. "That first one was Curaçao," he informed us. "Now let's have a look at Brazil. Lights!"

Again a buzz, and a whirr. This time the screen showed that definite progress had been made. There were three pictures reflected on it at once, and they were speeding by at an alarming rate.

"Tsk, tsk," muttered the rancher. "Lights!" Buenos Aires had come and almost gone before our agitated impresario found the stop button. During the next fifteen minutes, he made an earnest effort to adjust the film so that we could see only one picture at a time; he succeeded only in bisecting the three from top to bottom, leaving the left-hand portion on the screen. He was able to make them move at a more decorous pace, but that was of no particular advantage under the circumstances.

* * *

The classroom lights had been off and on innumerable times during this experimentation. At the last period of illumination, the rancher surrendered, and looked around at us pleadingly. "Does anyone know how these things work? I thought I did, but I guess I need help."

The banker, the Englishman, the musician, looked at one another hopefully. Most of us just sat as we had for the last three quarters of an hour, like a masterpiece of Rhodian group sculpture representing patience on a monument. Then, from the rear of the room, we heard a deep voice say: "I'll take a look at it if you want me to."

It was Señor Tompkins. He got up from his desk and slowly approached the rancher, the machine, and the remains of Brazil. We looked at each other in bewilderment. Joe could not even manage the conjugation of a simple verb like *tener*: how could he perform the feat of conjuration which seemed now to be required?

* * *

He grinned bashfully at the discomfited rancher. "It just wants to be coaxed, sir," he said. "There's nothin' wrong. You can tell by the sound." He prodded a few gadgets with gentle and understanding fingers, and a minute later motioned to the man at the light switch by the door. When the familiar whirr sounded once again in the darkened room, we looked anxiously at the screen. There was the Palace of Justice in Buenos Aires.

So it was Señor Tompkins, finally, who took us on our tour. He showed us Montevideo and Rio, then Bahía with its extraordinary elevator, Trinidad, Havana, Jamaica, Venezuela—The rancher respectfully handed him reel after reel, and Joe went through them all without hindrance. Our applause at the end included praise, not for the movie alone, but for Joe, himself. He had easily passed a test that was an enigma to everyone else in the classroom, and in so doing had unknowingly given us a needed lesson.

Gracias, señor.

MARION WEST STOER

Fireflies in the Rigging

The Hudson sloops had experienced much before they left the river. Their skippers and their passengers had seen many things that once were beautiful and that, like the sloops themselves, have gone from the river now. They had seen clouds of pigeons so thick that the sunlight of a fair day had been shut out and the big shining surface had been turned to sullen gray. In the early days they had beheld the great autumn bush-burnings when—to clear away the dead underbrush and make hunting and berrypicking easier—the Indians had set forest fires on both sides of the river and the sloops seemed to be drifting through the golden nave of a high cathedral pillared with towering flame. . . . Perhaps most beautiful of all were the quiet clear hours when the blue hills and bluer mountains of the twilight had been lost in darkness and a little breeze brought swirling clouds of fireflies to dart downward and give their evanescent imitations of distant stars.

Young Peter Kalm, sensitive Swedish naturalist, on an American journey saw fireflies invade the dusk of crooked streets in Albany and dare to crowd into the open doors and windows of the Dutch river town. And once on a warm June night he lay on the deck of a packet sloop anchored just above "Danskammer" to see swarms of the little flying lamps descend upon the rigging, making each rope into a shimmering chain of light.—From "The Hudson," by CARL CARMER (New York: Farrar & Rinehart.)

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LA COMTESSE DE SEGUR DE LAMOIGNON: *A Portrait by Jean Auguste Ingres*

IN THE EARLY DAYS of his career, Ingres did many portrait drawings in pencil similar to this one, as a means of livelihood. In fact, throughout his long years of painting murals, allegories, and oil portraits, he managed to turn out a tremendous number of these delicate line drawings. When in Italy, where he went at the age of twenty-six after having received the Prix de Rome, he is said to have done drawings of all sorts of bourgeois Italians such as his tradespeople, in order that he might keep himself. But in later years, he was commissioned to do the fashionable women of Paris, as in this instance. It is believed that during these latter years he was much influenced in his drawings and in his oil portraits by daguerreotype which were then becoming highly popular.

In the delightful portrait of the Comtesse with her dog, we are reminded of Ingres' extraordinarily sensitive feeling for line and great gift for portraiture. The sweet calm expression and the youthful poise of the model are refreshingly alive and full of charm. As is usually the case, Ingres has concentrated his attention with his fine, careful drawing upon the face, eyes, and glistening hair, while he has more boldly and roughly suggested the soft folds of the skirt and the ruching of the jacket.

The Essence of a Good Portrait

ON THE SECOND MORNING after the departure of Nicholas for Yorkshire, Kate Nickleby sat in a very faded chair upon a very dusty throne in Miss La Creevy's room, giving that lady a sitting for the portrait upon which she was engaged; and towards the full perfection of which, Miss La Creevy had had the street-door case brought upstairs, in order that she might be the better able to infuse into the counterfeit countenance of Miss Nickleby, a bright salmon flesh-tint which she had originally hit upon while executing the miniature of a young officer therein contained, and which bright salmon flesh-tint was considered by Miss La Creevy's chief friends and patrons to be quite a novelty in art: as indeed it was.

"I think I have caught it now," said Miss La Creevy. "The very shade! This will be the sweetest portrait I have ever done, certainly!"

"It will be your genius that makes it so, then, I am sure," replied Kate, smiling.

"No, no, I won't allow that, my dear," rejoined Miss La Creevy. "It's a very nice subject—a very nice subject, indeed—though, of course, something depends upon the mode of treatment."

"And not a little," observed Kate.

"Why, my dear, you are right there," said Miss La Creevy, "in the main you are right there; though I don't allow that it is of such very great importance in the present case. Ah! The difficulties of Art, my dear, are great."

"They must be, I have no doubt," said Kate, humouring her good-natured little friend.

"They are beyond anything you can form the faintest conception of," replied Miss La Creevy. "What with bringing out eyes with all one's power, and keeping down noses with all one's force, and adding to heads, and taking away teeth altogether, you have no idea the trouble one little miniature is."

"The remuneration can scarcely repay you," said Kate.

"Why, it does not, and that's the truth," answered Miss La Creevy; "and then people are so dissatisfied and unreasonable, that, nine times out of ten, there's no pleasure in painting them. Sometimes they say, 'Oh, how serious you have made me look, Miss La Creevy!' and at others, 'La, Miss La Creevy, how very smirking!' when the very essence of a good portrait is, that it must be either serious or smirking, or it's no portrait at all."

"Indeed!" said Kate, laughing.

"Certainly, my dear; because the sitters are always either the one or the other," replied Miss La Creevy. "Look at the Royal Academy! All those beautiful shiny portraits of gentlemen in black velvet waistcoats, with their fists doubled up on round tables, or marble slabs, are serious, you know; and all the ladies who are playing with little parasols, or little dogs, or little children—it's the same rule in art, only varying the objects—are smirking. In fact," said Miss La Creevy, sinking her voice to a confidential whisper, "there are only two styles of portrait painting; the serious and the smirk; and we always use the serious for professional people (except actors sometimes), and the smirk for private ladies and gentlemen who don't care so much about looking clever."

Kate seemed highly amused by this information, and Miss La Creevy went on painting and talking, with immovable complacency.—From "Nicholas Nickleby," by CHARLES DICKENS.

Little Boy's Recipe For a Story

"I DO HATE fairies in stories," said Jimmy; "they're so foolish. And I hate things that couldn't possibly have happened. And I despise a story that tries to teach you something without your knowing it. And all that's why I like Mother's stories. But the thing I like best of all about them is that there isn't ever any moral to them."

"No, nor any sense," said a grown-up.

"Yes," said Jimmy, "that *is* another nice thing about them." . . .

Jimmy came charging in from school, shouting, "A dog, and some sand, and a polar bear and—and an elephant, and some water."

While his mother was thinking over this, he went off to get some bread and butter. When he came back, chewing hard, he added thickly, "And a little boy."

"Oh, that one!" she said. "The one about the little boy who lived quite close to the Zoological Garden, so that he used to go and play there, the way you play in our yard." The tone of her voice showed Jimmy that the story was beginning.—From "Made-to-Order Stories," by DOROTHY CANFIELD. (New York: Harcourt, Brace.)

Attic Afternoon

How, on an afternoon of sudden rain,
We used to hurry up the stairs to where,
Beyond the dripping eaves and dripping pane,
The attic waited like a tower in air.
There silver cobwebs fell across the light,
The spider spun from rafter to low rafter;
Here was a citadel upon a height
Filled with the happy innocence of laughter.

How, in a world of fancy and clad in
The bright habiliments of yesterday,
We were as happy as was once Aladdin
Rubbing his lamp, and you, as was your way,
Chose to be Snow White with a train and, since
I had my choice, I chose to be the Prince.

HAROLD VINAL

Království Boží jest přítomná skutečnost

Překlad článku o Křesťanské Vědě uveřejněného anglicky na této stránce

V KNIZE Zjevení píše sv. Jan takto (21:1): "Potom viděl jsem nebe nové a zemi novou. Nebo první nebe a první země byla pominula a moře již nebylo." Vysvětlujíc toto stanovení, píše Mary Baker Eddy v "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (Věda a zdraví s klíčem k Písmu, str. 572): "Zjevitel neprošel ještě přechodným stavem v lidské zkušenosti zvaným smrt, viděl však již nové nebe a novou zemi." A na příští stránce praví: "Toto svědectví Svatého Písma podporuje fakt ve Vědě, že nebesa a země jsou jednomu lidskému vědomí, onomu vědomí, jež udílí Bůh, duchovními, kdežto jinému, neosvícené lidské mysli, jest vidění hmotným. To ukazuje neomylně, že to, co lidská mysl nazývá hmotou a duchem, označuje stavy a stupně vědomí." Stavu vědomí zvaného nebem dosáhneme pouze stálým vědomým uvědomováním si Boží nekonečné přítomnosti a moci. V tomto stavu vědomí není zla, nemoci nebo smrti, ale pouze plné uvědomění věčného života.

Když Ježíš byl "otázán od farizeů, kdy přijde království Boží," pravil: "Nepřijdeť království Boží s šetřením. Aniž řeknou: Aj, tuto, aneb aj, tamto. Nebo aj, království Boží jestiť mezi vámi" (Lukáš 17:20, 21). Jindy řekl Ježíš svým učedlníkům (Matouš 10:7): "Jdouce pak kažte, říkouce: Že se přiblížilo království nebeské."

V Science and Health definuje Mrs. Eddy "nebe" (str. 587) takto: "Harmonie; říše Ducha; panování božským Principem; duchovnost; blaženost; ovzduší Duše." Tak Křesťanská Věda zjevuje, že království nebeské není vzdáleným místem, do něhož jest nám vstoupiti po zkušenosti zvané smrt. Jest to, jak Ježíš zjevil, přítomný a dosažitelný stav duchovního vědomí, jednoty s Bohem, jež ma býti uskutečněna zde a nyní.

Křesťanský Vědec rozumí, že ten, kdo obvykle myslí nebeské myšlénky, jest již v království nebeském. Přebývá v něm pro přijetí svého Bohem daného práva na harmonii. Ten, jenž zdánlivě stále ještě hledá tento blažený stav, musí se naučiti, že cesta Krista, Pravdy, jest jedinou cestou k harmonii, nebi, a že když jeho myšlení a žití jest v souhlase s Kristem, dosáhne království nebeského. Ani církevní vláda, theologické nauky, ani ustanovení jednotlivců nebo skupin nemohou vyloučiti z království nebeského toho, jehož myšlenky se podrobují božské Lásce. Je-li si někdo s uvědoměním vědom toho, co ustavuje království nebeské, již v něm přebývá. Přítomná a bezprostřední upotřebitelnost království nebeského jest jedním z podstatných učení Křesťanské Vědy. Nebe jest tam, kde jest Bůh; a ježto Bůh jest všudypřítomný, jest Jeho království též všudypřítomné.

Jeden učitel v křesťansko-vědecké nedělní škole tázal se žáka: "Jest nebe místem?" Odpověď zněla: "Ano, jest to místo, kde myslíme nebe." Tedy člověk nevchází do nebe, ale jeho vlastní duchovní myšlení obsahuje nebe. Mrs. Eddy píše (The First Church of Christ, Scientist, and Miscellany, str. 267): "Náš veliký Učitel pravil: 'Aj, království Boží jestiť mezi vámi'—v člověkově duchovním porozumění všem božským způsobům, prostředkům, formám, výrazu a projevu dobroty a štěstí." Království Boží zahrnuje v sobě nezbytně zdraví, harmonii, uspokojení, radost a mír. Zavírá v sobě též uznání jen jediné moci, jediné inteligence, jednoho zákona a jednoho Zákonodárce. Býti spravován nekonečnou, božskou Láskou a vyjadřovati ji, znamená býti si vědom nebe.

Porozuměti duchovně království Božímu a tomu, co v sobě zahrnuje, jest nejvyšší nutností ve všem křesťanském úsilí. Velikým posláním Ježíšovým bylo přinésti lidstvu toto porozumění, a Křesťanská Věda pokračuje v tomto podivuhodném díle.

Duchovní porozumění musí nezbytně býti zřejmě individuální a zavírati v sobě individuální pochopení naprosté svrchovanosti Boha a Jeho zákona nekonečného dobra. Počíná-li někdy myšlenka Bohem, pak přebývá v království Božím a projevuje harmonii a mír, jež toto království v sobě zahrnuje. Lidé potřebují býti osvobozeni od svých nesprávných věření, aby mohli viděti, že všechen nesoulad jest neskutečný a klamavý a že pravý stav člověka jest stav harmonie a dokonalosti.

Křesťanská Věda uschopňuje lidstvo porozuměti této duchovní skutečnosti a tím se osvoboditi od vlastní poroby. Tak nalézají lidé království nebeské.

Křesťané věří v království nebeské a hledí je nalézti svým vlastním způsobem. Avšak Křesťanský Vědec hledá harmonii, nebe, v Bohu a nalézá je v té míře, v jaké sám duchovně myslí.

Pro informaci o literatuře Křesťanské Vědy, vydané česky, pište na: The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.

God's Kingdom a Present Reality

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

IN THE BOOK OF Revelation St. John writes as follows (21:1): "And I saw a new heaven and a new earth: for the first heaven and the first earth were passed away; and there was no more sea." Commenting on this statement, Mary Baker Eddy writes in "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (p. 572), "The Revelator had not yet passed the transitional stage in human experience called death, but he already saw a new heaven and a new earth." And on the next page she says: "This testimony of Holy Writ sustains the fact in Science, that the heavens and earth to one human consciousness, that consciousness which God bestows, are spiritual, while to another, the unillumined human mind, the vision is material. This shows unmistakably that what the human mind terms matter and spirit indicates states and stages of consciousness." The state of consciousness called heaven is attained only through the constant, conscious realization of God's infinite presence and power. In this state of consciousness there exists no evil, disease, or death, but only the full realization of life eternal.

When Jesus "was demanded of the Pharisees, when the kingdom of God should come," he said, "The kingdom of God cometh not with observation: neither shall they say, Lo here! or, lo there! for, behold, the kingdom of God is within you" (Luke 17:20, 21). At another time Jesus said to his disciples (Matthew 10:7), "As ye go, preach, saying, The kingdom of heaven is at hand."

In Science and Health Mrs. Eddy defines "heaven" (p. 587) as "harmony; the reign of Spirit; government by divine Principle; spirituality; bliss; the atmosphere of Soul." Thus Christian Science reveals that the kingdom of heaven is not a distant place to be entered after the experience called death. It is, as Jesus revealed, a present and available condition of spiritual consciousness, of unity with God, to be realized here and now.

The Christian Scientist understands that one who habitually thinks heavenly thoughts is already in the kingdom of heaven. He dwells therein by reason of his acceptance of his God-given right to harmony. One who seems still to be seeking this blissful state, needs to learn that the way of Christ, Truth, is the only way to harmony, heaven, and that when his thinking and living are in conformity with the Christ, he will achieve the kingdom of heaven. Neither ecclesiastical domination, theological doctrines, nor the decrees of individuals or of groups can keep that one out of the kingdom of heaven whose thought is conformed to divine Love. When one is consciously aware of that which constitutes the kingdom of heaven he is already dwelling therein. The present and immediate availability of the heavenly kingdom is one of the essential teachings of Christian Science. Heaven is where God is; and since God is omnipresent, His kingdom is also omnipresent.

A teacher in a Christian Science Sunday School asked a pupil, "Is heaven a place?" The answer was, "Yes, it is the place where one is thinking heaven." Then, one does not go to heaven, he includes heaven in his own spiritual thinking. Mrs. Eddy writes (The First Church of Christ, Scientist, and Miscellany, p. 267), "Our great Teacher hath said: 'Behold, the kingdom of God is within you'—within man's spiritual understanding of all the divine modes, means, forms, expression, and manifestation of goodness and happiness." God's kingdom necessarily embraces health, harmony, satisfaction, joy, and peace. It also includes the recognition of but one power, one intelligence, one law, and one Law-giver. To be governed by and to express infinite, divine Love is to be conscious of heaven.

Spiritually to understand God's kingdom and what it includes is the paramount necessity in all Christian endeavor. The great mission of Jesus was to bring this understanding to humanity, and Christian Science is continuing this wonderful work.

Spiritual understanding must of necessity be distinctly individual, including individual apprehension of the absolute supremacy of God and of His law of infinite good. When one's thought begins with God, he is abiding in God's kingdom and is manifesting the harmony and peace which this kingdom includes. Men need to be freed from their false beliefs in order to see that all discord is unreal and delusive, and that the real status of man is one of harmony and perfection.

Christian Science is enabling humanity to understand this spiritual fact and thereby free itself from its own bondage. Thus do men find the kingdom of heaven.

Christians believe in the kingdom of heaven, and, in their own way, seek to find it. The Christian Scientist, however, seeks harmony, heaven, in God, and finds it in proportion to his own spiritual thinking.

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Czech.]

Returning Light

Now in this interval that spaces time
Between midwinter and the returning spring,
If you watch closely for the added rhyme
Of silver minutes, you will see this thing:
An opening of light that spreads across
The morning and the evening, radiance
So delicate at first, and with no loss,
Increasing till at dawn the shining lance
Of morning pierces through the inky sea
Of night, and pours out gold. When evening falls,
The quiet bars of heaven can scarce restrain
The rush of color from the western walls.
Little by little, longer grows the light,
Until the day has all but vanquished night.

MARY WILLIS SHELBURNE

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Second Section

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

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Closing Stocks Pages 16-18 Bonds — Curb

BOSTON, FRIDAY, MARCH 1, 1940

Folk Songs Help Finns Repel Foes

In camp, on march, in battle, old tunes, says Finnish conductor in Boston, inspire them.

Ask any Finnish soldier what his favorite song is and he'll reply, "the Karelian Song."

So says Tauno Hannikainen, Finnish conductor, who made such a favorable impression on music critics, and the music-loving public, in Boston and New York, during the past month.

As for the Karelian Song, it is anything but slow or "melancholy." It has a fire and a patriotic swing that fairly glows, and as Mr. Hannikainen struck it out on the piano of his Boston host, the room rang with it. There is joy in it, and strength, and courage.

Sibelius has been inspired by folk songs in all his music, Mr. Hannikainen says. No Tin Pan Alley of composers is called upon to furnish songs for Finland's fighting men. Finland has some of the world's finest composers, who lend their talents willingly, Mr. Hannikainen declared. Because of Sibelius's greatness, other really outstanding composers are overshadowed outside of Finland, Mr. Hannikainen added.

Helps Its Young People

Finland has encouraged promising young people in the arts, particularly music, with traveling scholarships, Mr. Hannikainen said. He himself studied in Paris on such a scholarship.

The Karelian Song is a modern Finnish "folk song," modeled on those so widely used by Finns in the field, fighting for the independence of their country. Mr. Hannikainen's father, who wrote the Karelian Song, also composed hundreds of songs sung by Finnish children today.

The popularity of Finnish folk songs has never been greater than during this winter, when the Finns are being besieged by the ever-increasing hordes of Red invaders. With their backs against the wall, they yet take courage from the songs of their ancestors.

Finnish folk songs tell mainly of "nature and the stars," Mr. Hannikainen explained in an interview today on his return from New York and Washington. They also deal with such subjects as home and country, love for the land and children, Mr. Hannikainen said. They are "melancholy." They are slow, and mostly in a minor key.

Not Sad as He Plays

But a Finnish folk song as played by Mr. Hannikainen is not sad. The minor strain is appealing.

Besides the marching songs, Finnish soldiers also have folk songs they have revived to sing in the evening about the campfire. Most popular of these, Mr. Hannikainen said, is "A Rose in the Valley."

The most popular of the true folk songs used for marching is one that is fairly old, called, "Oh, Dear Homeland, My Dear Country." As Mr. Hannikaien explains its orgin, Finnish soldiers brought it home after the war Russia waged at one time with Turkey. Finland was then under Russian domination, and so her soldiers fought with the Russians. Mr. Hannikainen played this march on the piano, smiling.

Deep Minor Chords

A Finnish folk song as Mr. Hannikainen plays it on the piano is like nothing else in the world. Of its many beautiful chords, deep, minor, he brings out the true feeling.

Sibelius's brother-in-law, Armas Järnefelt, is also a popular composer, Mr. Hannikainen said. Most of his works are songs with piano accompaniment. As popular as Järnefelt's "Prelude" is with "Pops" audiences in Boston, his "Berceuse," or Lullaby, is as a camp song, with the Finnish soldiers today. Mr. Hannikainen calls Järnefelt's pieces, while not great music, "symphonic poems."

Mr. Hannikainen's instrument is the "cello. The Kantele, early Finnish instrument on which folk songs are sung, is also a string instrument. It is played on a table, with both hands. The scale of the old-time Kantele runs from D to A. Mr. Hannikainen illustrated with an old Finnish lullaby on the piano, a typical minor thing, sweet, using just the original Kantele scale. Mr. Hannikainen says all the poems of Kalevala, an old Finnish epic, were played on the Kantele, in just these five notes.

No. 1 'Bike' Plate Given in Concord

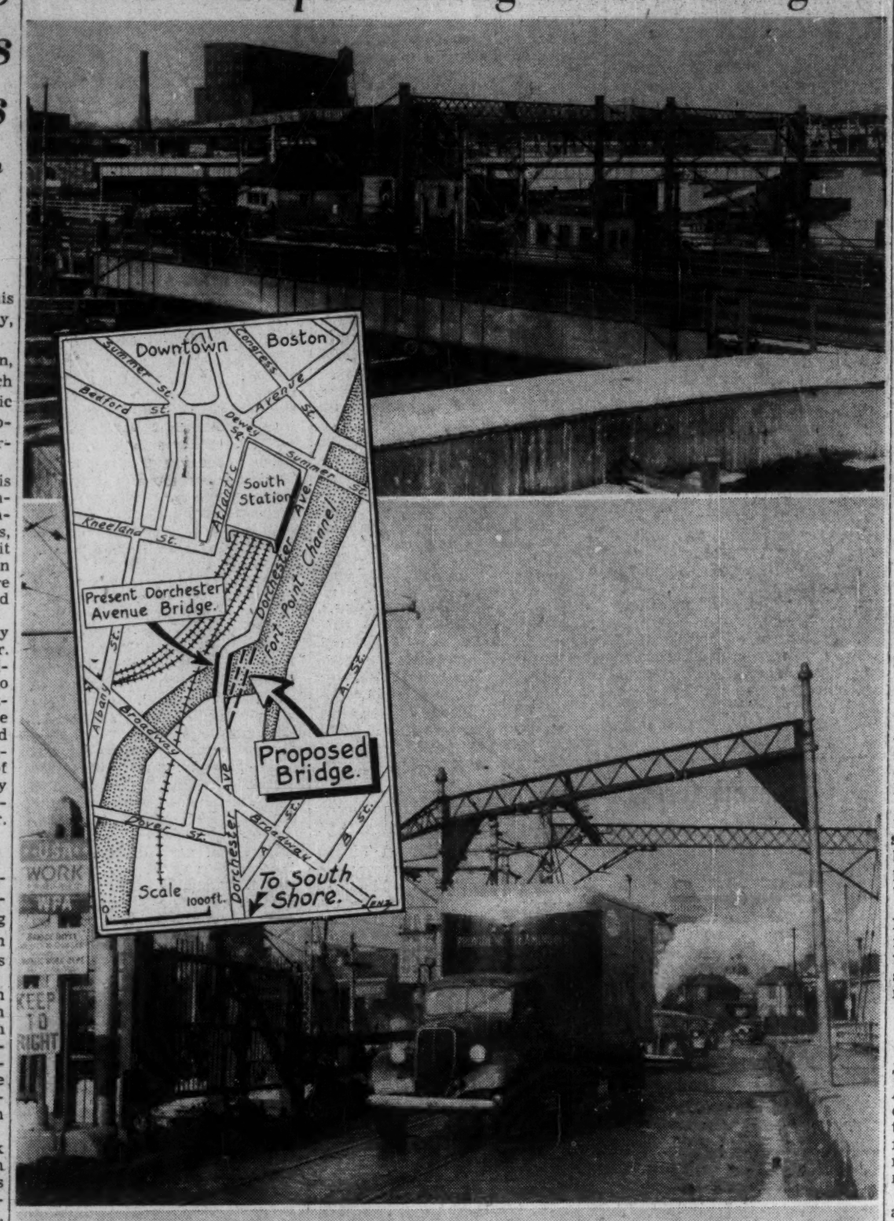
By the Associated Press

Concord, N. H., March 1

Arthur K. Sturtevant received plate number one today as police began compulsory registration of all bicycles in this City. Plates will have to be attached to all bicycles, beginning April 1, under a new ordinance.

Mr. Sturtevant, who began bicycling 55 years ago, still rides around the city. His first wheel cost $150 and had a 50-inch front wheel and a 12-inch back one. A native of Springfield, Mass., he competed in his early cycling days in hill climbs and speed races.

Some Bad Spots Among Boston's Bridges



By a Staff Photographer and Staff Artist

These Help in Getting In and Out of City

Top: The Warren Bridge spanning the Charles River, which would be rebuilt in 1944 at cost of $1,250,000.

Center: The Dorchester Avenue Bridge over Fort Point Channel, which is the gateway from downtown Boston to Old Colony Parkway and other arteries to Dorchester and the South Shore.

This would be rebuilt in 1945 at cost of at least $1,000,000.

Bottom: The Meridian Street Bridge over Chelsea Creek, which would be rebuilt in 1942 at cost of $1,500,000.

Inset: Map shows bad S turn slated for elimination on Dorchester Avenue Bridge.

Boston Drafts $6,000,000 Bridge Plans

Continued from Page 1

widened, and providing Uncle Sam doesn't require a high-level bridge, Mr. Sexton states.

The City plans to seek aid from the Commonwealth in rebuilding the structure, Mr. Sexton disclosed, on the grounds that the bridge links Boston with Chelsea and other north shore points.

The bridge program will be considered, along with similar six-year programs prepared by all other departments and divisions, when a committee in co-operation with the Planning Board sits down to map a six-year program of capital expenditures for Boston.

The Planning Board is now assembling these plans, and the task of paring them down, and weaving them together into a streamlined, city-wide, orderly program will be undertaken this spring, said Frank H. Malley, Secretary of the Board.

The $6,000,000 program may be severely curtailed when this process begins. On the other hand, if extensive WPA or PWA appropriations become available, the entire program may be achieved at much lower cost to the city. In arriving at his figures, Mr. Sexton has not counted on any federal money after 1940.

For 1940, the Public Works Department is asking $125,000 as the city's share of a $285,000 WPA fund to include footways under the Boston and Albany tracks at Parsons Street in Brighton and at Old Colony Avenue in South Boston.

Also on the list is a $23,400 proposal to widen the Boston end of the Longfellow Bridge over the Charles River so it will take three lanes of traffic on each side. The structure was originally built to take this load, but when the Elevated built the Charles Street station, it installed pillars which cut the space to two lanes on each side.

This, like the Dorchester Avenue structure, is an arterial route leading out of the downtown area.

About $14,000 of city money is being set aside this year for a $35,000 WPA project to build high curbing along 37 bridges and approaches, as a traffic safety device. When the work is done, not a single bridge in Boston will have a curbing less than 18 inches, Mr. Sexton declared.

The bridge and paving divisions plan to resurface a number of bridges with the help of WPA this year, George G. Hyland, Public Works Commissioner, said today. The work will include the Blue Hill Avenue Bridge over the New Haven Railway tracks in Dorchester, the Everett Street and the Allston Bridges over the Boston & Albany tracks in Brighton, and the Summer Street Bridge in South Boston over the New Haven freight yard tracks.

Other bridges scheduled for heavy repairs in the six-year program are the Charlestown Bridge over the Charles River; the Blakemore Street Bridge over the New Haven tracks in Roslindale; a new Broadway bridge over the Boston & Albany tracks; the Brookline Avenue Bridge over the Boston & Albany tracks near Kenmore Square; the Dover Street Bridge over Fort Point Channel, and the Commercial Point Bridge on Freeport Street at the outlet of Neponset Creek.

Definite 'Tips' On Jobs Given To Students

Connecticut seniors toss questions as to openings and are told specific lines needing workers.

STORRS, Conn., March 1 (AP)—Seniors at the University of Connecticut decided to do something about getting an answer to the questions uppermost these days in the minds of virtually every approaching graduate—"how can I get a job?" and "if I get one, what salary can I expect?"

The result was a symposium on the campus last night at which two elected representatives of the class tossed these questions, and others, at representatives of industry, agriculture, insurance, and the teaching profession.

Some of the suggestions, and those offering them, were:

George H. Stone, Manager of a State-operated employment office—there is a need at present for male secretaries, and men may find secretarial work a stepping stone to good executive positions.

C. M. Lynge, Assistant Works Manager of a Bridgeport factory—there is an expanding opportunity for women, trained in home economics, to demonstrate and sell household appliances.

Sidney A. Edwards, Director of the State Development Commission—marginal farms, being bought by wealthy persons as estates, provide opportunities for college-trained farm managers.

Dr. J. A. Baer, State Educational Research Director—guidance work in high schools will probably be the most rapidly developing special field for teachers in the next few years.

Call for Flax Spinners

CONCORD, N. H., March 1 (AP)—The League of New Hampshire Arts and Crafts sent out a call today for flax spinners, expressing the view there was a good market for homespuns, because of price rises and importation restrictions resulting from the war.

The League said flax spinning almost was a lost art in New Hampshire, although there were a few spinners in isolated sections.

Harvard Senior To Enter Politics

The Drum Major of Harvard University's band, Theodore L. Sendak, swung into the big political parade today when he announced his candidacy for the Republican nomination for a legislative seat in the Indiana House of Representatives. A resident of Gary, Ind., he seeks to represent the Lake and Porter Counties district — now represented by a Democrat.

The Harvard senior, who is majoring in Government, expects to graduate in June, so would be available, he points out, when the Indian Legislature convenes in 1941.

Secretary of the Young Republican Club at Harvard, the Drum Major aided in Gov. Leverett Saltonstall's campaign. He has also assisted, he said, in Indiana campaigns.

Judge Duff Asks For Retirement

John Duff, Associate Justice of the Boston Municipal Court, today asked the consent of Gov. Leverett Saltonstall and the Executive Council, to retire under the fifty-eighth amendment of the Constitution, which provides that a Governor with the approval of the Council, may retire a judge for reasons of physical or mental disability.

In a letter to Governor Saltonstall today Judge Duff said his physical condition would not permit him to continue to serve on the bench. Governor Saltonstall asked Judge Duff's counsel to appear before him on Monday at 4 p. m. to discuss his reasons for his requested retirement.

Governor Saltonstall in his letter to Judge Duff, commended him "for your long and faithful service."

The position pays $8,000 a year for life.

Modern Housing

By a Staff Photographer

Mrs. Frederic G. Kileski

Of Smith College Graduate School of Architecture and Landscape Architecture

Mrs. Kileski puts finishing touches on a model modernistic home displayed at a "Houses and Housing" exhibit which opened today at the Hotel Somerset. The exhibition, which is being staged by the school and was arranged by the Museum of Modern Art in New York, will continue through Monday, March 4.

The display includes pictures and models of houses in two divisions: single dwellings, showing modern country and suburban living both in this country and abroad; and multiple dwellings, including modern apartments and housing developments with special emphasis on the projects of the United States Housing Authority. Proceeds of the exhibit will go to the scholarship fund of the Graduate School.

State Divided Into Six Areas For WPA Work

Reorganization of the Works Progress Administration in Massachusetts, including a division of the State into six districts, was announced today by Denis W. Delaney, State Administrator.

Mr. Delaney also named a district manager for each district, saying the managers would be responsible for all WPA activities in their area. He added that 18 months ago, the State had a district system, but that it had been abandoned for reasons of economy in favor of centralization. He expressed a belief the new system would be less expensive than the old district plan.

The new districts follow:

District 1—Boston, headquarters 18 Oliver Street; Col. Thomas F. Sullivan, administrative assistant for the State, will be district manager.

District 2—Middlesex County, plus Chelsea, Revere, and Winthrop of Suffolk County, and Brookline and Wellesley of Norfolk County, headquarters Medford City Hall; Walter F. Como, acting district manager.

District 3—Essex County, headquarters old Town Hall, Salem; Harry F. Shanahan, acting district manager.

District 4—Norfolk County (except Brookline and Wellesley), and Plymouth, Barnstable, Dukes, Bristol, and Nantucket Counties, headquarters 437 Whittenton Street, Taunton; William F. McQueeney, acting district manager.

District 5—Worcester County, headquarters 1 Assonet Street, Worcester; James P. Meehan, acting district manager.

District 6—Hampden, Hampshire, Berkshire, and Franklin Counties, headquarters 1,597 Main Street, Springfield; Timothy A. Collins, acting district manager.

A small area office is expected to be opened later in Pittsfield.

Today Is the Last Day For State Income Tax

Today is the last day for filing State income tax returns. Those personally submitting their returns have until 5 p. m. to file at the various offices of the State Income Tax Division. However, midnight is the mailing deadline.

N. E. Gubernatorial List Faces Changes by Fall

By the Associated Press

New England's solidly Republican team of six Governors, hopeful of another Democratic shutout, will go to bat in the fall state elections with at least one, and possibly three, new faces in the line-up.

One of the incumbents, Gov. Lewis O. Barrows of Maine, already has stepped out to make a bid for the United States Senate seat vacated by the retirement of Senator Frederick Hale. And meanwhile, a double question mark hangs over the political future of two other of the section's chief executives—Govs. George D. Aiken of Vermont and Francis P. Murphy of New Hampshire.

Gov. William H. Vanderbilt of Rhode Island has announced his candidacy for re-election, and the two other "freshmen"—first termers in the gubernatorial group—Leverett Saltonstall of Massachusetts and Raymond E Baldwin of Connecticut were expected to do likewise within a few weeks.

Governor Aiken and Governor Murphy, both two-term incumbents, have remained silent on the question of whether they planned to retire from political life, seek re-election, or run for some other office, and there have been few straws in the wind to indicate what their decision may be.

Lieut. Gov. William H. Wills of Vermont, early in the field for the G. O. P. gubernatorial nomination in that Republican stronghold, apparently has stolen a march on Governor Aiken in the event the latter does decide to seek re-election.

Mr. Wills' backers gained for him an unprecedented indorsement of his candidacy from the Republican State Committee more than six months before the primary—a possible indication that Governor Aiken has let word fall in high quarters that he will not be in the running.

The Vermont Governor gained widespread attention during his two terms through crititizing the National Administration.

In New Hampshire, Governor Murphy, wealthy shoe manufacturer, is in somewhat the same position as Governor Aiken. Dr. Robert O. Blood, President of the State Senate, has entered as a candidate for the Republican nomination, with strong support from legislative leaders.

Preliminary political jockeying over a comparative handful of votes has indicated even at this stage of the campaign that New Hampshire will be given special attention this year. Objective of the maneuvering is an approximate 4,000 votes—the margin by which President Roosevelt captured the State four years ago.

The results in New Hampshire that year were the closest in the Nation. With the independent voters holding a firm balance of power, Mr. Roosevelt received 108,460 to 104,642 for Alf M. Landon. Four years earlier, the margin was just as close when former President Hoover carried the State with 103,629 votes to 100,680 for Mr. Roosevelt. In 1928, Mr. Hoover polled 115,404 to 80,715 for Alfred E. Smith.

Girl Air Tourists End Trip Aboard Freighter

Bringing back three Illinois girls whose air tour of South America ended abruptly with a forced landing in Brazilian sand dunes, the new fast freighter Moremacgull of the American Republics Line, docked at Boston today after setting an important precedent by stopping at Bermuda to discharge cargo from South American ports.

Officials stated that this was the first time on record that an American flag vessel engaged on regular service between the east coasts of South and North America, has stopped to discharge freight at the island. It is expected that other vessels of this line, operated by Moore and McCormack, Inc., will make similar stops now that lines ordinarily serving Bermuda have been forced by the war to curtail their operations. The Moremacgull unloaded there 150 tons of beef taken on at Buenos Aires and Montevideo.

Plane Forced Down

The three air travellers who completed their leisurely vacation trip on the vessel, were Miss Vrieda Zylstra and Mrs. Don Wallace of Chicago and Miss June Sprau of Lake Forest, Ill. With a commercial pilot, James W. Allen of Chicago, who had decided to spend his vacation doing some flying on his own—in his own plane—and with another companion, Seward Bowers of Benton Harbor, Mich., they set off on Jan. 1. Going down the California and Mexican coast by easy stages they proceeded to Chile, crossed the Andes, and were on their way home when engine trouble and gasoline running low in the face of head winds forced them down 100 miles from the nearest settlement, but beside a thatched cottage on the Brazilian dunes.

The Portuguese-speaking family—including nine children thrilled by their first close contact with a plane—put them up overnight, using burlap bags filled with seaweed for beds. Next day they caught a weekly bus to Santo Victoria, where an army officer who spoke English, arranged for mechanics to go to repair the plane and to fill it with gas.

Stays With Plane

The plane was then flown to Rio Grande del Sul and on to Rio de Janeiro, where Mr. Bowers remained to take care of it, while the three girls and Mr. Allen sailed for home on the Moremacgull. At Bermuda Mr. Allen transferred to the faster President Roosevelt, sailing direct to New York.

Arriving at New York earlier in the week he flew direct to Chicago to take up his regular duties as a pilot.

The three girls spoke highly of the courteous treatment given them by the Brazilian authorities and by the family on the dunes. With four other passengers who arrived on the ship, they were impressed also with the apparent gratification of Bermuda residents when they observed food supplies being unloaded from the American vessel. Food prices have risen considerably in Bermuda, they said, owing to restriction of supply in the past several months.

Cook Names Rugg as Counsel

Charles B. Rugg, son of the late Arthur P. Rugg, former Chief Justice of the Supreme Judicial Court, was today named by Frederic W. Cook, Secretary of State, to defend him in the action brought by Paul A. Dever, Attorney General, to invalidate Senatorial and Councillor districts established under the Redistricting Act adopted by the 1939 Legislature.

Attorney General Dever, in a petition to the Supreme Judicial Court, challenged the constitutionality of the Redistricting Act claiming it was the worst "gerrymandering ever perpetrated in the history of Massachusetts" and asked the court to restrain Mr. Cook from printing ballots based upon the newly-established districts.

In a letter to Mr. Dever today, Mr. Cook asked that Mr. Rugg be appointed as a Special Assistant Attorney General to represent him before the Court. Mr. Rugg served as counsel for the special commission which investigated the administration of hurricane repair funds by William F. Callahan, State Commissioner of Public Works, an investigation which resulted in the ousting of Mr. Callahan by the Governor and Council.

Mr. Cook, in his letter to the Attorney General, said:

"Although General Laws, Chapter 12, Section 3, provide that the Attorney General shall appear for the officers of the Commonwealth, I am sure that as a member of the bar and chief law officer of the Commonwealth, you will agree with me that it would be manifestly unfair and most unethical that you or any of your regular assistants should represent both sides in which the Attorney General is bringing the action against the Secretary. It is, of course, apparent that only because my duties as Secretary of the Commonwealth require me to conduct elections in strict and impartial compliance with the law and in behalf of the people, that I am a party to this action by virtue of my office."

Threat in Brockton Of School Strike Fails

BROCKTON, March 1 (AP)—Brockton's threatened high school student strike failed to materialize today as only one pupil left his classroom. He was caught by a school official in a corridor as he shouted "Strike, strike," and soon found himself en route home with a note of suspension addressed to his parents.

A group of students had set 1 p. m. for a strike against a six-year-old schedule revision and the study period arrangement.

Weather Predictions

By U. S. Weather Bureau

Boston and Vicinity: Cloudy and slightly colder tonight with lowest temperature in the lower 20's; Saturday cloudy, followed by snow, mixed with rain on the coast during Saturday night and Sunday; moderate north shifting to northeast or east winds.

Maine: Fair and colder tonight, Saturday increasing cloudiness; Sunday snow.

New Hampshire and Vermont: Mostly cloudy tonight and Saturday, colder tonight, Sunday snow.

Massachusetts: Mostly cloudy and somewhat colder tonight; Saturday cloudy, followed by snow or rain on the coast and snow in the interior Saturday night and Sunday.

Rhode Island and Connecticut: Mostly cloudy and slightly colder tonight; Saturday cloudy, followed by snow or rain Saturday afternoon or night and on Sunday.

Atlantic Coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Moderate to fresh north shifting to southeast or east winds and overcast weather tonight and Saturday, rain near Sandy Hook by Saturday night.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	29	27	New Orleans	62	58
Chicago	35	35	New York	36	32
Denver	36	36	Norfolk	37	35
Helena	10	39	Philadelphia	37	38
Kansas City	38	38	St. Louis	36	34
Los Angeles	52	50	San Francisco	50	50
Miami	58	55	Washington	39	39
Minneapolis	26	26			

A—7:30 a. m., E. S. T., March 1.
B—Minimum, February 29.

High Tides at Boston

Friday, 5:15 p. m.; height 8.6 feet.
Saturday, 5:41 a. m.; height 9.4 feet.
Light all vehicles by 6:04 p. m.

Events in and Around Boston Tonight

Theaters

Colonial—
"The Little Foxes," starring Tallulah Bankhead. Presented by Herman Shumin. 8:30. Matinees Thursdays and Saturdays. 2:30.

Plymouth—
"Margin for Error," by Clare Boothe. Presented by Richard Aldrich and Richard Myers, with Doris Dudley, and directed by Otto L. Preminger. 8:30. Matinees Thursdays and Saturdays. 2:30.

Shubert—
Walter Huston in "A Passenger to Ball," by Ellis St. Joseph. 8:30. Matinees Wednesday and Saturday at 2:30. Last week.

Movies

Brookline Village
"The Secret of Dr. Kildare," with Lew Ayres and Lionel Barrymore. 3:40, 6:40, 9:25. Also "Smashing the Money Ring." 2:05, 5:05, 8:05.

Coolidge Corner—
"Music in My Heart," with Tony Martin. 2, 5:05, 8:10. Also "Housekeeper's Daughter," with Joan Bennett and Adolphe Menjou. 3:45, 6:50, 9:55.

Exeter—
"Married and in Love," with Alan Marshal and Barbara Read. 2:10, 5, 8. Also "Swanee River," with Don Ameche, Andrea Leeds and Al Jolson. 3:25, 6:20, 9:15.

Fenway and Paramount—
"He Married His Wife," with Joel McCrea and Nancy Kelly. Fenway: 1, 4, 7, 10. Paramount: 10:15 a. m., 1:05, 3:55, 6:45, 9:35. Also "The Man Who Wouldn't Talk," with Lloyd Nolan. Fenway: 2:30, 5:30, 8:30. Paramount: 11:50 a. m., 2:40, 5:30, 8:20.

Fine Arts—
Grace Moore in "Louise" "March of Time." 1:35, 3:35, 5:35, 7:40, 9:45. Walt Disney, "The Autograph Hound." 1:25, 3:25, 5:25, 7:35, 9:40.

Keith Memorial—
"The Saint's Double," with George Sanders. 11:24, a. m., 2:33, 5:42, 8:50. "Little Old New York," with Alice Faye and Fred MacMurray. 9:35 a. m., 12:44, 3:56, 7:02, 10:11.

Orpheum—
"Northwest Passage," with Spencer Tracy and Robert Young. 10:55 a. m., 2:30, 6:05, 9:40. Also "The Lone Wolf Strikes." 9:45 a. m., 1:20, 4:55, 8:30.

R. K. O. Boston—
"Chasing Trouble," with Frankie Darro. 10:48 a. m., 2:39, 6:30, 10:03. "Music in My Heart." 11:56 a. m., 3:47, 7:38. Stage: Saul Grauman & Co., Cull Richards, Joe & Jane McKenna, and Four Squires. 1:17, 5:08, 8:59.

Scollay and Modern—
"Brother Rat and a Baby," with Priscilla Lane and Wayne Morris. Scollay: 9:50 a. m., 12:45, 3:45, 6:45, 9:45. Modern: 9:35 a. m., 12:35, 3:40, 6:45, 9:50. Also "The Housekeeper's Daughter," with Joan Bennett and Adolphe Menjou. Scollay: 11:20 a. m., 2:20, 5:20, 8:20. Modern: 11:05 a. m., 2:10, 5:15, 8:20.

South Station Theater—
"March of Time," "Mechanics Illustrated," "Going Places," latest newsreels and other shorts.

State—
"Northwest Passage," with Spencer Tracy and Robert Young. 11:30 a. m., 2:55, 6:20, 9:50. Also "The Lone Wolf Strikes." 1:40, 5:10, 8:40.

Trans-Lux—
"The Invisible Man Returns," with Sir Cedric Hardwicke. 9:30, 11:50 a. m., 2:25, 5, 7:35, 10:10. Also "Danger on Wheels," with Richard Arlen and Andy Devine. 10:45 a. m., 1:20, 3:55, 6:30, 9.

Telepix Cinema—
"March of Time"; Virgin Islands, travelogue; Frankie Master's Orchestra; U. S. Treasury; Cartoons, and 30 minutes of news. Continuous 10 a. m. until midnight.

Tremont—
"Mr. Smith Goes to Washington," with James Stewart and Jean Arthur. Also "Calling Dr. Kildare," starring Lew Ayres and Lionel Barrymore. Continuous from 8:30 a. m. to 11:30 p. m.

University—
Barbara Stanwyck and Fred MacMurray in "Remember the Night." 2:50, 6:10, 9:30. Also "The Secret of Dr. Kildare," with Lew Ayres and Lionel Barrymore. 1:30, 4:45, 8:10.

Uptown—
"A Child Is Born." 1:45, 5:10, 8:35. Also "Swanee River," with Don Ameche, Andrea Leeds and Al Jolson. 3:05, 6:35, 10.

Wellesley Hills Community Playhouse—
"It Happened One Night," with Claudette Colbert and Clark Gable. Also Victor McLaglen in "The Informer." Daily, except Sundays, at 2:30 and 7:45.

Music

Jordan Hall—
Concert by the Pro Arte Symphony Orchestra. Paul Baiguss, conductor. 8:15.

Faelten Pianoforte School, 30 Huntington Avenue—
Recital by the pupils of the Faelton School. 8.

Tomorrow

Museum of Fine Arts—
Guidance tour on The Special Exhibition by Mrs. Tanner. 11 a. m.

Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum, Fenway Court—
Concert by Harry Ellis Dickson, violinist; Leo Litwin, pianist. 2:45.

Copley-Plaza Hotel—
Monsieur Andre Frere: "Monologues." Given under the auspices of L'Alliance Francaise Groupe de Boston-Cambridge. 3:30.

Radio—Page 14

Amusement Page

News and reviews of plays, concerts, and motion pictures appear daily in the Amusement Page, except on Saturday, when they appear in the Arts Column. In addition a Movie Guide is published in the Daily Features Page each Saturday.

Art gallery and museum exhibits and the concert calendar are listed on Mondays.

Students Turn To Designing Modern Homes

The Real Estate Week
A Friday Feature

By W. Clifford Harvey
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Setting the stage for a new technique in education, the Cooper Union Art School of New York City has turned architectural students away from the building of custom homes for eight per cent of the nation's population to the designing of well-planned, low-cost living quarters for average American pocketbooks.

Sitting at their desks each day, the school's 50 architectural students herald the opening of an era in which the housing problems of the bulk of Americans will be fully appraised by private enterprise and tackled with understanding and feeling for the first time in history. Behind the revision of architectural policy is the conviction of school officials that the "incomes" of future graduates can no longer be left dependent upon the building of homes at prices which only the top crust of American families can afford.

From this local venture, significant of a great national trend in educational institutions, are coming designs of flat-roofed, five to six-room homes with garage and estimated lot price included for $4,000 to $7,000, depending upon the part of the country in which they are built. Spontaneously and enthusiastically, youth seizes upon the opportunity of meeting a long-felt national need for low-cost homes with interesting details and individual touches leading well into the modern.

Modern Trends

Definite modern trends are revealed in the emphasis on living space at the sacrifice of dining space, elimination of the pantry as a required room, moving of the kitchen from the commanding rear-view to the side or front of the house, shifting of the garage from the rear yard into a front-yard position, use of natural wood for interior and exterior decoration, utilization of corner and larger-than-ordinary windows and deft employment of glass blocks where light is necessary without sacrificing privacy.

Taking a hypothetical lot somewhere in the Northeastern states size 50 by 100 feet, for a site, the students have developed a typical $5,000 house with garage, utility room, entrance hall and kitchen across the front part to protect living quarters against the cold, northern exposure. Combined living and dining space occupy the center portion of the house with two bedrooms and bath on the southern extremity. Living room is 16 by 20 feet, dining space 12 by 12, and bedrooms 12 by 16 and 10 by 12.

Construction is frame with clapboard exterior, brick garage and fireplace, roof slightly pitched towards the north and a cubic footage of 15,000 feet in all. The widely divergent labor costs throughout the nation are indicated in the costs of this house: $5,000 in New York; $4,000 in the South; $7,000 in the certain parts of the middlewest.

Cinder Blocks

Another design calling for two stories of cinder block construction contains living room, dining room, dining porch and kitchen on the first floor and two bedrooms upstairs to cost $7,000 in the New York district. Other designs concentrate the utility rooms, for heating, dining, cooking and recreation on the first floor, relegating the living room, bedrooms and bath to the second story. This latter design is particularly practical for a sloping lot to give ready access to the back yard terrace from the living room which is two stories up on front.

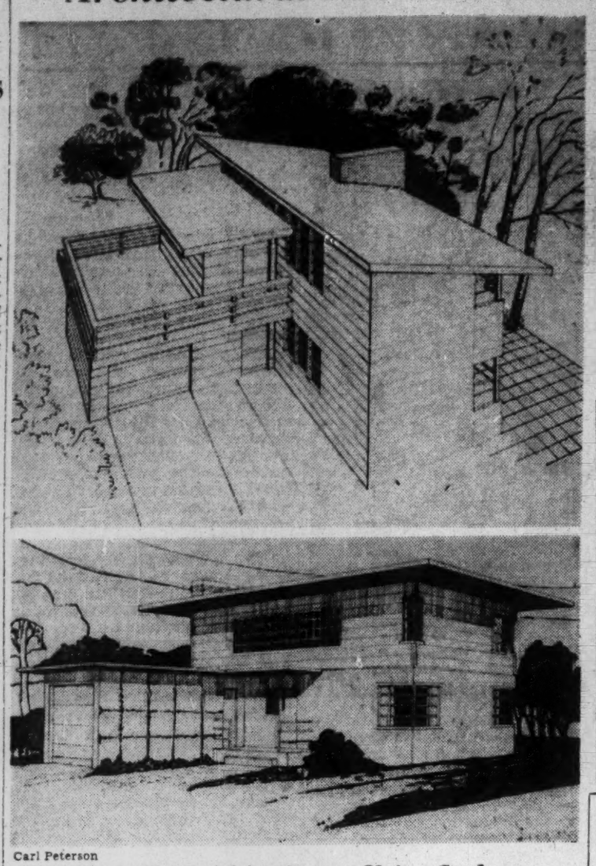
While discussion as to whether or not the modern house is here to stay is purely academic, the fact is that it is here and in such variety of form as to indicate a powerful influence upon the American residential scene, according to Esmond Shaw, Assistant Director of the Cooper Union, in charge of the student housing project.

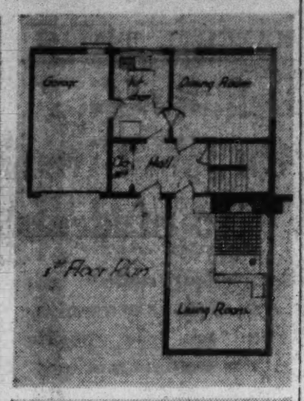
"To design a good, small house at reasonable cost is the most challenging problem in architecture," Mr. Shaw declared. "We need to train youth to meet that challenge and thus to be equipped to make a living in the world of tomorrow."

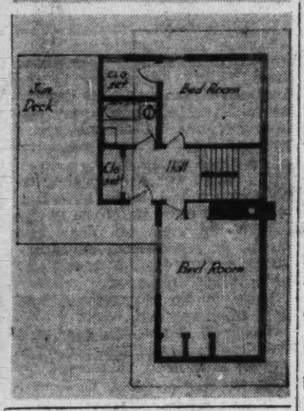
The Cooper student plans conform with Federal housing standards and, according to Mr. Shaw, they reveal a "gratifying diversity of design and dissimilarity of approach" clearly indicating to him that there is no need for "cracker box" construction in low-cost homes. All solutions to low-cost problems as devised in the school, he added, reflect an honest use of building materials with emphasis on simplicity and compete utilization of available space.

In conclusion, Mr. Esmond stated: "I feel that the students have made a significant contribution to American housing. They have dealt with one of the principal problems in the architectural profession in a construction fashion. Their work indicates an awareness among youth of one of the greatest American housing needs and shows that the future of American housing will rest in capable hands."

Architectural Products of Modern Youth







Carl Peterson

Homes Designed by Cooper Union Students

Upper: One of prize home designs of Cooper Union with floor plans for this house at right, first and second story arrangements. Lower: Another modern home by Cooper Union students, incorporating the modern technique of having kitchen, dining, heating and recreation rooms on first floor with living room and bedrooms upstairs.

Boston Budget Reductions Demanded by Civic Agencies

Contending that large reductions could be made in Mayor Maurice J. Tobin's pending budget for 1940 without impairing essential services, representatives of various civic agencies appeared at a public hearing held by the Appropriations Committee of the Boston City Council late yesterday, and urged specific economies which they said would reduce the $43,000,000 city-county allowances by at least $500,000.

Herman C. Loeffler, Secretary of the Boston Municipal Research Bureau, forecast a $41.70 tax rate plus $3 in borrowing for current expenses, and urged the following reductions:

1. Merger of the departments of Collecting and Treasury; Statistics and Budget; Market and Public Buildings; Street Laying Out and Public Works; Registry and City Clerk, with savings in administrative salaries alone which he placed at $36,000.
2. Refusal of proposed increases of the payroll item for the Library, Police, City Hospital and Long Island Hospital, with $150,000 savings.
3. Reduction of one and one-half per cent in all other payroll items, to save $200,000.
4. Reduction of $35,000 in the contingent fund.
5. Elimination of 30 constables to save $50,000.
6. Reduction of Public Celebrations allowance by $25,000.
7. Economy in space and printing of the City Record, City Council proceedings, police list and other documents, with $50,000 saving.
8. Reduction of number of tenders on the 14 drawbridges, with possible savings of $100,000.

Richard J. Lane, President of the Boston Taxpayers' Alliance, called on the Council to eliminate provision for step-rate salary increases and declared $300,000 could be saved. He urged abolishing the Street Laying Out Department, the Municipal Survey Committee, the office of City Messenger, and the dropping of at least 50 constables.

Miss Margaret McSweeney of the Boston League of Women Voters urged the Council to use its power to abolish unnecessary services and offices and merge similar functions.

Representatives of Labor's Non-partisan League, the Workers' Alliance, the Boston Federation of Teachers, the Descendants of the American Revolution and Representative Morris Kritzman of Dorchester urged higher welfare and WPA allowances.

"Certain members of the Boston City Council Committee on Appropriations are more interested in using their position to attack citizens coming before them at a public hearing than to study the facts of the Mayor's budget," it was charged today by Clive Knowles, Executive Director of Labor's Non-Partisan League.

"The personal questions which the Chairman allowed the City Councilors to put to witnesses under the guise of identifying them can only be described as the kind of thing to expect from people who, having no knowledge of the facts, argue to the man rather than to the facts," Mr. Knowles declared.

Labor Peace Resolution Is Before C. I. O.

WORCESTER, Mass., March 1 (AP)—A resolution calling upon the third annual Massachusetts convention of the Congress of Industrial Organizations, which opens here tonight, to go on record in favor of labor peace has been presented for consideration of the delegates.

The proposal—uring a "joint merging" of the C. I. O. and the American Federation of Labor in an effort to "solve problems outstanding between them" and requesting the A. F. of L. to take similar action—was expected to come before the resolutions committee along with about a hundred others.

Michael F. Widman Jr., retiring President of the State Council of the C. I. O., said about 400 delegates, representing 100,000 workers in 218 locals, were expected to attend the sessions, which continue through tomorrow and Sunday. Union leaders have mentioned Joseph Salerno, State Director of the Textile Workers Union of America, as one candidate for presidency of the State C. I. O.

The State headquarters in Boston last night invited the International Typographical Union, now under suspension by the A. F. of L., to send "fraternal delegates" to the Worcester convention.

Rescued Crew Praises Skipper

Commendation for the seamanship of the skipper of the Netherlands freighter Pygmalion, which rescued them from their foundering ship off Cape May, N. J., on Feb. 16, was expressed today by the home-coming crew of the fishing schooner Doris Hawes of Gloucester, owned by Capt. Ben Pine of fishermen's race fame. Taken by the Pygmalion to San Juan, Puerto Rico, the men were brought back to New York yesterday on the Puerto Rican liner San Jacinto.

Capt. Michael Driscoll, skipper of the Doris Hawes, said of the rescue: "It was a wonderful piece of seamanship. The Captain of the Dutch ship decided the weather was too bad to launch a boat and so she maneuvered alongside the schooner and took aboard the crew by a rope ladder."

When the Pygmalion hove in sight, the crew of the schooner had worked for 28 hours without food or rest in an attempt to bail out the sinking vessel with buckets after the pumps failed. The schooner had been struck by an 85-mile-an-hour gale which carried away both her dories and snapped her main mast.

More Snow Said to Be Heading East

Don't put that snow shovel away yet, for if the reports of the Boston Weather Bureau bear fruit, there will be another pile of snow to be cleared away before the week end is over.

Mark T. Nesmith, the man that squints at barometer readings, said today that a "good northeast snow storm is a possibility for New England this week end." While the storm is some 2,000 miles away—at the moment hovering around the Texas Panhandle—it is moving slowly but surely this way. At the rate of speed it is now traveling, Mr. Nesmith said, New Englanders can look for snow tomorrow.

According to the latest reports, it will be cloudy and slightly warmer tonight and tomorrow with the snow starting to fall late in the day. Snow also is predicted for Sunday.

U. S. Workers Warned To Keep Out of Politics

Federal employees were warned today by William J. Foley, District Manager of the Civil Service Commission in Boston, not to engage in any political activities. Posters bearing excerpts from the Hatch Bill prohibiting such activities, were put up in conspicuous positions throughout the Federal Building.

THE SUN'S NEW

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Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)

	590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
5:00	By Kathleen Norris	"Superman": sketch	"Girl Alone": drama	Sport reports	"Comic Page Club"
5:15	"Billy and Betty"	"Name It and Take It"	"Midstream": drama	Sport reports	"Melody Mirror"
5:30	"In Hollywood"	"Gene and Glenn"	"Jack Armstrong": sk	Sport reports	"Melody Mirror"
5:45	Scattergood Baines	"Tom Mix": sketch	"The O'Neills": drama	"Little Orphan Annie"	News Service
6:00	News; Edwin C. Hill	News; sport comment	News Service	Dinner Concert	Italian Radio Review
6:15	Hedda Hopper	Talk; music; weather	Sports Roundup	Dinner Concert	Italian Radio Review
6:30	Jay Wesley, sports	"Serenaders"	News Service	News Service	Salon Orchestra
6:45	Today in Europe	Lowell Thomas, news	"Musical Rendezvous"	Sports and music	Sport comment
7:00	"Amos 'n' Andy"	Count Basie's Orchestra;	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Fulton Lewis, Jr.	Frank Simone's Orch.
7:15	"Lum and Abner"	Winter sports	"I Love a Mystery"	"Adrian Sings"	News Service
7:30	"Professor Quiz";	"The Revelers"	"Inside of Sports"	"The Lone Ranger";	Pete Herman's Orch.
7:45	questions; answers	"Dinner Dance"	"Stage Door Memories"	dramatic sketch	The Gauchos
8:00	Kate Smith Hour;	"This Amazing Amer-	Lucille Manners, so-	"Quixie Doodle Con-	"Melodic Moods"
8:15	dramatic sketch;	ica"; quiz program	prano; Ross Graham,	test"; Col. Stoopnagle	"Melodic Moods"
8:30	Abott and Cos-	Carson Robison and His	baritone; Frank Black's	Alfred Wallenstein's	Variety Musicale
8:45	telle; orch.; news	Buckaroos	Orchestra; chorus	"Sinfonietta"	Variety Musicale
9:00	Johnny Green's Or-	"Plantation Party"; vo-	"Waltz Time"; Frank	Mickey Alpert's Orch.	"Pages From the Classi-
9:15	chestra; sketch	calists; orchestra	Munn; Abe Lyman's Or.	B. U. Radio Institute	cal Album"
9:30	"First Nighter";	"What Would You Have	"What's My Name"; quiz	"Comedy by George	"Pages From the Classi-
9:45	dramatization	Done?"; quiz show	program	Beatty"; songs; orch.	cal Album"
10:00	"Grand Central	Tommy Dorsey's Orch.	Rudy Vallee Alumni	Raymond Gram Swing	News Service
10:15	Station"; drama	Tommy Dorsey's Orch.	Party	News Service	Pete Herman's Orch.
10:30	Robert L. Ripley;	George Olsen's Orch.	"Behind the Headlines";	Ozzie Nelson's Orchestra	California Ramblers
10:45	vocalist; orchestra	George Olsen's Orch.	Human Nature in Action	Ozzie Nelson's Orchestra	Al Golden's Orchestra
11:00	Paul Sullivan	News; talk; weather	News Service	The Airliners	"Sportoscope"
11:15	Weather; news	"The Music You Want"	Weather Service	The Airliners	Frank Simone's Orch.
11:30	Sports; "Master	"The Music You Want"	Atlanta Salutes the Byrd	Gene Krupa's Orchestra	"Day's End"
11:45	Works on the Air"	"The Music You Want"	Expedition	Gene Krupa's Orchestra	News Service

Saturday's Programs

	590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
7:00	Top o' the Morning	News; Gene and Glenn;	Organ recital	"Musical Clock"	
7:15	Top o' the Morning	comedy songs, patter	News Service	"Musical Clock"	
7:30	Music; news	"Musical Clock"	"George and Dixie"	News Service	
7:45	News; weather	News Service	"Red River Dave"	"Young America Speaks"	
8:00	Today in Europe	Variety Hour; Rakov's	News Service	Joe Mitchell Chapple	News Service
8:15	Shopping talk	Orchestra; soloists	Local news; weather	"Morning Watch"	"Good Morning Melodies"
8:30	Eddie Dye	Variety Hour; Rakov's	"Musical Roundup"	"Jacobson's Rhythm"	Studio program
8:45	"Musical Clock"	Orchestra; soloists	"Musical Roundup"	"Jacobson's Rhythm"	Studio program
9:00	"Food Magician"	News; women's talk	"Variations"	"Merry-Go-Round"	Scandinavian Melodies
9:15	String Ensemble	"Breakfast Club"; Don	Food news	"Merry-Go-Round"	Scandinavian Melodies
9:30	Carl Hohengarten	McNeill, m. c.; dance	Network speaker	"Merry-Go-Round"	"Songs of Italy"
9:45	Presents	band; soloists	Concert Internationale	"Merry-Go-Round"	"Songs of Italy"
10:00	Studio speaker	Piano duo; contralto	Norman Cloutier's Or-	Studio program	"Organesque"
10:15	"String Time"	Irene Hanify, organist	chestra; vocalist	Studio program	"Children's Corner"
10:30	"In Record Time"	Charioteers Quartet	"Interior Decoration";	"The First Offender";	"Shopping With You"
10:45	"In Record Time"	"The Child Grows Up"	"Bright Idea Club"	dramatization	"Shopping With You"
11:00	News; Young Peo-	Four-H Club program	children's program	Studio Radio Club	Ellsworth Moody, songs
11:15	ple's Concert by	Norman Cloutier's Orch.	Ed. McConnell, songs	Studio Radio Club	"Rubin's Discoveries"
11:30	N. Y. Philharmonic	"Symphony of Melody"	"Hilda Hope"; drama	U. S. Army Band	"Rubin's Discoveries"
11:45	Symphony Orch.	Musicale; weather	"Hilda Hope"; drama	U. S. Army Band	Five Star News
12:00	"About Us"	News; Noonday Revue	"Musical Roundup"	News Service	"Italian Airs"
12:15	News Service	Variety; stocks	Walter Kidder, baritone	Agricultural talk	Studio program
12:30	"Man on the Farm"	National Farm and	Massachusetts Federa-	Italian music program	"Musicalogues"
12:45	"Man on the Farm"	Home Hour	tion of Women's Clubs	Italian music program	"Monitor Views the News"
1:00	N. E. Conservatory	National Farm and	News Service	Women's Club News	"Musical Mailbox"
1:15	of Music	Home Hour	Stamp program	"Hits and Bits"	"Musical Mailbox"
1:30	Harvard Guardian.	"Luncheon at the Wal-	"Call to Youth"	"University Life"	Military Band
1:45	Census program	dorf"; interviews	"Leaders in Dance Time"	"University Life"	Short Story Club
2:00	41st National In-	Metropolitan Opera:	Senator Robert A.	News Service	"Plantation Echoes"
2:15	door Tennis Cham-	Verdi's "Aida" with	Taft, Ohio: "Foreign	Madrigal Singers	Nancy Mace; Dick Hale,
2:30	pionships: descrip-	Rose Bampton; Arthur	Policies in the 1940	Jeno Bartol's Orchestra	song recital
2:45	tion by Ted	Carron; John Gurney;	Election"	Jeno Bartol's Orchestra	News Service
3:00	Husing	Ezio Pinza; Bruna Cas-	"Golden Melodies":	Bill McCune's Orchestra	Western Serenade
3:15	41st National In-	tagna; Leonard Warren	string ensemble	Bill McCune's Orchestra	Organ Concert
3:30	door Tennis Cham-	Metropolitan Opera:	Dol Brissette's Orchestra	"Carolina Playmakers"	"Melody Mart"
3:45	pionships: descrip-	Verdi's "Aida" with	Dol Brissette's Orchestra	"Carolina Playmakers"	"Melody Mart"
4:00	tion by Ted	Rose Bampton; Arthur	"Campus Capers"; va-	Vocalists; organ	Musicale
4:15	Husing	Carron; John Gurney;	riety program	Sport comment	"Consolairs"
4:30	"Buffalo Presents"	Ezio Pinza; Bruna Cas-	"KSTP Presents"; mu-	Sport comment	"Melody Mirror"
4:45	"Buffalo Presents"	tagna; Leonard Warren	sical program	Dick Kuhn's Orchestra	"Melody Mirror"
5:00	Campus on the Air	"Magic Waves"; dra-	Tommy Dorsey's Orch.	Sport reports	"Melody Mirror"
5:15	Campus on the Air	matic sketch	Tommy Dorsey's Orch.	Junior Broadcasting	"Melody Mirror"
5:30	"Americans at	Gene and Glenn Junior	Tommy Dorsey's Orch.	Club	"Melody Mirror"
5:45	Work": drama	Quiz	Tommy Dorsey's Orch.	Sport reports	News Service
6:00	News; "Headlines"	News; "Dinner Dance"	News Service	Dinner Concert	Italian Radio Review
6:15	Bill Elliott, songs	Talk; music; weather	Sports Roundup	Dinner Concert	Italian Radio Review
6:30	Jay Wesley, sports	"Renfrew of the Mount-	"Musical Rendezvous"	News Service	Salon Orchestra
6:45	Today in Europe	ed"; dramatization	Better Business Drama	Sports and music	Sport comment
7:00	"Crackpot College"	"Message of Israel"	Sport comment	"Curtain Calls"	Frank Simone's Orch.
7:15	"Crackpot College"	"Message of Israel"	Sport comment	Swing Session	News Service
7:30	"Sky Blazers";	Guy Lombardo's Orch.	"Art for Your Sake";	"Confidentially Yours"	Pete Herman's Orch.
7:45	dramatization	Guy Lombardo's Orch.	Dr. Bernard Myers	"Twentieth Century	"Jungle Jim"
8:00	"Gang Busters";	Tommy Dorsey's Orch.	Arch Oboler's Plays:	Serenade"	Hans Buchwald's Hour
8:15	dramatization	Tommy Dorsey's Orch.	"Baby"	Lew Conrad's Orchestra	of Music
8:30	Wayne King's Or-	Radio Guild Drama:	William Green, talk	"Hawaii Calls"; native	Russ Magnus' Trio
8:45	chestra; War news	The Laughing Duke"	William Green, talk	Hawaiian music	"Goldcoast Riders"
9:00	Your Hit Parade;	National Barn Dance:	"Youth vs. Age"; quiz	Mickey Alpert's Orch.	"Pages From the Classi-
9:15	soloists; chorus;	Henry Burr; Hoosier	program	Harvard-Yale hockey	cal Album"
9:30	M. Warnow's Or.	Hot Shots; Glen Wil-	"Death Valley Days";	game from Boston	"Pages From the Classi-
9:45	"Saturday Night	ly's Orchestra	dramatization	Garden	cal Album"
10:00	Serenade"	NBC Symphony Orches-	Bob Crosby's Orchestra;	Bob Chester's Orchestra	News Service
10:15	Rep. Hamilton Fish	tra; Bruno Dalter, con-	vocalist	News Service	Pete Herman's Orch.
10:30	Sports; news	ductor	Bob Chester's Orchestra	"Music by Moonlight"	Vic Berton's Orchestra
10:45	Music; weather	NBC Symphony Orches-	Bob Chester's Orchestra	"Music by Moonlight"	B. Featherstone's Orch.
11:00	News; Leighton	tra; Bruno Walter, con-	News Service	Old Dominion Barn	"Sportoscope"
11:15	Noble's Orchestra	ductor	Weather Service	Dance	Frank Simone's Orch.
11:30	Tennis summary	News; talk; weather	Sleepy Hall's Orchestra	Frankie Masters' Orch.	"Day's End"
11:45	Bob Chester's Orch.	"On With the Dance"	Sleepy Hall's Orchestra	Frankie Masters' Orch.	News Service

Boston Shopping the Shops

By Janet Treat Hobbs
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

If there's one thing most women like to do, it's eat. And when they can combine this pleasure with a parade of fashions right before their eyes at the same time . . . then things are just about complete!

We realize that oftentimes the fashion shows that are combined with luncheons show clothes that are far beyond the average woman's allowance; so we stress the fact that Filene's is showing frocks that would be the ones you'd be buying anyhow. It all takes place on Tuesdays and Thursdays up there in their restaurant; which is always a nice place to have lunch. And of course you may be over on the Salad Bowl side if you prefer; you'll see the mannequins sauntering around everywhere. At the same time we must tell you of the unique little menus they have up there for children. Of course "eating out" is always a festive occasion for youngsters; but at Filene's they make it very ultra and special. It's all in story-book fashion; about a "hungry little Brave," and then the story is told via words and word-pictures, and while little Oscar is waiting for his lunch to be served, he can while away the time by figuring out the story for himself! "Injuns" adorn the menu, and each different meal combination is given a different name. And what child wouldn't like to eat "The Forest," which is spinach and carrots, mashed potato and gravy, muffins, cocoa, and, to top it all off, nothing less than an Ice Cream Hill with Lollypop Trees? Then there's "The Wigwam," for 75 cents (the first lunch was 50 cents), that has a lamb chop and vegetables . . . and for dessert an Ice Cream Wigwam! It occurs to us that you may wish to utilize the idea in making meals at home more desirable. Especially on those days when appetites seem to lag.

* * *

Call for Designs For Handkerchiefs

We have yet to see the woman who didn't think that, left to her own devices, she'd go in for interior decorating and throw in a little designing on the side for good measure. So if you're one of these women, perhaps you'd like to start things off by suggesting designs for handkerchiefs; which incidentally is quite a field these days. This suggestion has to do with a simple little straightforward letter which you are supposed to write (word limit 250 words) after you have bought a "Celebritees" hankie. And these hankies, if we remember correctly, are being sold in town at E. T. Slattery's, C. Crawford Hollidge's, and Jordan Marsh's. Your letter must contain a label from one of their good looking hankies . . . but in order to be a prize winner it must also have unique style suggestions for future Celebritees handkerchiefs. For every hour of the day. You must suggest the material, the color design and the size of the hankie, and then state briefly just which type of outfit you'd wear with it. In other words, you make your handkerchief fit your ensemble. And for women with ideas, it's an interesting way of getting a try at a round trip to New York or Hollywood via plane—with two complete costume and accessory ensembles, and some cash besides, as the first prize. Even the last prize offered is a dozen of their handkerchiefs . . . . and it all ought to be fun besides! They're all anywhere from 50 cents up.

(A Regular Monday, Wednesday, and Friday Feature.)

'The Christian Science Monitor Views the News'

Following are announcements of "The Christian Science Monitor Views the News" in the localities or regions served by this edition. The list is a portion of the total of 307 stations in the United States and other countries carrying these newscasts. It will appear on the first and third Fridays of each month. Announcements of new stations and changes in schedule will be published in this edition as received. These newscasts are prepared by The Christian Science Monitor and released through local Committees on Publication. All times are local.

Connecticut

New Haven—Week days, 8:45 a. m., WELI, 900kc.
New London — Mondays, Wednesdays, Fridays, 2:45 p. m., WNLC, 1500kc.

Maine

Bangor — Mondays to Fridays, 1:15 p. m. Saturdays, 12:45 p. m., WABI, 1200kc.
Lewiston — Week days, 11:45 a. m., WCOU, 1210kc.
Portland — Week days, 12:30 p. m., WGAN, 640kc.

Massachusetts

Boston — Week days, 12:45 p. m., WMEX, 1500kc.
Boston — Mondays to Saturdays, 6 p. m., 6.04mc (49.6m), 11.73mc (25.6m); WRUL and WRUW.
Boston — Week days, 1:00 p. m., WORL, 920kc.
Greenfield — Week days, 2:15 p. m., WHAI, 1210kc.
New Bedford — Mondays to Fridays, inc., 12 noon, WNBH, 1310kc.
Springfield — Mondays, Wednesdays, Fridays, 1:30 p. m., Saturdays, 1:45 p. m., WSPR, 1140kc.

New Hampshire

Laconia—Tuesdays and Thursdays, 9 a. m., WLNH, 1310kc
Portsmouth—No regular time assigned, WHEB, 740kc.

Vermont

Burlington—Week days, 2 p. m., WCAX, 1200kc.
Rutland—Week days, 11:45 a. m., WSYB, 1500kc.
Springfield—Daily, 1:45 p. m., WNBX, 1260kc.
St. Albans—Mondays to Fridays, inclusive, 11:30 a. m., WQDM, 1390kc.
Waterbury—Daily, 11 a. m., WDEV, 550kc.

Shortwave

Massachusetts

Boston—Mondays to Saturdays, 6 p. m., 6.04mc (49.6m), 11.73mc (25.6m), WRUL and WRUW.

Missouri

Kansas City — Daily, 12:30 and 6 p. m., W9XA, 26.00mc.

Republic of Panama

Colon—Week days, 7:30 a. m., HP5K, 6.005mc, 49.1m.

'The Christian Science Monitor Views the News'

6:00 WRUL 6.04mc

For Saturday, March 2

12:45 WMEX 1500kc
1:00 WORL 920kc
6:00 WRUL 6.04mc

Mother Church Radiocasts

For Sunday, March 3

10:45 a. m.—WORL, Service of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts.

Shortwave

10:15 a. m.—WRUL (11.79mc and 15.13mc). Chimes and morning service of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts.

7:00 p. m.—WRUL (6.04mc and 11.73mc). Chimes and evening service of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts.

Today on WRUL

(6.04mc-49.6m and 11.73mc-25.6m)

6:30 p. m.—Music for the Dinner Hour.
7:00 p. m.—"Listeners' Mailbag."
7:15 p. m.—"Pathways to Peace": transcribed.
7:30 p. m.—"The Poetry Corner," transcribed.
7:45 p. m.—"The Week's Review of Latin America."
8:00 p. m.—"Elements of Aviation," Capt. Hilding N. Carlson.
(11.73mc-25.6m and 15.13mc-19.8m)
8:45 p. m.—Program for Latin-American Listeners.

Today on Short Waves

London—6:30 p. m.—Full News Bulletin. GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.; GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.
Budapest—7 p. m.—Infantry Regiment. HAT4, 9.12 meg., 32.8 m.
Moscow—7 p. m.—Broadcast in English. RV96, 15.24 meg., 19.7 m.; RNE, 12 meg., 25 m.
Rome—7:30 p. m.—News in English; Guest Night; "Rome's Midnight Voice." 2RO, 11.81 meg., 25.4 m.; 1RF, 9.83 meg., 30.5 m.
Madrid—8:25 p. m.—News in English. EAQ 9.86 meg., 30.4 m.
Berlin—9 p. m.—Current Events (English). DXB, 9.61 meg., 31.2 m., DJC, 6.02 meg., 49.8 m.
Paris—9:15 p. m.—Lyrics. TPB11, 11.88 meg., 25.5 m.; TPA4, 11.71 meg., 25.6 m.
London—10:30 p. m.—"World Affairs." Wickham Steed. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.
Paris—11:30 p. m.—News in English. TPB11, 11.88 meg., 25.2 m.; TPA4, 11.71 meg., 25.6 m.

Sleepy Motoring Ruled Negligent

Motorists who continue to drive although aware they are apt to fall asleep at the wheel can be found guilty of gross negligence, according to a ruling of the full bench of Massachusetts Supreme Judicial Court.

"Without undertaking to lay down a rule that falling asleep is always evidence of gross negligence, at least it may be said that the danger of driving while heavy with drowsiness is so extreme and so self-evident," the Court said, "that one who with knowledge that he is in that condition persists in driving without making the necessary effort to arouse himself can be found to be grossly negligent."

The Court sustained a verdict against a Bristol County motorist who fell asleep while driving, injuring his father, mother, sister and brother-in-law. The full bench held to its recognized policy, refusing to allow the defendant's mother to recover damages. "It is repugnant to the prevailing sense of propriety that a mother should bring an action at law against her own minor child," the Court ruled.

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Ski Season Now at Its Height; Maine Joins N. H. in Events

Maine enters the tournament picture this week, sharing honors with Gilford, N. H., where the U. S. Eastern Ski Championships include the 11-mile cross-country Saturday and jumping Sunday by the country's best, and the Ski Club Hochgebirge's tenth annual invitation race meet the same two days on the Richard Taft trail on Cannon Mountain at Franconia. Apart from these centers of competitive interest, the recreational skier is safe in heading in almost any direction with a guarantee of finding no lack of sporting slopes.

A bulletin from the Maine Development Commission today reports the best skiing conditions of the entire season in all sections of the State and "ideal conditions" for Bridgton which opens its first annual carnival tonight, continuing through Sunday.

Gov. Lewis O. Barrows and Mrs. Barrows will be guests of honor at the sled dog races, the 10 mile snowshoe marathon tomorrow afternoon and the State of Maine Class C slalom and downhill championships on Pleasant Mountain Sunday afternoon.

The Big Show

Top meet of the week from the point of view of the motoring spectator, who rarely has an opportunity to come within eye distance of a major ski event, is the big show on Belknap Mountain at Gilford where the entry list of 69 jumpers and 34 cross-country aces includes about two-thirds of the field which competed last Sunday in the National Championship at Berlin, N. H. The excellent parking facilities and the semi-circular terrace for spectators at the end of the outrun on the 685 foot landing hill assure an attendance well up in the thousands for this concluding major event of the year in the East.

Torger Tokle, whose remarkable string of victories since his arrival in this country last year from Norway, was broken by an off day at the National championships last Sunday, will attempt to return to his winning heights. He will defend the crown that he shared in the 1939 meet with his world-champion compatriot, Reidar Andersen, when both finished in a unique tie, against Merrill Barber, Vermont Academy jumper, second place winner at Berlin. Tokle holds the hill record of 220 feet.

Other top flight jumpers entered include Harald Sorensen, Norfolk (Conn.) Winter Sports Association, former Eastern and New York State champion; Eddie Gignac of Middlebury College, and Aurele Legere of Rumford, former Eastern titleholders; Sig Ulland, former national champion from Leavenworth, Wash.; Sverre Fredheim of the Land O' Lakes, Wis., three-time winner of the Central Ski Association title; Barber, who pressed Alf Engen of Sun Valley for the national title at Berlin; Warren and Howard Chivers of Dartmouth and intercollegiate fame; Olav Aasen, former President Roosevelt Trophy winner of Staten Island; Ray Lambert, Lebanon, and the three Lake Placid sensations, 17-year-old Arthur Devlin, Jay Rand, and Crosby Perry-Smith, all of whom will try for the A crown.

Many Entries

Class B competition, with 45 entries, will see Bjorn Lie, 22-year-old Norwegian exchange student, who finished runner-up in the nationals; William Keough of the University of New Hampshire; Erhard Lindroth of Gardner (Mass.) O. C.; Roland Chivers, representing Lake Placid Club; Edward Blouin, Gardner O. C.; Percy Rideout, Dartmouth captain; Tony Zaic of the Norsemen S. C. of New York, and Roger Simpter of Dartmouth, who succeeded Gignac as the Intercollegiate Ski Union champion last Saturday.

While the jumping is being scored at the Belknap Reservation, all the rest of the million-dollar recreational plant will be open to the skiing public, just as at Cannon Mountain, the Cannon trail and the Tram Ravine trail, the practice slopes and summit trails will be free for public use while the Hochgebirge events are run on the Taft course.

Thirteen men's clubs will compete for the Hochgebirge challenge cup for downhill and slalom runs and five women's clubs are entered in their classification. Five outstanding FIS runners, Toni Matt, national open downhill champion; Herbert Schneider, son of Hannes Schneider; Maurice Willey; Bob Emerson, former Suicide Six record holder, and Walter Prager, Dartmouth ski coach, are racing in a special FIS class.

Auxiliary snow train service to Laconia and Plymouth, N. H., will be operated Sunday in addition to the regular Sunday snow train scheduled for North Conway and Intervale.

The regular Sunday snow train will leave at 8 o'clock, making a suburban stop at Reading at 8:15.

The auxiliary train will leave the North Station at 9 a. m., with arrival at Laconia at 11:46 a. m. and at Plymouth at 12:25 p. m. This service is being operated to give snow train rates to those who wish to attend the Gilford meet, and also for those who want to enjoy their winter sports Sunday at Plymouth.

Natural History Museum To Show Water Colors

Opening Saturday, March 2, in the main hall of the New England Museum of Natural History is an exhibit of water color paintings. One section of the exhibit is devoted to wildflowers of Alaska by Dee Oldham Joesting of Fairbanks, Alaska. Miss Joesting is making a series of these paintings for the Museum, and this show is a preview of her work.

To be shown also are a series of under sea life, soft and hard shelled creatures found along the coast of New England. These water colors were done from the actual specimens, by J. Henry Blake of Boston. Other paintings by Mr. Blake consist of a series of whales. These show the amazing diversity of this type of mammal.

Gregory Charge Items Are Sought

Gov. Leverett Saltonstall, who is seeking to remove Mrs. Margaret F. Gregory as member of the State Board of Registration of Hairdressers on four charges, today was considering the request of her attorney, John T. Coan of Boston, for further specifications on the charges.

The request, contained in a letter written by Mrs. Gregory, was delivered by Mr. Coan to Carroll L. Meins, Chief Secretary to the Governor. Ouster proceedings are scheduled to start on Monday.

The charges, made public last night, are:

"1—On or about September 1, 1939 during an audit by the State Auditor of the funds in your custody and control as secretary of said Board, you deliberately and intentionally supplied the Auditor with incorrect vouchers and attempted to obtain approval of your advance cash account on misleading data.

"2—On or about March 29, 1939 you caused an employee of the Board of Registration of Hairdressers to submit to the Comptroller fictitious travel schedules, the expense sheets for which were certified by you and covering schedules attesting to their accuracy on two occasions were sworn to by you.

"3—You are incompetent and unfit to be a member of said Board.

"4—The good of the service requires that you cease to be a member of said Board."

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Top—A snow train unloads a week-end party of skiers and snowshoers.

Bottom—A typical practice slope, fast enough at the top for experts in downhill running but with reaches below that are suited to the "dub" skier who is just mastering the technique.

Saturn Takes Lot of Time In Circling Sun

Now that professional and amateur stargazers alike find interest and fascination in the five bright planets shining like brilliant jewels in the western sky just after the sun goes down, a series of five articles, of which this is the fourth, has been prepared to give the reader information on each of the planets concerned.

By Herbert B. Nichols
Natural Science Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

Saturn, second from the top in the planetary line-up at sundown these days, is familiar as the planet with the rings. Until 1781 Saturn was believed to be the outermost planet in the solar system, a dull yellow object with a somewhat greenish tinge like the metal for a 10-cent store wedding ring.

Like Jupiter, which is second from the bottom in the line-up, Saturn is a giant object, though not as large as Jupiter. Compared with the earth's diameter of about 8,000 miles, Saturn's diameter is 72,000 miles. While the density of matter on Jupiter is very much greater than that on earth (making gravity so high that a human being there would have great difficulty raising his arm or even standing erect) matter on Saturn is considerably less dense than water.

High Rate of Rotation

Furthermore, Saturn has a very high rate of rotation which causes even more of a flattening at the poles than on Jupiter. Despite its tremendous size, compared with the earth, Saturn has a day of only 10 hours and 14 minutes. Its year, however, is 29½ earth-years long which is the time it takes to complete one revolution around the sun.

Saturn's rings are celebrated and unique among the planets. Though they appear to be as solid as a phonograph disk, they are actually swarms of tiny fragments, leftover moon bits that are doomed to forever circle the planet. They are believed to be the result of a moon that came too close to Saturn for its own good and was torn asunder. Some day, millions of years from now, this may be the fate of our own moon which is slowly but surely swinging nearer the earth.

Moons a Plenty

The loss of one moon means little to Saturn. It has 10 altogether, the largest, Titan, about the size of the planet Mercury, (visible through a field glass when seeing is good) and the smallest, Mimas, invisible to amateurs as a rule unless they have access to some of the world's most powerful instruments.

Only a few miles in diameter, Mimas careens about its orbit at the dizzy speed of 275 miles a minute and only about 30,000 miles from the surface of Saturn. If its speed should ever drop to the leisurely pace of our moon, 35 miles a minute, it would then fall into the planet and its fragments join those of the rings. But while gravitation tends to pull the tiny body toward Saturn, the centrifugal force set up by the satellite's speed and weight urge it to fly off into space. The orbit in which it swings represents a very delicate balance between these two opposing forces.

Gas Cut Filed By Old Colony

Old Colony Gas Company has announced that a new schedule of rates reducing the price of gas in all eight towns served by the company has been filed with the State Department of Public Utilities.

It is expected the new rates will go into effect May 1. The rates will apply to residents in Braintree, Weymouth, Hingham, Hull, Cohasset, Abington, Rockland, and Whitman.

The new schedule reduces the cost of gas on the regular rates of the Company 30 cents per thousand feet on gas used between 2,000 and 10,000 feet per month. A reduction of 10 cents per thousand feet is effective on gas used from 10,000 to 100,000 feet per month. Other steps in the rates remain unchanged.

In connection with the new rates, E. M. Farnsworth, President of the Company, stated: "The reduction in the price from 2,000 to 10,000 feet will bring down the cost of gas in these brackets to 8.1 cents per hundred cubic feet. This is 25 per cent lower than the present Old Colony schedule. Only one other company in Massachusetts, Boston Consolidated Gas Company, has a general rate as low as this.

Recent Chill in South Shows Effects in Vegetable Market

Weekly Food Shopping Report

Effects of the freeze in Florida and Texas several weeks ago are more noticeable in the Boston market places today than heretofore, and such items as southern green and wax beans are almost impossible to find. Other items are scarce and high priced, including eggplant at 25 to 35 cents each, and green peppers that fetched as much as $12 a crate, a figure seldom recorded in wholesale markets. Lima beans are available at 35 to 45 cents a pound in the Faneuil Hall stalls and green peas are quoted around 18 cents a pound. Chains offer peas at 10½ cents.

Meats are showing a firmer price trend in some lines, but fresh eggs, that were scarce and high a week or two ago, are more plentiful and lower since the back roads have been re-opened and the eggs could reach market. Fresh native eggs are once more 37 cents a dozen, and, if the largest selected eggs available are wanted, 42 cents procures them.

Pork, which has been plentiful and unusually low-priced for several months, is beginning to strengthen in price. Chain stores that held to a figure of 14 cents a pound for loins for roasting, over several weeks, are today asking 15 cents. Stores specializing in selected quality are asking 22 cents for New England dressed fresh pork loins, formerly selling this grade as low as 20 cents. But buyers willing to shop around a bit can still find good buys in pork, some of the large suburban stores quoting as little as 10 cents a pound for pork loins today. Smoked hams are commonly 21 cents a pound with an occasional chain store offering at 19 cents, and some downtown stores asking as high as 28 cents.

Lamb legs are firm with highest selections around 30 cents a pound where they have been of late. But here, too, shoppers with patience are rewarded by finding legs of lamb as low as 23 cents. Veal is in season and some large suburban stores offer veal legs at 15 cents a pound. Beef prices are fairly steady with little change in price this week. Steaks are offered as low as 27 cents for several kinds in chain stores, face of the rump for roasting, 27 cents, and rib roast as low as 17 cents as a "special" in a large suburban store.

Poultry continues plentiful and not greatly changed in price. Native turkeys are offered in Faneuil Hall sector as high as 38 cents a pound but good northern birds can be found at 25 cents by those willing to shop a bit. Native capons are quoted as high as 42 cents a pound, and westerns as low as 28 or 30 cents. Chickens range from 25 to 35, with an occasional retailer shaving off a couple of cents as an inducement to buy at his store. Fowl range from 17 to 30 cents. Massachusetts ducks are offered in some chains at 16 cents, but a more common price is 21 to 22 cents.

In seafood, fresh mackerel is again on the market, but in restricted supply and quoted around 30 cents. Chilled mackerel are about half that figure. Chain stores offer fancy mackerel at 11 cents. Fresh eastern halibut is around 40 cents a pound. Lobster meat is $2 a pound. Steak cod can be had as low as 9½ cents, and haddock fillets at 17 cents.

Apples continue in good supply, with native Baldwins selling at chain stores at 5 pounds for 19 cents. Some stores sell at 3 pounds for 25 cents. South American grapes are fairly plentiful at 35 cents a pound. Oranges start at 25 cents in chain stores for the Florida variety, and range up to 65 cents or better. California oranges are high with large ones fetching as much as 90 cents a dozen.

New Legion Commander Takes Over His Office

Thomas F. Quinn of Cambridge took over his new office as State Commander of the American Legion today following his election to the post yesterday by the Executive Committee of the Legion. Commander Quinn succeeds Ralph H. Lavers of Southbridge, who resigned to become Director of the Legion's rehabilitation work in in New England.

Civil Service Chief Praised For His Work

Administration of Massachusetts' civil service system under Ulysses J. Lupien, Director of the State Division of Civil Service, was sharply defended today by Livingston Hall, Chairman of the Public Service Committee of the Massachusetts Civic League.

Recently Marian C. Nichols of the Women's Auxiliary of the Massachusetts Civil Service Reform Association criticized Mr. Lupien, charging he had committed flagrant violations of the civil service law passed by the 1939 Legislature. But the State Civil Service Commission announced its confidence in Mr. Lupien who is the chief administrative officer and refused to hold a public hearing on Miss Nichols charges.

Meanwhile, Howard Guild, Chairman of the Council of the Massachusetts Civil Service Association, formerly known as the Massachusetts Civil Service Reform League, announced that his organization "has taken no position in this matter." His statement was issued to correct an erroneous report that Miss Nichols was an official of the League. He stated Miss Nichols has no connection with his organization.

Defending Mr. Lupien, Mr. Hall of the Civic League declared:

"From our very close knowledge of his administration the new director, Ulysses J. Lupien, seems to be an energetic and hard worker, working under a good law. Eight o'clock in the morning finds him at his desk ready for a very complex day and enormously important job. Monthly reports on the work of the department are now available for the first time, and the tremendous task of revising the civil servise rules (unchanged since 1922) has been approached by the director and the commission carefully and with a very earnest desire to strengthen civil service administration. Real friends of the merit system will give Mr. Lupien a chance to show what he can do."

Unrepealed

NEW HAVEN, Conn., March 1 (AP)—Joseph Sciortino of White Plains, N. Y., a man whom, Assistant United States Attorney Arthur T. Gorman said, the Government has had under surveillance on various occasions during the past 15 years, has been sentenced to two years in a Federal penitentiary for conspiracy to carry on the business of a distiller without bond.

A jury in Federal District Court deliberated three hours yesterday before convicting Mr. Sciortino and two other defendants and acquitting a fourth.

Mr. Gorman called Mr. Sciortino the "big shot" of a Fairfield County liquor ring broken up when two stills were raided, one in Stamford and one in Norwalk, last fall.

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BOSTON and MAINE

R. I. Timber Salvage Ending, With Citizens Getting $120,248

The Week in Rhode Island

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, R. I., March 1—United States Forest Service agents in Rhode Island are tapering off the timber salvage program begun immediately after the hurricane in September, 1938. In a few weeks only a small clerical force will be kept on hand here, Seth Jackson, Manager of the Rhode Island office of the Service announced this week.

Nearly 20,000,000 board feet of timber, much of which might otherwise have been left to rot, was salvaged in this State under the direction of the Forest Service experts.

WPA workers and men from the CCC camps assisted in the work. For nearly a year the Forest Service had 22 sawmills busy. One was a Government-owned mill, the only one owned by Uncle Sam to be operated in New England on the timber salvage projects. The others were private sawmills rented by the Forest Service to handle the work.

One Wouldn't Sell

The procedure was for the Forest Service to offer to buy hurricane-felled timber from property owners throughout the State. Only one Rhode Islander refused to accept this arrangement, Mr. Jackson reports. To the 189 property owners who did accept, the Federal Government paid $120,248.

Once the agreement was made, the Forest Service sent gangs of men in to cut and haul timber. More than 7,000,000 board feet already has been cut into saleable lumber. Most of the balance of the logs is now stored in seven Rhode Island lakes and ponds while nine sawmills still are busy.

The Federal Government's Timber Salvage Corporation, with headquarters in Boston, has charge of selling the timber to private interests.

Perhaps the most important part of the work was in eliminating fire hazards. Statistically this phase of the work was impressive. Mr. Jackson says 5,778 acres of highly-hazardous non-salvageable brush was cleared away and 379 miles of fire lanes and trails were cut.

When the contracts were made with property owners, 10 per cent of the amount agreed upon was withheld by the Government agency to pay for administration costs. Mr. Jackson reported this week, however, that the price the Government receives for the timber probably will be higher than estimated and the 10 per cent may be rebated.

Army Mules Mustered Out

Twelve Army mules were mustered out of service at Fort Adams, Newport, this week, and sold to the highest bidders at an auction sale.

Old Happy, the veteran of the lot, had been at Fort Adams for 28 years. He and Hogan, another veteran, went for $70 apiece.

All the animals, including the riding mule Hart, had names beginning with "H" because they belonged to Company H, 13th Infantry.

The company has been ordered to Panama, but the order made no provision for transferring the mules.

Saddest person at the auction was Mary H. Easton of Newport and Palm Beach. The young lady had saved her money to buy Hart for a personal pet and riding animal, but she was outbid, and Hart went to an out-of-State bidder for $56.

Brown's Acquisition

Acquisition of 36 rare books dealing with the history of Texas, New Mexico and California gives the John Carter Brown Library at Brown University the finest collection of volumes in this field in the world, librarians at the University announced this week.

The John Carter Brown Library acquired the books by purchase, an anonymous donor providing the funds. The books had been a part of the library of Herschel V. Jones, former publisher of the Minneapolis Journal. Approximately $35,000 was paid for the 36 volumes on the Southwest, plus eight books dealing with other phases of Americana.

One of the books, in Spanish, was published in 1552. It is called "The History of the Indians and the Conquest of Mexico."

Joins Humphrey Firm

Announcement is made by Richard S. Humphrey, president of the H. B. Humphrey Company, Boston advertising agency, that Charles P. Graves has joined the staff as a copywriter. Mr. Graves was formerly associated with Albert Frank-Guenther Law, Inc., in New York City, and the Barlow Advertising Agency in Syracuse.

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Odd Lot, Inactive Issues on New York Stock Exchange Are Published on Tuesdays and Fridays

Today's Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

Today's sales (est.) 800,000
Previous day's sales 621,640
1940 volume to date 29,456,460
1939 volume to date 39,062,593

Stocks Drop Fractionally; Trading Dull

NEW YORK, March 1 (AP)—Leading utilities stocks dropped major fractions today, pulling down the whole market level.

Buyers failed to sustain scattered gains in other shares and, toward the final hour, averages dropped in a narrow range. Transactions were at the rate of about 600,000 shares.

Moving downward were U. S. Steel, Sears Roebuck, Douglas, Martin, Public Service, Consolidated Edison, Brooklyn Union Gas, du Pont, Allied Chemical, Anaconda, Chesapeake & Ohio, Electric Power & Light and Standard of New Jersey.

A prediction of the greatest first quarter automobile production since 1929 was made by Ward's Automotive Reports, Inc., which estimated an auto output of at least 1,300,000 for the first three months.

Higher in an irregular curb were Fansteel Metal, Creole Petroleum and American Gas. Moving down were Pittsburgh & Lake Erie, American Cyanamid "B," and Niagara Hudson Power.

Some Bonds Rise

A rise in some domestic rails and in Norwegian loans imparted strength to the bond market today.

A number of the special movers showed gains of 1 to 3 points in late dealings.

New York, Susquehanna & Western 4½s spurted 3 points and the refunding 5s were up more than a point. It was disclosed the road was slated for closer relations with the New York, Ontario & Western.

Other strong spots were Nassau Electric 4s, Midland Railroad of New Jersey 5s, Baltimore & Ohio first 5s and Burlington 3½s. Down a little were International Hydro Electric 6s, Southern Railway 4s and Walworth 4s.

Some U. S. Treasury issues slanted upward for small gains. Dealers were inclined toward the buying side as weekly figures showed surplus bank funds were at another historic peak.

Denmark 4½s and Norway 4½s moved up fractions when the Scandinavian division of the foreign list extended its recovery from the recent sharp decline. Some British Empire loans sagged, including Australia 4½s and Canada 4s.

Wheat Prices Drop To 2 Weeks' Lows

CHICAGO, March 1 (AP)—Wheat prices tumbled more than two cents a bushel today to the lowest level in two weeks. This wiped out all but a fraction of the market's advance scored since the sensational upturn of February 16.

Selling was associated with prospects of rain in some sections of the southwestern wheat belt and a preliminary private crop report showing unproved condition of winter wheat. The downturn uncovered stop loss selling.

General Electric Dividend Larger

NEW YORK (AP)—Directors of General Electric Co., authorized a dividend of 35 cents a share on the common stock, payable April 25 to holders of record March 15. Last year the company paid 25 cents each in April, July and October, plus 65 cents in December.

Net income for 1939 amounted to $41,236,000 after charges and taxes. This was equal to $1.43 a share on common, compared with $27,729,329, or 96 cents a share, in 1938.

Dividend Declarations

Company	Rate	Period	Payable	Hldrs. of Record
Irregular				
Anheuser Busch	$1		Mar. 13	Mar. 2
Hoskins Mfg	25c		Mar. 26	Mar. 11
Nat Mal & St Castings Co	25c		Mar. 30	Mar. 13
Stand Screw Co	15c		Feb. 27	Feb. 19
Time Inc	$1.75		Mar. 11	Mar. 7
Wagner Elec	50c		Mar. 30	Mar. 5
Wellington Fd Inc	20c		Mar. 30	Mar. 15
Initial				
Inter-Ocean Sec Corp 4% pf	50c	..	Apr. 1	Feb. 24
Extra				
Brew & Dist of Vancouver Ltd	25c	..	May 20	Apr. 27
Accumulated				
North Star Oil Co Ltd 7% pf	87½c	..	Apr. 1	Mar. 15
Reed-Prentice Corp 7% pf	$1.75	..	Mar. 13	Mar. 5
Reduced				
Inv Cp of R I 86pf	$1	..	Apr. 1	Mar. 20
Regular				
AmHdRubCo 8% pf	$2	Q	Mar. 30	Mar. 19
Am Tobacco pf	$1.50	Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 9
Black&Decker Mfg	25c	Q	Mar. 29	Mar. 12
Brew &Dist of Vancouver Ltd	50c	..	May 20	Apr. 27
Cables & Wireless Hld 5½% pf	2¾6%	S	Apr. 5	Mar. 5
Coml Cr Co	$1	Q	Mar. 30	Mar. 8
Do pf	$1.06¼	Q	Mar. 30	Mar. 8
Dayton & Mich RR Co	87½c	S	Apr. 1	Mar. 15
Do 8% pf ($50)	$1	Q	Apr. 2	Mar. 15
Empire Star M	44	..	Mar. 12	Mar. 1
5th Ave Coach	50c	..	Mar. 28	Mar. 14
Firestone T & R	25c	..	Apr. 20	Apr. 5
Geni Public Util Inc $5 pf	$1.25	Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 20
Greening Wire	15c	Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 15
Gulf Oil	25c	..	Apr. 1	Mar. 15
Hack Wal pf A	43¾c	Q	Mar. 30	Mar. 18
Huron & Erie Mort Corp	$1	Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 15
Irving Tr	15c	Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 12
Leslie Salt Co	65c	..	Jun 15	May 24
Lorillard Co pf	$1.75	Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 15
McCall Front Oil pf	$1.50	Q	Apr. 15	Mar. 30
Moore Corp	40c	Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 7
M Cp pf "A&B"	$1.75	Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 7
Nat Cash Reg	25c	..	Apr. 15	Mar. 30
N Y C Omnibus	75c	..	Mar. 29	Mar. 20
Ohio Oil pf	$1.50	Q	Mar. 15	Mar. 5
Omnib Cp	30c	..	Mar. 30	Mar. 14
Do pf	$2	Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 14
Ont L & Deb	$1.25	Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 15
Penn W & P pf	$1.25	Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 15
Pitts Metallurg	25c	..	Mar. 15	Mar. 7
Prem Gld M Co Ltd	3c	Q	Apr. 15	Mar. 15
Reed Drug Co Cl "A"	8¾c	Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 15
Safew Strs	75c	..	Apr. 1	Mar. 18
Do 7% pf	$1.75	Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 18
Do 6% pf	$1.50	Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 18
Do 5% pf	$1.25	Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 18
Shell Un O pf	$1.31¼	Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 15
Sipas Sh Sel pf	$1.50	Q	Mar. 21	Mar. 9
South Sh As	$1.50	pf		
Suns McKee "A"	37½c	Q	Mar. 1	Feb. 24
Do "B"	25c	Q	Mar. 15	Mar. 4
Tamblin Ltd (G)	20c	Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 15
Do pf	62½c	Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 13
20th Cent-Fox F pf	37½c	..	Mar. 30	Mar. 15
Unit Profit-Sharing Cp 10% pf	50c	S	Apr. 30	Mar. 29
United Wall S. F. pf	$1.50	Q	Mar. 1	Feb. 26
W Tex Util Co $6 pf	$1.50	Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 15

1940 High	1940 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
70¼	68	Abbott (1.60a)	1	69¼	69¼	69¼	+ ½
48⅞	45	Acme Steel (3)	1	47¼	47¼	47¼	Feb28
9	7⅛	Adams Ex (¼g)	2	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	
22⅜	21	Adam-Millis (1)	1	21¾	21¾	21¾	Feb20
19½	17⅞	Addressog (1.40)	1	18	18	18	Feb28
58½	48⅛	Air Reduct (1a)	9	49	48⅝	49	+ ⅛
⅞	⅝	Air-Way El Ap	1	⅝	⅝	⅝	Feb28
7	6¼	AlaskaJun (.15e)	8	6¾	6¼	6¼	
1⅛	⅞	Alleghany Corp	14	1	⅞	⅞	
12⅝	9½	Alleg pf xw	4	11	10½	10½	Feb21
14⅝	10¾	Alleg pf $30 ww	5	12	11¾	11¾	— ⅛
12	9	Alleg pf $40 ww	1	10	10	10	Feb24
16¼	13⅜	Alleghany pr pf	1	15¾	15¼	15¼	Feb13
23⅛	18¼	Alleg-L Stl (1¼e)	4	22	22	22	— ⅜
10⅞	9⅛	Allen Indus (1g)	1	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	+ ⅛
180	171	Al Ch&Dye (6a)	3	174½	173	174½	−1
14	12⅛	Allied Kid (.60)	2	12½	12½	12½	Feb29
15	13½	Allied Mills(1g)	2	14	14	14	Feb28
9⅝	7⅞	Allied Stores	16	8⅝	8	8⅛	— ⅛
68	63⅜	Allied St pf (5)	2	67½	67½	67½	Feb28
41⅞	35½	Allis-Ch M (¼e)	2	36½	36¼	36¼	— ⅛
16	14½	Alpha Cem (1)	2	15	15	15	Feb29
2¾	1⅝	Amal Leather	2	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	
16⅛	14½	Amal Leath pf	1	15	15	15	Feb28
56½	53⅛	Amerada Cp (2)	4	54⅛	54⅛	54⅛	−1⅛
21	19⅜	Am Ag Ch(1.30g)	1	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	— ⅜
50⅛	41⅜	Am Airlines	1	48	48	48	+ ⅛
11⅛	10¼	Am Bank Note	3	10⅜	10¼	10¼	— ⅛
8⅛	5¼	Am Bosch	8	7¼	7	7	— ⅛
45⅜	38⅜	Am Br Sh (1a)	3	41¼	41⅛	41⅛	Feb29
116½	112	Am Can (4)	8	115⅜	115¼	115¼	
176½	171	Am Can pf (7)	6	172⅞	172⅝	172⅞	Feb26
32½	23⅜	Am Car & Fdy	8	25	25	25	— ½
51¾	42	Am Car pf	3	43	43	43	
23½	19¾	Am Ch&C (.40e)	3	20⅞	20½	20⅞	— ⅛
109	108¼	Am Ch&C pf (5)	4	109	108¼	108¼	Feb15
136	133	Am Chicle (4a)	3	137¼	137¼	137¼	+1¼
8¾	6	AmColtype(¼e)	2	8¼	8⅛	8⅛	— ⅛
8¼	6⅜	Am Com Alco	4	6⅝	6½	6⅝	— ⅛
14⅜	10½	Am Crystal Sug	2	13	13	13	
3½	2½	Am Encaus Til	2	2¾	2¾	2¾	Feb29
5½	5	Am European	1	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	Feb29
2⅜	1½	Am & For Pow	31	1⅝	1½	1⅝	+ ⅛
24¼	19⅝	Am&F$8pf(.30k)	2	19	18	18	−1¼
28¼	22½	Am&F$7pf(.35k)	6	23	21⅝	21¾	−1⅞
7¼	5	Am & F P 2 pf	5	5	4¾	5	
35¾	28⅞	Am Haw SS (1a)	5	31	30½	30½	— ⅝
6¼	4⅞	Am Hide & Lea	1	5¼	5¼	5¼	Feb27
37	33⅜	Am H & L p$ (3)	1	34	34	34	Feb29
60¼	56¼	Am Home (2.40)	5	58⅞	58⅜	58⅛	— ⅜
3¼	2⅜	Am Ice	5	2¾	2¾	2¾	
30½	24¼	Am Ice pf (½e)	2	29	29	29	−1
6⅜	5¼	Am Internat'l	1	5¼	5¼	5¼	Feb29
41½	40½	Am Inv III (2.40)	1	41½	41½	41½	Feb23
52¼	50¾	Am In III pf(2½)	3	51⅜	51¼	51⅜	Feb27
22⅜	18⅛	Am Locomotive	2	19¼	19¼	19¼	+ ⅛
60	51⅛	Am Locomot pf	1	55⅛	55⅛	55⅛	Feb29
14⅞	13⅜	Am M & F (.80)	1	14	14	14	
3⅜	2¾	Am M & Metal	1	3	3	3	Feb29
24⅞	22⅜	Am Metal (⅜e)	6	23	22¾	22¾	−1¼
120	119	Am Met 6%pf(6)	1	119½	119½	119½	Feb15
5¼	3¾	Am Power & Lt	46	3¾	3⅝	3⅝	— ⅛
63¼	52½	APL $6 pf (2¼k)	5	55¾	54½	54½	−1¼
54	43¾	APL $5 pf (1⅞k)	8	45½	44½	44½	−1
10⅝	9	Am Rad & St S	28	9⅛	9	8	
17½	14½	Am Roll Mill	8	15⅛	14⅞	15	
70	64¼	Am R M pf (3k)	3	67¾	67¾	67¾	+ ⅛
12½	11¼	Am Saf R (1.20)	5	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	— ⅛
11⅜	9⅛	Am Seat (½g)	3	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	
52½	46	Am Sm&R (½e)	8	49⅛	48¾	49	+ ¼
146⅛	142	Am S & R pf (7)	1	142	142	142	Feb29
70	68	Am Snuff (3a)	1	68¾	68¾	68¾	Feb29
33⅜	26¼	Am Steel F (¼e)	5	28	28	28	— ⅜
13½	12	Am Stores (¼e)	1	13	13	13	
17¼	15	Am Stove (¼e)	2	15¼	15	15	Feb24
23⅜	18⅜	Am Sugar Ref	3	22	21½	21½	+ ¼
93	81	Am Sugar pf (7)	2	92½	92⅛	92⅛	— ⅛
16¼	14⅜	Am Sum Tob(1)	3	15	14¾	14¾	Feb29
1723¼	1673¼	Am T & T (9)	8	172¼	172	172¼	+ ¼
89	85	Am Tobacco (5)	3	86⅞	86⅞	86⅞	−1⅛
90¾	86¾	Am Tob B (5)	8	89	87½	87½	−2
150½	146½	Am Tob pf (6)	1	147	147	147	+ ½
5⅝	5	Am Type Fdrs	3	5⅛	5	5	— ⅛
12⅜	9⅜	Am Water Wks	9	9¾	9⅜	9⅜	— ⅛
99	95	Am W W pf (6)	1	95½	96½	96½	Feb28
9⅞	7½	Am Woolen	8	8½	8	8⅜	Feb29
47¼	41½	Am Wool pf(3k)	1	41¾	41¾	41¾	
7¾	5¾	Am Zinc L & S	3	7⅛	6⅞	6⅞	— ⅜
43½	30	Am Z p pf(1¼k)	1	40	40	40	Feb24
31½	26½	Anaconda (¼e)	21	29⅝	29	29	— ½
38½	35¼	Anacon W & C	1	37½	37½	37½	Feb21
21¼	19	Anchor H (.70g)	1	20¼	20¼	20¼	— ¼
15	11	Andes Cop (¼e)	2	14⅜	14	14	Feb27
2⅞	2⅜	A P W Paper	1	2¾	2¾	2¾	Feb 7
35½	31½	Arch-D-M (.35e)	1	35	35	35	
110	106½	Arm Del pf (7)	8	110	109¼	110	Feb29
6⅛	5⅛	Armour Ill	24	5⅞	5¾	5¾	
51¼	46¼	Armour Ill p pf	3	51½	51	51½	+ ½
64¾	58½	Armour Ill pf	1	64¾	64¾	64¾	Feb
41	37	Arm Cork (¼e)	1	40	40	40	+ ¼
10⅞	10	Arnold C (⅜e)	1	10½	10½	10½	Feb29
9½	8⅛	Artloom Corp	3	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	Feb29
9	7¾	Assd Dry Goods	3	7¾	7¾	7¾	
78	75	Assd DG 1 pf(6)	1	75	75	75	Feb14
85	70	As DG 2pf(93k)	2	72	71	71	Feb20
43	36⅝	Associates I (2)	1	43	43	43	Feb29
25¼	22⅛	Atch T & S F	6	23⅛	22¾	22¾	— ⅜
54¾	50½	AT&SF pf(2½e)	1	51	51	51	
23½	18⅛	Atl Coast Line	10	18	17⅞	17⅞	— ¼
18	13¾	Atl G&W Indies	1	14½	14½	14½	— ¼
18¾	14¼	Atl G&W In pf	1	15½	15½	15½	Feb28
23⅜	20½	Atl Refining (1)	6	22⅜	22⅜	22⅜	+ ⅜
110	108⅞	Atl Refin pf (4)	2	108⅛	107⅞	107⅞	Feb19
87⅞	83⅜	Atlas Corp (½g)	2	83¾	83¾	83¾	
51	47¾	Atlas Cp pf (3)	1	49½	49½	49½	+ ¼
73	63	Atlas Pow (¾e)	1	70½	70½	70½	+ ¾
7⅛	6	Atlas Tack	10	7¾	7⅜	7½	+ ⅜
2⅝	1⅝	Auburn Auto	8	1¾	1⅝	1⅝	
4⅛	1⅞	Austin Nichols	6	3⅞	3¼	3⅞	+ ⅜
7⅜	6	Aviation Corp	30	6⅝	6⅜	6½	
		B					
18	14⅜	Bald Loco ct	4	15¼	15⅛	15⅛	— ¼
6⅜	5	Balt & Ohio	6	5⅛	5	5	— ¼
8	6⅛	Balt & Ohio pf	4	6⅜	6⅛	6⅛	— ⅛
14⅞	11⅝	Bangor & Ar	2	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜	Feb29
15¾	13¾	Barber As (¼e)	2	14½	14½	14½	Feb29
8⅜	7½	Barker Br (¼g)	3	7¾	7½	7½	— ¼
13⅜	10⅞	Barnsdall (.15e)	18	11	10¾	10¾	— ¼
31½	25¾	Bayuk Cig (¼e)	9	31⅞	31½	31½	
29⅛	27	Beat Cream (1a)	1	27¼	27¼	27¼	Feb27
109⅝	98	Beat pf ww (5)	1	109⅝	109⅝	109⅝	Feb 3
127	122	Beech-Nut (4a)	1	123¼	123¼	123¼	Feb27
9½	9	Bel-Hem (.20e)	3	9¼	9⅛	9¼	+ ⅛
64	63¾	BelgNRpf(3.27g)	1	64	64	64	Feb28
33½	26⅜	Bendix Av (⅓e)	18	32	31¾	31⅞	— ⅛
22⅜	21	Ben Ind (1.85g)	1	22¼	22¼	22¼	+ ¼
56¾	55	Ben IndLpf(2½)	2	55⅞	55¾	55¾	Feb29
39	37	Best & Co(1.60a)	1	38	38	38	Feb28
73¼	70⅛	Beth Steel (1e)	12	76	75⅛	75½	— ¼
20¼	17⅜	Beth S 5% pf (1)	1	19⅜	19⅜	19⅜	
121	115	Beth S 7% pf (7)	6	120¼	120	120¼	Feb28
34½	29	Bigelow-S 1e)	1	27	27	27	−1
22⅜	19⅝	Black&Deck (1)	1	21	21	21	Feb28
10⅝	9¾	Blaw-Knox	3	10⅛	10	10	— ⅛
23¼	18	Bliss & L (¼e)	3	18⅛	18	18	Feb29
25⅞	21¾	Boeing Airplane	13	23⅜	23	23	— ⅜
26	21½	Bohn A&B (¼e)	2	24¾	24¾	24¾	+ ⅛
24⅞	22	Bond Strs(1.60a)	1	24	24	24	— ⅛
23⅜	21⅜	Borden Co (.30e)	7	23⅜	23⅛	23⅜	
25⅞	22	Borg-War (¼e)	10	22⅞	22½	22½	— ¼
2¾	2	Boston & Maine	1	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	Feb28
35¾	31½	Bower Roll B (3)	4	33½	33½	33½	Feb29
6⅞	6	Brew Corp (.60)	1	6½	6½	6½	
12¼	10¼	Bridgeport Br	3	11	10⅞	11	+ ¼
22⅜	19⅛	BriggsMfg(1¼g)	3	20½	20⅜	20½	— ¼
39⅝	38½	Briggs&Stra (3)	1	38½	38½	38½	Feb28
53	51⅛	Bristol M (2.40)	1	51½	51½	51½	— ⅜
2⅝	1½	Bkly & Q Trans	4	2	1⅞	1⅞	— ⅛
55	12¾	Bkly & Q Tr pf	1	55	55	55	
2¼	1⅞	Bkly & Q T pf ct	32	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	— ¼
17¾	12¼	Bkly-Man Tr	30	19¾	19⅜	19⅜	— ½
85	49	Bkly-Man Tr pf	4	85	84½	85	+3¾
50½	48	Bkly-Man pf ct	3	56½	56	56½	— ½
25½	21⅜	Bwly Un G (¼e)	21	21½	20⅞	21	— ¼
35¾	35	Brown Sh(1½e)	1	35	35	35	Feb28
25⅞	21¼	Bruns-Bal (¼e)	3	24½	24½	24½	+ ⅜
10½	8¾	Bucyrus-E (½g)	2	9⅜	9½	9½	
6¼	5⅛	Budd Mfg	1	5¼	5¼	5¼	
6¼	4¾	Budd Wheel	8	6	5⅞	5⅞	— ⅛
26	20	Bullard Co (¼e)	*3	24½	24⅜	24⅜	+ ¼
31¾	28¾	Bulova Wat (2a)	1	30¼	30¼	30¼	+ ¼
21⅝	18⅜	Burling Mill (1)	1	18⅜	18⅜	18⅜	— ⅛
12½	11¾	Burr Ad M(.10e)	6	12	12	12	
4⅞	3¼	Bush Terminal	3	3⅝	3½	3½	— ⅛
7⅝	6¾	Butler Br (.15e)	5	7	6⅞	6⅞	— ⅛
22	20¾	But Bros pf(1½)	1	21¾	21¾	21¾	Feb24
4¼	3⅜	Butte Cop&Zinc	1	3¾	3¾	3¾	— ⅛
13¾	11⅜	Byers (AM) Co	1	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	Feb29
15½	13⅜	Byron Jack (1)	9	13½	13½	13½	Feb26
		C					
26⅞	23⅛	Calif Packing	3	25¼	24¾	24¾	— ¼
53	48½	Calif P pf (2½)	1	52	52	52	Feb 3
1⅞	1⅛	CallahanZ-Lead	6	1⅜	1½	1⅜	
8⅛	6½	Cal & Hec (¼e)	7	7⅜	7¼	7¼	— ⅛
24¼	19⅝	Camp Wy (.40e)	3	14¼	14	14¼	Feb29
22⅝	16½	Can Dry (½g)	20	21¼	20¾	20¾	— ¼
5½	4¾	Canad Pacific	123	5⅞	5½	5¾	+ ⅜
40½	38¼	Can Mills(2¼g)	3	38½	38¼	38½	— ½
5¾	5	Capital Ad A	6	5½	5	5½	Feb27
27	23	Carpent (⅜e)	5	24¾	24¾	24¾	Feb29
3⅛	2½	Car&Gen (.025e)	4	3	3	3	Feb29
75	66	Case (J I) Co	1	68	68	68	+1
56½	47¼	Catepil Tract(2)	5	49¾	49¼	49½	+ ½
30⅜	26⅜	Celanese (⅓a)	13	28½	28⅛	28⅛	— ⅜
12¼	9⅞	Celotex Corp	26	11⅜	11¼	11¼	— ⅜
24⅜	21¾	Cent Aguir (1½)	6	23½	23½	23½	
3⅜	2¾	Cent Foundry	2	2¾	2¾	2¾	
5½	4½	Cent RR NJ	3	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	Feb21
9	6¾	Cent Viol St(¼g)	3	8¼	8¼	8¼	Feb26
5⅞	5¼	Century B M	1	5½	5½	5½	Feb26
41½	37¼	Cerro de Pas(1e)	12	38	37	37	−1¼
8⅜	6¼	Cert-teed Prod	13	7	6⅝	6⅝	— ⅛
20⅜	18¼	Chain Belt (⅓e)	2	19¼	19¼	19¼	Feb29
26¾	21½	Cham P&F(.15e)	1	23	23	23	+ ⅞
20½	15	Checker Cab	51	20	20	20	Feb29

1940 High	1940 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
42⅜	39	Ches&Ohio (2½)	34	39⅝	39	39	— ⅛
97½	94⅞	Ches & O pf (4)	2	95	95	95	+ ⅛
4⅜	4¼	Ches Corp	2	4⅜	4½	4⅜	
23⅛	20½	Chi & E Ill pf	2	2	2	2	Feb28
2½	2	Chi & N West	2	¼	¼	⅜	
⅜	⅛	Chi & N West pf	1	⅞	⅞	⅞	Feb29
1⅛	⅜	Chi Great W pf	5	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	Feb26
2½	1¾	Chi Mail Or	1	10½	10½	10½	+ ⅛
12⅛	9¾	Chi M St P&P	1	⅛	⅛	⅛	
⅜	⅛	Chi M S P&P pf	16	⅞	⅞	⅞	— ⅛
⅜	⅛	Chi Pneu Tool	2	13¼	13¼	13¼	
35⅞	33⅜	Chi Pt cv pf (3)	1	34¾	34¾	34¾	
49¾	46	C P T pr pf (2½)	1	49⅞	49⅞	49⅞	Feb29
⅜	⅛	Chi Rock Is & P	3	¼	¼	¼	
⅜	⅛	C R I & P 6% pf	1	½	½	½	— ⅛
⅜	⅛	C R I & P 7% pf	2	½	½	½	— ⅛
9	8¾	Chi Yel Cab (1)	1	8¾	8¾	8¾	Feb28
12⅞	11⅛	Chick CotO(⅛g)	3	12¼	12¼	12¼	
6¼	4⅝	Childs Co	8	6¼	6	6	— ¼
91⅜	79⅛	Chrysler (1¼e)	7	83⅝	83¼	83½	
14¼	12⅜	City I & F (.30e)	3	13⅞	13⅝	13⅞	+ ⅛
3¾	3	City Stores	1	3½	3½	3½	Feb29
35½	28	Clark Equip(1a)	3	34	33⅞	33⅞	Feb28
40⅜	35½	Clev Gr B (2½g)	9	40	39¾	39¾	— ¼
39⅜	35½	Climax M(1.20a)	7	37¾	37¼	37¼	Feb29
44⅜	35⅞	Cluett P (½e)	8	43	42¾	42¾	— ¼
123½	118	Coca-Cola (5g)	2	120½	120½	120½	+ ½
63	61	Coca-Cola A (3)	1	62¾	62½	62½	Feb28
20	16⅝	Colgate P (½)	9	18⅞	18⅝	18⅝	— ⅜
106⅝	103½	Colgate-P pf (6)	5	105	104⅞	104⅞	— ⅛
105½	103¾	Colgate pf cld(6)	1	105½	105½	105½	Feb28
35¼	30	Collins & A (2e)	1	31¾	31¼	31¼	Feb28
19¾	17⅜	Col Fuel & Iron	4	17⅜	17⅜	17⅜	Feb29
26¼	23	Col Br A (.45e)	2	24⅝	24½	24⅝	
26⅛	22¾	Col Br B (.45e)	4	24⅜	24¼	24⅜	+ ⅜
7⅜	6	Col Gas & El	156	6	5⅞	5⅞	— ⅛
92½	86	Col G&E pf A(6)	2	88¾	88¾	88¾	+ ⅛
7⅞	6¾	Colum Pic vtc	2	7⅜	7⅜	7⅛	— ⅛
23½	19½	Col P pf (2¾)	1	21	21	21	Feb29
93¼	87⅞	Col Carb (1e)	4	95	93⅞	95	+2
48	46¼	Coml Credit (4)	5	46½	46⅛	46⅛	— ¼
108⅛	104	Com Cr pf (4¼)	1	108⅛	108⅛	108⅛	Feb21
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Commerce and Finance

Export-Import Bank's New Funds Seen Aiding Foreign Trade

Business and Industry

SEC Asks Help On 'Bargain' Rule Decision

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON—The Securities and Exchange Commission, in a form letter sent in bulk to the National Association of Securities Dealers, the Investment Bankers Association, and others with technical qualifications, has appealed for advice with respect to its duty to require that an atmosphere of arm's-length bargaining exist between issuers and underwriters of utility securities.

After working for weeks over its decision in the cases involving security issues of the Consumers Power Company and the Dayton Power and Light Company, the Commission has asked the investment industry in effect how it can better impose the competitive conditions laid down by the Holding Company Act than through its controversial rule designated U-12 F-2. Under this rule the proceedings involving the question of arm's-length bargaining were instituted in the Consumers Power and Dayton Power cases.

It was recalled that the Commission has never held up a utility issue because it insisted upon competitive bidding, and has never required a utility issue to be sold by the method of competitive bidding, which is vigorously opposed by the Wall Street community.

Rule U-12 F-2 requires that any underwriter who "stands in such relation to the declarant or applicant (ths issurer), or to the person by whom the fee is to be paid, that there is liable to be or to have been an absence of arm's-length bargaining" shall not receive more than a 5 per cent participation in the underwriting of utility securities.

Criticism of thsi rule was heard after institution of the controversial Consumers Power case, in which the final decision has not yet been announced after weeks of hearings. The commissioners themselves said in a preliminary decision in the Consumers Power case that they doubted the efficacy of the rule, or were willing to consider a better one.

The Commission now has under consideration financing of the Michigan Consolidated Gas Company and the Northern Natural Gas Company under Rule U-12 F-2 in addition to the Consumers Power and Dayton Power and Light cases. Morgan Stanley & Co. and Bonbright & Co. are the principal underwriters involved in the Dayton Power and Light and Consumers Power cases, and Dillon, Read & Co. in the Michigan Consolidated and Northern Natural Gas Company cases.

In asking for advice, the commission said it was "especially desirous" of obtaining the views of State utility commissioners, utility executives, and members of the two associations of investment bankers. The letter was signed by Joseph L. Weiner, director of the Utilities Division, in behalf of the commission. March 18 was set as the deadline for replies.

Banks to Give More Advertising To U. S. Newspapers

CHICAGO (AP)—Newspapers will receive more than half of the advertising expenditures of the nation's banks this year, results of a survey by the Financial Advertisers Association indicated.

Thirty per cent of the banks studied, the survey showed, were increasing their appropriations in 1940 while 65 per cent were maintaining budgets set up in 1939 and only 5 per cent were reducing them. Banks included in the survey ranged from the world's largest institutions to those with resources of around a million dollars.

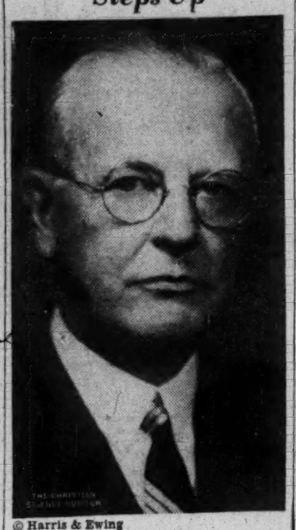
Banks in the 25 to 50 million dollar class reported they would use 64 per cent of their appropriation in newspapers; those in the 50 to 100 million dollar class, 54 per cent; those under 25 million, 56 per cent and those of 100 million or more, 50 per cent. The banks reported 15 to 27 per cent would be used in direct mail advertising.

Other media, such as sectional periodicals, novelties, car cards, outdoor advertising, displays, national magazines and radio will receive the remainder.

DIVIDEND EARNING DAYS
Accounts opened on or before Mar. 10 earn full month's dividend. Federally insured up to $5,000.
NEVER PAID LESS THAN 3½%
19 Milk St., Boston
HOME OWNERS FEDERAL SAVINGS

Personal Accounts are as welcome as those of business firms
PILGRIM TRUST COMPANY
31 MILK STREET, BOSTON
Member Federal Reserve System
Member Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation

Steps Up



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William C. Dickerman

President of American Locomotive Co. elected Chairman of the Board. Duncan W. Fraser, Vice-President in Charge of Manufacturing, named to the presidency.

Drop in Factory Employment; First Reported Since May

WASHINGTON (AP)—The first monthly recession in factory employment since last May is reported by Secretary Frances Perkins. At the same time she announced that there had been greater-than-seasonal decline of 1,160,000 workers in all nonagricultural employment between December and January.

She added however, that "as a result of large increases in employment during the past year, approximately 1,100,000 more workers were engaged in nonagricultural occupations in January, 1940, than in January of last year."

The current employment index, she said, is 10.2 per cent higher than a year ago and the pay roll index 17.2 per cent higher.

"Total factory employment declined by 2.4 per cent from the mid-December level, affecting 200,000 workers," the Labor Secretary said. "This decrease, which marks the first recession since May of last year, was slightly larger than the expected seasonal decrease of 1.8 per cent."

Business Outlook Declared Favorable In Bankers' Report

NEW YORK, (AP)—The business outlook is "predominantly favorable," according to the current issue of "Banking," official organ of the American Bankers Association.

However, three factors — statistical, political and economic — warrant caution, the magazine said.

Restoration of gold circulation would alleviate the first, settlement of the domestic political situation would clarify the second, but "third, there is the fear in many minds that the ordeal of being weaned away from the treasury bottle is going to be very unpleasant," the magazine said.

"Banking's" poll of 3,000 bank officers in various sections of the country showed 47 per cent reporting business improving, 33 per cent reported conditions static, and 20 per cent reported a decline. This represented a somewhat less reassuring picture than the previous month's poll, the magazine said.

N. Y. Curb Net Loss In 1939 $102,714

NEW YORK (AP)—Indicative of "hard times in Wall Street" which those in the financial community have been complaining of was the annual financial report of the New York Curb Exchange, just made public.

The curb and its affiliates reported ending the year 1939 with a net operating loss of $102,714, after deducting all charges including $116,380 for depreciation. This represented an actual cash gain of $13,666. For the previous year net operating deficit amounted to $154,399.

Excess of assets over liabilities at the 1939 year-end was $4,917,141, representing the net equity of 550 regular members. This net equity totaled $5,019,835 at the previous year-end.

U. S. Consumption of Milk, Dairy Products Rises

WASHINGTON (AP)—The average American consumed more milk and manufactured dairy products last year than ever before, the Agriculture Department reported.

Consumption averaged 842 pounds per person compared with 808 pounds in 1938 and the previous high volume of 840 pounds in 1931. The consumption of the nation as a whole was reported at 110,338,000,000 pounds, in terms of fluid milk, compared with 105,192,000,000 pounds in 1938.

The Department said the per capita consumption of manufactured dairy products — butter, cheese, concentrated milk and ice cream—was the largest in more than 40 years. This was due primarily, the department said, to a 6 per cent increase in consumption of butter and a 5 per cent increase in evaporated milk consumption.

Figuring in the greater use of butter was the distribution of that product among the needy by the Federal Surplus Commodities Corporation.

Finn Loan Bill Awaits Signing By President

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, March 1—Virtually all of the $100,000,000 increase in the funds of the Export-Import Bank will be put to immediate use to increase American foreign trade, Jesse H. Jones, Federal Loan Administrator, announced today.

Finland will, of course, have first call on the Government's new lending resources, but requests from other foreign governments for loans with which to finance purchases from the United States have already reached a point where they will quickly employ the bank's enlarged funds.

Other Loans Likely

Sweden has indicated that she would like to borrow $20,000,000 and Danish representatives are negotiating for $10,000,000. Thus far Norway has used only a small amount of the $10,000,000 credit which she received several weeks ago. China, which has paid off $2,500,000 of her first $25,000,000, is seeking additional credit to be secured by shipments of tin. The Chinese Government is ahead of its repayment schedule on the original plan and it is expected that another $20,000,000 to $25,000,000 will be extended.

Mr. Jones let it be known that a large part of the remainder of the $100,000,000 increase in the bank's funds, authorized by the Senate late yesterday, will very likely be loaned to various Latin American countries in order to help finance their trade with the United States during a period of instability in their own currencies.

Both houses have now given their approval to the enlargement of the resources of the Export-Import Bank and the measure now awaits the signature of the President upon his return to the White House this week-end.

The first loan of $10,000,000 to Finland has now been nearly exhausted by the contracts for civilian supplies which the Finnish buying mission has already placed in the United States, although all of the amount committed will not be paid until the goods have been delivered.

Finland May Resell

Mr. Jones emphasized that the United States would make no objections to Finland's reselling its non-military purchases in this country and using the money to make cash purchases of armaments either here or elsewhere. He said that it was not a concern of the Export-Import Bank what Finland did with the automobiles, lard, peas, oil, cotton, soap and other commodities she bought with the credit advanced by the bank.

An appeal for American aid to Finland was voiced today by 24 outstanding Swedish intellectual leaders in a statement made public by the Swedish Embassy here.

"Speedy help is imperative," the appeal said. "All Scandinavia, several of the other European countries, and both of the Americas are giving material assistance; but in order that Finland may be saved from extinction, it is essential that the people of the United States put all the weight of which it disposes as a neutral great power into the balance for Finland's just cause.

"Finland is fighting for an order of human justice against barbaric violence, for everything enduring and valuable in the cultural development of the world.

"We are convinced that joint effort on the part of all civilized states for the victory of Finland and Christian civilization can becloud the power to check Europe's advance toward chaos and establish peace on earth."

Your Income Tax

No. 25

Automobile Deductions

With the number of automobile owners registering in the millions, the question of deductions for the cost of operation and maintenance of a motorcar frequently arises. The purchase price of an automobile, whether it is to be used for business or pleasure, cannot be deducted from gross income. If used for business, it is a capital expenditure; if used for pleasure it is a personal expenditure—both deductions being expressly prohibited by the income-tax law.

Several deductions, however, are allowable in connection with the cost of maintenance and operation of an automobile, used either for business or pleasure. If used exclusively for business, deductions may be taken for the cost of gasoline, oil, repairs, garage rent, and other necessary operation and upkeep expenses. Depreciation based on the cost of the car and its estimated useful life, also is deductible.

Other deductible items are as follows: Sums paid during the taxable year for registration fees, personal-property tax, and municipal taxes; interest on money borrowed for the purchase of a motorcar, either for business or for pleasure; loss sustained by reason of damage while car is being used for business, provided such loss is not covered by insurance or otherwise; damages paid for injury to another, provided that the car was being used for business at the time, and the damage was not covered by insurance or otherwise; and the amount paid for insurance on motor vehicles used for business purposes.

Swedish Exchange Regulations Reveal War's Effect on Exports

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

STOCKHOLM — Restrictions on foreign exchange which Sweden suddenly put into effect this week came as a surprise to all by Swedish bankers and economists familiar with the country's internal economic condition.

Unexpected expenditures for defense, together with the rapidly growing adverse foreign trade balance, were recognized in these circles as a harbinger of measures to assure the nation's vital imports and to stabilize the economic structure.

This recognition was strengthened in January when the Government ordered a statement on all gold, foreign exchange, and property holdings in foreign countries.

The restrictions on foreign exchange came exactly one week after the deadline for presentations of these statements.

Exports Drop Steadily

Thus by successive regulations, the Government has revealed the effect of the war upon Swedish exports, which steadily declined while imports mounted. The growing unfavorable balance is seen in the following table, figured in millions of Swedish Kronen (one Krona is about 23.8 cents):

1939	Imprts	Exprts	Dfct
September	179.4	130	48.6
October	219.1	139	59.4
November	274.1	188	93.6
December	257.8	155	102.8

The deficit has been growing steadily since the outbreak of hostilities. The last months before the war showed an unfavorable balance of 31.9 million Kronen, or less than one third of the December deficit. The contrast becomes even more striking if one compares the figures for December, 1939, and December, 1938, which showed a 23.1 million Kronen deficit.

It would be a mistake to believe that Sweden's foreign trade has been going down only since the beginning of the war. Political and economic world conditions caused an increasing deficit as early as 1937 and 1938. But the situation was not serious. The unfavorable balance of Sweden's foreign trade was 123.1 million Kronen in 1937 and it doubled in 1938 (238.5 million). But the rapidly increasing import, caused by the large-scale rearmament forced upon the peaceful country, made the deficit jump to 609.6 million Kronen in 1939, or five times as much as in 1937.

Income from transports to foreign countries, interest and dividends, however, brought a substantial amount of foreign currency to Sweden, so that in spite of the unfavorable trade balance, Sweden had a surplus of 185 million Kronen in her commercial relations with other nations in 1937. Next year it was still a surplus, though only 48 million Kronen. A total deficit of 300 million Kronen was recorded at the end of 1939. And that is the more alarming since the nation lost 400 million Kronen in gold during the same year. The stock of gold was 2 billion Kronen on January 1, 1939, but it was 1.6 billion on January 1, 1940. On that very day 25 per cent of Sweden's gold was in foreign countries mostly in New York and during the past two months considerable sums have been brought to this country in order to have it in a safe place in case of war.

Trade Ordeal Likely

The recent measures of the Swedish government might have been unnecessary if prospects of increased revenue were likely. But observers believe that foreign trade will have to face an ordeal in months to come. As an example in normal times almost the whole foreign trade was transported by boat. But German mines closing the Baltic for vesesls of more than 1,500 tons make it practically impossible for Sweden to use its big Baltic ports for oversea traffic. She has either to transship from smaller boats to bigger ones in her western harbors or to send the goods by rail to North Sea ports of Norway or Sweden. But the freight for one ton from the country's east side to the Southwestern ports costs 12 Swedish Kronen while the whole freightage of a ton from Sweden to the United States was but 16 Kronen before the war.

Much of Sweden's vital iron ore exports formerly left from Baltic Sea ports, but with the increasing German interception of Swedish shipping, it was necessary to ship them by rail to the Norwegian port of Kirkenes, and then by ship to their destination.

But even this route is being threatened by reports that the Allies are contemplating blockading this traffic to prevent iron ore shipments from reaching Germany.

Aside from risks and losses, transport has become so expensive so that it is hard to compete with countries which might easily avoid the war zone for their trade. In addition, the actual losses are very heavy. During the first three months of the war Germany seized 50 Swedish ships, not to mention those which were sent to the bottoms by torpedoes or mines.

Rearmament Costly

While threatening the nation's wealth by undermining its business the war also has put a heavy strain on Sweden's national economy by forcing her to spend on rearmament every Krona she can spare. Hundreds of million have been spent for fortifications, airplanes, and anti-aircraft guns. The budget approved by the Riksdag, January 11, 1940, allotted 800 million Kronen for defense purposes and on Feb. 25 the Government asked for an additional 100 million credit to strengthen the air force.

Those are considerable funds for a country whose whole export counts for less than 1,900 million while the import reaches a figure of about 2,500 million to which must be added the sums which have been going to little Finland. The expeditionary force of Swedish "volunteers" fighting in Finland costs the country many millions every month.

Manufacture and Use of Steel Found Providing 40 P. C. of Factory Jobs

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—The manufacture and industrial use of iron and steel create about 40 per cent of the total number of jobs provided by the nation's manufacturing industries, according to a study by the American Iron and Steel Institute of the latest Census of Manufactures, covering the year 1937.

Of the total of 8,569,200 wage earners employed in manufacturing industries that year, more than 3,135,000 were employed in the steel industry and its principal manufacturing customers.

Reflecting the relatively high degree of skill required in the manufacture and use of iron and steel, wage payments in those industries were above the industrial average, and the total volume of wages paid by the steel and the principla steel-consuming industries represented almost 45 per cent of the total pay rolls of manufacturing industries.

Steel workers and workers in steel-using industries received a total of $4,536,000,000 in wages in 1937, or 45 per cent of the total of $10,113,000,000 paid to manufacturing industry workers.

The total production of manufactured goods in 1937 was valued at nearly $61,000,000,000, of which about $4,000,000,000, or 7 per cent, was the value of products of the steel industry.

Value of the products of the goods made from iron and steel, however, exceeded $20,000,000,000—about 33 per cent of the total value of industrial production and about five times the value of the iron and steel produced.

St. Paul Road Plan Offered Is Drastic

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Interstate Commerce Commission has approved a plan of reorganization for the Chicago, Milwaukee, St. Paul & Pacific Railroad calling for drastic reductions in capitalization and fixed charges.

The commission said the equity of the railroad's preferred and common stock holders was of no value and that the stockholders were not entitled to participate in the plan.

The plan calls for total capitalization of $548,533,321 for the reorganized company compared with $744,760,713 under the old set up. Total fixed annual charges will amount to $4,269,654 compared with nearly $24,000,000.

The capital structure of the new company would include $108,780,470 of fixed interest debt, $115,257,480 of contingent interest debt, $108,675,971 of preferred stock, and $215,819,400 of common stock figured at $100 a share.

Brokers' Loans Decrease $15,000,000 During Week

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Federal Reserve Board reported that last week's loans to brokers and dealers on securities held by reporting member banks in New York City totaled $457,000,000.

The week ended Feb. 28 and the total represented a decrease of $15,000,000 when compared with the previous week. Loans for the corresponding week a year ago totaled $647,000,000.

Thermoid Earnings Rise

NEW YORK (AP)—Thermoid Co. and domestic subsidiaries reported net profit for 1939 of $432,304, equal to 65 cents a share on common stock. This compared with net income in 1938 of $19,952, equal to 50 cents a share on the $3 cumulative convertible preferred stock. Company makes brake linings in plants at Trenton, N. J., and Charlotte, N. C.

France Raises War Funds By RevaluingGold

PARIS, March 1 (AP)—A bookkeeping operation that put a 22 per cent higher value on the nation's gold supply today provided nearly half of a 50,000,000,000-franc (about $1,120,000,000) addition to France's war funds.

Revaluing the gold reserve at the new rate of 43.8 francs to the United States dollar, instead of the old 35.8, brought the official value more nearly into line with current exchange quotations.

(Parity of the franc as of Nov. 12, 1938, when it was devalued, was approximately 2.65 cents, but foreign exchanges yesterday quoted it at about 2.23 cents.)

Rate Below Gold Value

Finance Minister Paul Reynaud said the old rate was "below the real value of the gold" held by the Bank of France.

A decree published today in the Official Journal—which makes it law—tells how M. Reynaud and the Governor of the Bank of France worked out the entire 50,000,000,000-franc transaction:

The bank agreed to lend the state 20,000,000,000 francs in currency, taking as security non-interest-bearing bonds renewable every three months until the loan is repaid.

This of course involves no gold because it will be paid in paper money.

The bank also agreed to lend the state 30,000,000,000 francs in gold against three-month treasury bonds bearing ordinary interest.

The gold reserve of 97,273,000,000 francs was valued upward 21,400,000,000 francs, however. Thus only 8,600,000,000 francs of the 30,000,000,000-franc loan actually comes out of the newly-valued gold stocks.

Some for Purchases Abroad

The loan will be put in the Exchange Stabilization Fund, M. Reynaud said in announcing the measures last night. In addition, he said, "a fraction of our war chest" of Bank of France gold will be put aside as a secret fund to finance purchases from abroad.

WASHINGTON (AP)—The French Government's revaluation of the franc, officials of the Treasury and State Departments said, is not likely to affect the United States.

Treasury officials regarded the action as "a purely internal matter" as far as France was concerned. It was pointed out that England has revalued her currency since the war began, and that France twice has revalued the franc since signing a trade agreement with this country.

State Department officials commented that under the trade agreement with France either country could denounce the treaty on 30 days' notice in case of a currency change which seriously affected the agreement. Although tariff values have been altered to some extent by previous French revaluation measures, the department has not deemed them sufficiently important to warrant denunciation of the agreement.

A denunciation is still more unlikely now, department officials believe, since Secretary Cordell Hull is bending every effort to keep his system of trade treaties intact as a means of stabilizing economic conditions after the war.

Engineering Awards Below Last Year

NEW YORK (AP)—Engineering construction awards increased during the short week ended Feb. 27, which included Washington's Birthday, to $59,094,000 compared with $52,980,000 the previous week, Engineering News-Record reported. Contracts in the corresponding week a year ago totaled $85,605,000, but the working week was a day longer.

Private construction awards declined sharply, falling 35 per cent below the previous week and 50 per cent under a year ago.

Public construction, bolstered by the biggest volume of highway contracts since last April, was 35 per cent larger than the previous week but 24 per cent less than a year ago.

Comparisons follow:

	Last Week (4 days)	Year Ago (5 days)
Private	$11,644,000	$23,377,000
State & municipal	38,736,000	60,883,000
Federal	8,714,000	1,345,000
Total	59,094,000	85,605,000

Kimberly-Clark Net Rises

CHICAGO (AP)—Kimberly-Clark Corp., which has paper and timber products plants at Niagara Falls and in Wisconsin and operates lumbering tracts in Ontario, Michigan, and Minnesota, reported, in a preliminary statement, 1939 net profit of $2,651,365, equal, after preferred requirements, to $4.21 a common share, compared ith $1,894,641 or $2.65 a share for the previous year.

Locomotive Inquiries Received in U. S., Canada

NEW YORK (AP)—Inquiries totaling several hundred units have been received by American and Canadian locomotive manufacturers and contracts may be closed within 30 to 60 days, it has been learned here.

The business is being diverted here as a direct result of the European war. Normally it would be placed with the British or German manufacturers.

Among the potential orders now in the market are one from Iran (Persia) for 24 units; Turkey, upwards of 50; Brazil and Greece, an undisclosed number, probably more than 40, and Egypt, upwards of 20 engines.

The Spanish and French governments also are regarded as potential customers.

Financing the contemplated purchases is not expected to offer serious difficulty.

Pennsylvania R. R. Gains

NEW YORK (AP)—Pennsylvania Railroad Company reported net income for 1939 of $32,032,525, or $2.43 a share, compared with $11,046,100, or 84 cents a share, in 1938.

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Above: Albert R. Fleischmann, elected Vice-President of Standard Brands, Inc. He has been manager of the Chicago Division for 10 years. Below: John W. Luce, made Vice-President of the company. He has been manager in charge of production on all products.

Australia Seeks $72,000,000 Loan

MELBOURNE (AP)—The Australian Commonwealth will open lists for an £13,000,000 ($72,000,000) war loan on March 1, it is announced.

The loan as drafted by P. C. Spender, Acting Commonwealth Treasurer, will be subject to income tax and bear 3⅜ per cent interest on a long-term basis.

Eight million pounds sterling ($32,000,000) will be spent for defense; another £8,000,000 for various state public works; and the remainder will go for federal works.

N. E. Tel. Net $7.37 Share; $5.21 in '38

Earnings of the New England Telephone and Telegraph Company for 1939 were equivalent to $7.37 per share of common stock, as compared with $5.21 per common share for 1938, according to the company's annual report. After payment of $6.50 per share to stockholders, and after minor net charges there was left $1,061,465, which was placed in the surplus account. This addition to surplus nearly offset the sum of $1,078,292 which was withdrawn from the account last year, and thereby restored the account to approximately the same amount as existed before the hurricane and floods of 1938.

Total operating revenues, at $77,251,142, were the highest in the history of the company, and were better than 1938 by 4 per cent. Total operating expenses, which do not include taxes and interest, were $54,229,097, a decrease of $1,295,345 from last year, when unprecedented hurricane expenses were incurred. Taxes (exclusive of those charged construction) were $8,390,312, an increase of $1,264,446, or 17.7 per cent over 1938.

Net increase in telephones, the report states, was 31,190 (including 1,448 telephones of the Central Telephone Company, which were merged), as compared with an increase of 9,018 in 1938. Telephones in service at the end of the year were 1,254,605, which was 10,514 below the peak year-end figure of December, 1931.

The company's construction for the year resulted in gross additions to plant of $21,527,242. The report refers to the installation of modern dial service in Lynn and Lowell during the year, and also to the extension of the direct-dial area in Metropolitan Boston. New toll cables are reported as completed between Keene, New Hampshire, and Brattleboro, Vermont, and between Claremont and Newport, New Hampshire, to replace open-wire lines destroyed by the hurricane. New cables were also cut into service on Cape Cod between Harwich and Chatham and between Harwich and Orleans.

Rate reductions resulting in annual savings to customers of upwards of $200,000 are also shown, and the report lists 31 new buildings which the Company has completed during the year, 19 of them to house community dial equipment.

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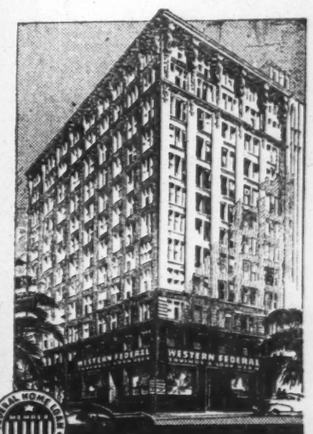

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N. Y. Central Again Cuts Fixed Charges

NEW YORK (AP)—Frederick E. Williamson, President of the New York Central Railroad Co. reported to stockholders a further reduction of $1,127,320 in the company's annual fixed charge requirements which amounted to $48,103,444 for 1939.

Since 1932, he said, Central had reduced this item of expense a total of $10,364,764, largely through payment and conversion of its funded debt.

The preliminary pamphlet report covering 1939 disclosed freight revenue in the final 4 months of the year increased 21.46 per cent over the comparable 1938 period and enabled the system to report an increase of 14.2 per cent in operating revenue for the full year over 1938.

As previously reported net income for 1939 totaled $4,509,236, compared with a deficit of $20,-154,000 in 1938.

Commodity Futures

Grain

At Chicago

By the Associated Press

Wheat

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
May	1.02½	1.02½	1.00⅜	1.00½	1.03
July	1.00⅜	1.00⅞	.98⅜	.98¾	1.01
Sept.	1.00¼	1.00¼	.98⅛	.98⅜	1.00½

Corn

May	.56⅜	.56⅝	.56¼	.56¼	.56⅞
July	.57	.57	.56¾	.56¾	.57¼
Sept.	.57½	.57½	.57¼	.57¼	.57¾

Oats

May	.40¾	.40¾	.40⅝	.40¾	.40⅞
July	.35¾	.35¾	.35½	.35½	.36
Sept.	.33¾	.33¾	.33⅜	.33⅜	.34

Rye

May	.66⅜	.66⅜	.65	.65⅛	.66⅜
July	.67⅜	.67⅞	.66	.66	.67½
Sept.	.67⅜	.67⅝	.66⅞	.66⅞	.68⅜

Cotton Prices

Reported by E. A. Pierce & Co., Boston

New York

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
March	11.02	11.04	10.94	10.94	11.07
May	10.80	10.81	10.72	10.72	10.83
Oct (new)	10.46	10.47	10.38	10.38	10.49
Dec (new)	9.62	9.64	9.55	9.55	9.69
Spots, 11.07.					

Liverpool

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
March	7.83	7.87	7.79	7.87	7.87
May	7.95	7.99	7.90	7.94	7.97
July	7.99	7.99	7.95	7.98	8.02
Oct.	7.83	7.83	7.78	7.80	7.86

Sugar

Reported by E. A. Pierce & Co., Boston

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
NY Mar No. 3					
Wld Mar No. 4				1.86b	1.87b
Wld May No. 4	1.58	1.57	1.57	1.57	1.58½
	1.57½	1.58½	1.57½	1.58	1.58

Copper

Reported by J. S. Bache & Co., Boston

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
March	10.54	10.54	10.54	10.51b	10.55
May	10.57	10.57	10.57	10.57	10.59

b—Bid.

Wool

Reported by J. S. Bache & Co., Boston

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
March	99.7	100.1	99.7	100.1	100.0
May	99.7	100.1	99.5	100.0	99.5
	98.5	98.8	98.3	98.8	98.4b

b Bid.

Crude Rubber

Reported by J. S. Bache & Co., Boston

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
March	18.40	18.42	18.40	18.42	18.45
May	18.17	18.20	18.17	18.20	18.22

Cocoa

Reported by J. S. Bache & Co., Boston

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
March	5.20	5.29	5.20	5.26	5.15
Sept	5.44	5.52	5.44	5.50	5.42

Hides

Reported by E. A. Pierce & Co., Boston

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
March	13.65	13.72	13.63	13.67	13.80
June	14.08	14.08	13.98	14.02	14.14
Sept.	14.30	14.33	14.26	14.26	14.41

What Stocks Did

By the Associated Press

	Fri	Thurs.
Advances	199	283
Declines	345	256
Unchanged	188	197
Total issues	732	736

Quotations to 2:00

New York Bonds

Quotations to 2:00

United States Government Bonds

(Dollars and Thirty-seconds)

Treasury

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
2 3⅜s '43-41 Mch	103.26	103.26	103.26
1 3¼s '45-43	109.27	109.27	109.27
4 4s '54-44 reg	114.16	114.16	114.16
1 2½s '45	108.20	108.20	108.20
5 2½ '50-48 reg	10.34	103.4	103.4
1 3s '55-51	110.1	110.1	110.1
11 2¼s '53-51	103.7	103.2	103.7
11 2¼s '60-56	107.18	107.16	107.18
13 2¼s '65-60	106.1	106.1	106.1
	106.3	105.29	106.3

Federal Farm Mortgage

1 3s '49-44	108.1	108.1	108.1

Home Owners Loan

5 3s '52-44	107.21	107.20	107.21

Corporation Bonds

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
6 Alb & Sps 3½s'46	85¼	85¼	85¼
2 Alleghany cv 5s'44	79	79	79
4 Alleghany cv 5s'49	69½	69½	69⅝
4 Allegh Val 4½s'42	106⅛	106	106
3 Allied Strs 4½s'51	96½	96⅜	96½
2 Allis Chalm cv 4s'52	110¾	110¾	110¾
177 Am & For P 5s 2030	62¼	61⅜	61¾
50 Am Int 5½s'49	104	104	104
5 Am T&T 3½s'43	108⅛	108⅛	108 5-32
1 Am T&T 3¼s'66	108⅛	107⅞	107⅞
1 Am W W & E 6s'75	108⅜	108⅜	108⅜
2 Arm Del 4s 57	100¾	100½	100¾
2 Arm Del 4s 65	101	100⅝	100⅝
8 AT&SF 4s 95	104	103¾	104
22 AT&SF 4½s 48	103½	103¼	103⅜
5 AT&SF T Sh L 4s 58	109½	109½	109½
4 A C Line 1st 4s 52	75	75	75
2 A C Line 4½s 66	54¾	54¾	54¾
1 A C Line 5s 45	71	71	71
4 Atl & Dan 1st 4s 48	39	98¾	39
1 Au & WI 5s 59	69½	69½	69½
1 Aub Autocv 4¾s39	51¾	51¾	51¾
9 B&O 1st 5s 48 ct	68	68	68
8 B&O 95 A St	25½	25⅛	25⅛
1 B&O 95 C St	28	28	28
4 B&O 96 F St	25½	25½	25½
11 B&O cv 4½s 60	14⅞	14	14
14 B&O cv 4½s 60 ct	14	13¾	13¾
20 B&O 1st 4s 48	66⅜	65⅞	66¼
2 B&O S W 5s 50	48½	48½	48¼
25 B&O S W 5s 50 ct	48½	48¼	48¼
1 B&O T C 4s 50	55⅞	55⅞	55⅞
3 Bang & Ar cv 4s 51 st	59	59	59
1 Bang & Aroo 5s 48	96¾	96¾	96¾
3 Bell TPa 5s 48 B	116¼	116¼	116¼
5 Bell TPa 5s 60 C	133⅛	133	133
7 Beth Stl 4¼s60 106 5-32	106 5-32	106 5-32	106 5-32
8 Beth Stl 3¾s66 105 7-32	105 7-32	105 7-32	105 7-32
1 Beth Stl 3¼s 59	107¾	107¾	107¾
15 Bos & Me 5s 67	100¾	100⅜	100⅝
9 Bos & Me 4¼s 61	46	45⅛	45⅜
11 Bos & Me 5s 33	45¾	45	45¾
4 Bkly City RR 5s 41	89	89	89
13 Bkly Edis 3¼s 66	109½	109⅜	109½
3 Bkly Man Tr 4½s 60	101¼	101¼	101¼
2 Bkly Man Tr 4½s 66 ct	87⅛	86⅞	87
21 Bkly Qn C&SB cn 5s 41	45	44¾	45
3 Bkly Un El 1st 50	99¾	99¾	99¾
3 Bkly U Gas 5s 50	97	96½	97
3 Bkly U Gas 5s 57 B	106½	106½	106½
5 Buf R&P 4½s '57	38	38	38
3 Can Nat Ry 5s '70	101¾	101¾	101¾
3 Can Nat 5s '69 Jly	99⅞	99⅞	99⅞
5 Can Nat 5s '69 Oct	102	101¾	102
59 Can Nat Ry 4¾s '55	99⅞	99⅜	99⅜
7 Can Nat Ry 4½s '51	98⅛	96¾	96¾
2 Can Nat Ry 4½s '56	98	97	97
2 Can Nat Ry 4½s '57	98	97⅝	97⅝
2 Can Pac 5s '44	86⅝	86⅜	86⅝
16 Can Pac Nov 5s '46	110¼	110	110
2 Can Pac 4½s '60	75⅜	75⅜	75⅜
2 Can Pac 4s prep	65⅝	65¼	65⅜
1 Celotex 4½s '47 ww	86½	86½	86½
1 Cen Foundry 5s '41	75	75	75
1 Cen Ga Chat 4s '51	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝
8 Cen Pac 5s '60	8	8	8
8 Cen Pac 1st 4s '49	48½	48¼	48¼
2 Cen Pac 1st 4s '49 reg	66	66	66
11 Certain-td 3½s'48	79	78½	79
7 C&O 4½s '93	122¼	122	122
7 C&O rfg 3½s '96E	99	98¾	98¾
1 C & O rfg 3½s '63F	105	105	105
1 Chi & Alton 3s '49	15¼	15	15
5 CB&Q rfg 5s '72 A	84¼	84¼	84¼
15 CB&Q 4½s '49 reg	78½	78	78
11 CB&Q 4s Ill '49	88½	88	88⅜
3 CB&Q 3½s Ill '49	94	93¾	94
1 Chi & E Ill 5s '51	16½	16	16¼
11 Chic Gt West 4s '59	16	16	16
22 Chi I & L 6s '66	26½	26½	26½
5 Chi I & L 5s '47	8¼	8	8
11 Chi I & L 5s '66	14	14	14
39 CMSP & Pac 5s 75	8¼	8	8
29 CMSP&P aj5s 2000	6¾	6¾	6¾
5 CM&SP 4¾s 89P	1⅞	1¾	1¾
3 CM&SP 4½s 89C	25¾	25¾	25¾
16 CM&SP 4½s gen 4s 89	25	25	25
2 CM&SP 3½s 89 B	24¼	24¼	24¼
3 Chi&NW cv 4¾s 49	23⅜	23⅛	23⅛
3 Chi&NW cv 4¾s 49	3	3	3
5 Chi & NW 4½s 2037	9¾	9¾	9¾
4 Chi&NW 4½s 2037C	9¾	9¾	9¾
1 Chi & NW 4s 87 st	16	16	16
1 Chi & NW 3½s 87	15⅞	15⅞	15⅞
3 Chi Ry 5s 27	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜
5 CRI&P 4½s 52A	46	46	46
17 CRI&P 4s 88	6¾	6¾	6¾
2 CRI&P rfg 4s 34	5¾	5¾	5¾
24 CRI&P rfg 4s 34 ct	5¾	5¾	5¾
6 Ch Un Sta 3½s 52	106¼	106¼	106¼
2 Ch & W Ind 4s 52	92½	92	92⅛
2 Childs Co 5s 43	56⅝	56	56⅜
3 Cin Un Term 3½s 71	109	109	109
2 Cin Un Term 3¾s 69	111¼	111¼	111¼
5 ClevUnTerm 5s 73	109¼	109¼	109¼
1 ClevUnTerm 5s 77C	77½	77	77
7 Col & So 4½s 80	70½	70	70½
1 Colmbia G 5s 52May	28¼	28	28¼
12 Colmbia G 5s 1961	104	103¾	103¾
1 Col Ry PwL 4s 65	104⅞	104½	104⅞
29 Comwlth Ed cv 2¾s58	108½	108½	108½
3 Con Edis 3¼s 46	127	126¾	126¾
12 Con Edis 3½s 58	107¼	107	107¼
7 Con Edis 3½s 66	108½	108½	108½
11 Con Oil cv 2¾s 48	107	106⅞	107
1 Consum Pow 3¼s '66	105¼	105¼	105¼
1 Container Cor 6s '46	106½	106½	106½
4 Contin'tal Oil2¾s'48	104¾	104¾	104¾
10 Crane Co 3½s '51	109	109	109
1 Crown Cork 4½s '48	104½	104½	104½
3 Cuba No Ry 5½s'42	103¼	103¼	103¼
26 Del&Hud rfg 4s '45	29⅝	29¼	29⅝
2 Del P&L 4½s '71	58¼	58	58
14 D&RG 4s '36	108¾	108¾	108¾
1 D&RGW 5s '55 Asd	8¼	8¼	8¼
1 D&RGW 5s '78	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝
3 D Moin&Ft D 4s '35ct	5¾	5¾	5¾
10 Det Ed 4s '65	5	5	5
2 DulMissIn &Ri3½s '62	110½	110⅜	110⅜
6 Duquesne Lt 3½s '65	108⅛	108⅛	108⅛
7 Elec Auto L cv 4s '52	107½	107½	107¼
	109½	109½	109½

Sales in $1000

	High	Low	2:00
22 Erie rfg 5s '67	13⅜	14½	14½
19 Erie rfg 5s '75	14⅜	14½	14½
2 Erie gen lien 4s '96	22½	22½	22½
1 F'DanksMorse 4s '56	107¼	107¼	107¼
2 Fed L&T 1st 6s '42	104½	104¼	104½
11 Fstone T&R 3½s '48	103¾	103¾	103¾
10 Fla E Cst 5s '74	106⅛	106	106⅛
4 Fla E Cst 5s '74 ct	7¼	6⅞	7
1 Gen Cable 5½s '47	6½	6⅜	6⅜
3 G n Stl Cast 5½s '49	102¾	102¾	102¾
3 Goodrich 4½s '56	69	68½	69
4 Gt Nor 5s '73	104¾	104¾	104¾
8 Gt Nor 1st 4½s '61	89⅞	89⅞	89⅞
10 Gt Nor 4s '46 G	107½	106⅞	106⅞
1 Gt Nor 4sh '46 H	100¼	100¼	100¼
1 Gt Nor 3¾s '67	89¾	89½	89⅝
2 Gulf M & N 5½s '50	72½	72½	72½
2 Hocky V 4½s '69	87¼	87¼	87¼
3 Hudson Coal 5s62A	122	122	122
3 Huds Co Gas 5s '49	33	33	33
12 Hud & Man rfg 5s57	126⅛	126⅛	126⅛
8 Hud&Han inc 5s '57	47¾	47½	47½
5 Ill Cen 4s '53	15⅝	15½	15½
5 Ill Cen rfg 4s '55	45⅞	45½	45½
2 Ill Cen 4½s '66	47⅝	46⅝	46⅝
1 IC&CSL&NO 5s63A	43¾	43¾	43¾
1 IC&CSL&NO 4½s263	48¼	48¼	48¼
26 Indus Rayon 4½s'48	45	45	45
1 Inland Stl 3¼s '61	105	104½	105
64 Interb R Tr 6s '32	106⅛	106⅛	106⅛
38 Interb RTrrfg5s66ct	35¾	35¼	35¾
17 Interb RTr rfg 5s66	73½	73½	73½
3 Int Hydrake Iron cv 4s'47	74½	74½	74½
3 Int Gt Nor aj 6s '52	85⅝	85⅝	85⅝
6 Int Hydro El cv 6s '44	1½	1½	1½
5 Int Mer Mar 6s '41	71	70⅝	70⅝
6 Int Paper 5s '55	70¼	70¼	70¼
21 Int Paper 5s '47	99	98½	99
16 Int T&T 4½s'52	102¾	102⅝	102¾
7 Int T&T 5s '55	41	40½	40½
5 K C South 5s '50	44	43	43
5 K C South 5s '50	68	68	68
2 K C Term 4s '60	66¾	66¾	66¾
2 Kans G&E 4½s '80	107½	107½	107½
2 Keith (BF) 6s '46	104	103⅞	104
4 Kings Co Lt 5s '54	102	102	102
1 Koppers Co 4s '51	106½	105¾	105¾
1 Kresge Found 4s '45	105½	105½	105½
1 Kresge Found 3½s'47	104¼	104¼	104¼
2 Lac Gas 5½s '53	105¾	104¾	105¾
2 Las Gas 5½s '60D	48	47¾	48
4 Lac Gas 5s '42	47½	47½	47½
4 Lac Gas 5s '39	83	82¾	83
7 Leh C&N 4½s'54A	87½	87⅜	87½
7 Leh C&N 4½s '54C	52	51¾	51¾
1 Leh Val Coal 5½ 43 st	51¾	51¾	51¾
1 Liggett & M 5s '51	53¼	53¼	53¼
2 Liquid Carb 4s '47	129¼	129¼	129¼
37 Loews 3½s '46	109½	109½	109½
5 Lone Star Gas 3½s '53	104	103⅝	104
1 Lou & N 5s 2003B	109⅛	109⅞	109⅞
3 L&N 3s '80 St L	99	99	99
1 Maine Cen 4s '45	81	81	81
3 Manati Sug 4s'57	78½	78½	78½
5 Manhat R'Sy 4s 2013	40¾	40¾	40¾
1 Mead Corp 6s'45 A	47	47	47
3 Met Ed 4½s'58	103½	103½	103½
10 Mich Con Gas 4s'643	111⅛	111⅛	111⅛
4 Midland R'RNJ 5s'40	102½	101¼	101¼
4 MSP&SSM gtd 5s'38	18	18	19
1 MSP&SSM cn 4s'38	5½	5½	5½
1 M-K-Tex 5s'62 A	5¼	5¼	5¼
1 M-K-Tex aj 4s'62	14¼	14	14¼
3 M-K-Tex 1st 4s'90	5⅞	5½	5¾
3 Mo Pac cv 5½s'49	26¼	26¼	26¼
1 Mo Pac 5s'65 A	15⅜	15⅜	15⅜
63 Mo Pac 5s'77 F	17	17	17
25 Mo Pac 5s'78 G	17¼	17	17
2 Mo Pac 5s'80 H	17	17	17
19 Mo Pac 5s'81 I	17	17	17
1 Mo Pac gen 4s'75	17¾	17¾	17¾
10 Mob & O 4½s'77	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝
4 MonWPa Pub Sv 6s'65	32¼	32½	32½
5 Mont Pow 3¾s'66	110½	110¾	110½
1 Mor & Essex 4½s'55	90¾	90¾	90¾
3 Nash Chas&StL 4s'78	69	69	69
20 Nassau El 4s'51 ct	83¼	82	83¼
1 Nat Dairy 3¾s'51 ww	51	51	51
1 Nat Distill 3½s'49	107⅛	106⅞	107
1 Natl Supply 3¾s'54	105⅛	105⅛	105⅛
5 Natl Steel 3s '65	103	103	103
3 N'EngT&T4½s'61B	102	102	102
5 N J Pow & L 4½s '60	127¼	127¼	127½
5 N O Pu Sv 5s '52A	108⅞	108⅝	107½
1 N O Pub Sv 5s '55 B	104¼	104¼	104¼
2 NO Tex&M 5s '54B	105¼	105¼	105¼
2 NO Tex & M 5s B '54 ct	34	34	34
4 NYC 4½s 2013	32	32	32
4 NYC 4½s 2013	58¾	58½	58¾
25 NYC cv 3¾s '52	52½	52¼	52¼
15 NYC & HR 4s '42	57½	57½	57½
9 NY Ch & St L 4½s'78	58⅝	58¼	58¼
3 NY Conn RR 4½s '53	90½	90½	90½
3 NY Edis 3¼s '65	54	54	54
2 NY Edis 3¼s '66	105½	105½	105½
10 NY G El H&P 4s '49	108⅜	108⅛	108⅜
1 NYNH&H cn 6s '40	118¼	118⅛	118¼
2 NYNH&H 4s '47	29⅞	29⅞	29⅞
2 NYNH&H 4s '55	16½	16½	16½
2 NYNH&H 4s '56	16⅝	16	16⅜
2 NYNH&H 4s '57	16⅝	16⅜	16⅝
2 NYNH&H 5½s '54	5¼	5¼	5¼
52 NY O & W rfg 4s '92	15¼	15¼	15¼
1 NY O & W gen4s'55	6½	5½	6¼
3 NY & R Gas 6s '51A	71	70¾	70¾
14 NY Sta 3½s '63	105	105⅛	105⅛
6 NY S&W 4½s'37	106	105⅝	105⅞
2 NY S&W 4½s '37	10	10	10
2 NY S&W gen 5s'40	8½	8½	8
2 NY S&W rfrm5s'43	18½	17¼	18½
10 NY Tel 3¼s 67	52½	50	52½
1 Niagara Sh cv 5½s 50	110¾	110¼	110¼
7 Nor Am Co 4s 59	102½	102½	102½
11 Nor Am Co 3¾s 54	106⅜	106⅜	106⅜
7 Nor Am Co 4½s 49	105¾	105¾	105¾
8 Nor Ohio 5s 45	106½	106⅛	106⅛
8 Nor Pac 6s 2047	45	45	45
5 Nor Pac 5s 2047 C	54⅛	54	54⅛
1 Nor Pac 5s 2047 D	48	48	48
2 Nor Pac 4½s 2047	48¼	48¼	48¼
2 Nor Pac 4s 97	43½	43½	43½
8 Nor Pac 3s 2047	64¾	64¾	64¾
8 Ohio Ed 3¾s 72	40½	40¼	40½
10 Oklahoma G&E 3¾s66	107½	107½	107½
5 Ont Pw Ser 1s 43	110	110	110
1 OreRR & Na 4s 46	105	105	105
1 Ore Sh Line 5s 46	111½	111½	111½
7 Ore Sh Line gtd 5s456	118½	117½	117½
7 OreWashRR&N 4s61	106	118½	118½
2 Otis Steel 4½s 62A	75	74¾	75
5 Pac Gas & El 5½s 42	108⅝	108⅝	108⅝
10 Pac G&E 3¾s 61	111½	111¼	111¼
12 Pac Gas&El 4s 64	112	111¼	111¼
5 Panhandle EPL 4s 52	103¾	103¾	103¾
3 Parmelee Tr 6s 44	43¼	43¼	43¼
2 Pen Co 4s 52 E	105¾	105¾	105¾
3 Pen Co 4s 63	104	103⅞	104
2 Pen P&Lt 4½s 74	107¾	107¾	107¾
2 Pen RR gen 5s 68	118½	118⅜	118½
7 Pen RR gen 4½s 65	101⅜	101⅛	101⅜
8 Pen RR gen 4½s 80	86¼	86½	86½
1 Pen RR 4s 48 ct	96	96	96
2 Pen RR 3¾s 70	95¾	95¾	95¾
5 Pen RR 3½s 52	113	113	113
1 Peo G L&C 5s '47	89¼	89¼	89¼
3 Peoria & E inc 4s '90	81	81	83
5 Pere Marq 5s 56	117	117	117
	9	9	9
	64½	64½	64½

Sales in $1000

	High	Low	2:00
8 Phila Co 5s '67	105¾	103¾	105¾
3 Ph Read C&I cv 6s '49	3⅝	3¼	3¼
3 Philippine Ry 4s '37	12	12	12
1 Phillips Pet 3s '48	8¼	8¼	8¼
1 PCC &StL 5s '75 B	112	112	112
1 PCC & St L 4½s '77	104½	104½	104½
14 Portl Gen E 4½s '60	98⅛	98¼	98⅛
4 Por Ri A Tob 6s 42st	73	72	72¾
1 Por Ri AT 6s '42 unst	75	75	74½
4 Postal Tel &C 5s '53	75	75	75
1 Pub Svs No Ill 3½s 68	23½	23⅜	23⅜
5 Purity Bak 5s '48	109	109	109
5 Readg 4½s '97 A	104½	104¼	104½
4 Rem Rand 4¼s 56ww	70¾	70⅝	70⅝
12 Republic Steel 4½s61H	101	101	101
5 Republic Steel 4½s'56	94¾	94½	94¾
3 Rio Gr W clt 4s '49	95¾	95½	95¾
3 Roch G & E 3¼s '69	101½	101½	101½
1 Saguenay Pow 4¼s'66	108¼	108¼	108¼
23 StLIM&SW&R&O '33	96	96	96
1 StLIM&S 4s&R&O'33ct	61	61	61
11 St L S F 5s '50 B	61½	61½	61½
4 St L S F 4s '50 A	14¾	14¾	14¾
6 StA&A Pass 4s '43	12¾	12¾	12¾
1 San Joaq L&E 6s '65	56½	56	56½
1 Schulco 6½s '46 B	109⅝	109⅜	109⅝
1 Schulco 6½s '46 B st	43½	43½	43½
4 Sea A L 4s '50 st	43¼	43¼	43¼
13 Shell Un 2½s '54	6⅝	6⅜	6⅝
15 Simmons cv 4s '52	11	11	11
26 Socony-Vac 3s '64	95⅝	95½	95⅝
10 So Bell T&T 3s '79	101½	101½	101½
1 Sou Nat Gas 4½s '51	104⅞	104¾	104¾
3 Sou Pac 4½s'68	103¼	103¼	103¼
2 Sou Pac 4½s'81	107	107	107
2 So Pac 4½s'69	46½	46⅜	46⅜
5 So Pac rfg 4s '55	45½	45½	45½
5 So Pac clt 4s '49	45⅝	45½	45⅝
14 So Pac 4½s Ore '77	60	60	60
1 South Ry 6½s '56	44⅞	44⅞	44⅞
1 South Ry gen 6s '56	47¾	47½	47⅝
1 South Ry cn 5s '9	80⅜	80	80
38 South Ry gen 4s '56	78	76	76
5 S W Bell Tel 3s '68	87⅛	87	87⅛
25 Stand Oil N J 3s '61	57¼	57	57¼
2 Stand Oil N J 2¾s'53	107½	107	107
1 Swift & Co 3¼s '50	105½	105⅞	105⅞
4 RR A St L 4s '53	105	105	105
1 TexarkPrFm5½s'50	108	108	108
2 Tex Corp 3½s '51	90½	90½	90⅛
1 Tex & Pac 5s '77B	106½	103½	106½
60 Third Ave aj 5s '60	68½	68¼	68¼
2 Third Ave 4s '60	68⅞	68¾	68¾
14 Wheel &LE 4½s'66A	65⅞	65½	65½
2 Wilson & Co 4s '55	99¼	99¼	99¼
2 Wis Cen 4s '49	106	105⅝	106
3 Wisc El Pow 3½s'68	18½	18½	18½
3 Youngst S&T 4s '61	108⅜	108½	108½
1 Young S&T cv 4s '48	105½	105½	105½
	108½	108½	108½

Foreign Bonds

1 Antioquia 7s '45A	13¾	13¾	13¾
16 Argentine 4s '58	67½	67½	67½
35 Argentine 4s '72 Ap	85	84¾	85
26 Ar gntine 4½s '48	85	84⅝	85
15 Argentine 4½s'71	95¾	95¾	95¾
1 Australia 4s '55	91¾	91¾	91¾
1 Australia 4½s'56	77	77	77
13 Australia 4½s'58	77¼	77¼	77¼
2 Belgium 7s '55	73	73	73
2 Belgium 6½s '49	103⅛	102⅜	103⅜
2 Belgium 6s '55	97	97	97
20 Brazil 6½s '26-57	93	93	93
3 Brazil 6½s '27-57	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞
5 Brazil C Ry El 7s '52

Charleston To Open New Negro Unit

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHARLESTON, S. C. — The Housing Authority of the City of Charleston is ready to move Negroes from substandard houses, many of them on lots below the level of the surrounding streets and without sanitary conveniences, into modern white tile buildings, equipped with modern plumbing and landscaped grounds in Anson Borough Apartments, the city's newest low-cost housing development for Negroes.

Rents in the new development are believed to be the lowest in the United States, according to Edward D. Clement, Executive Director of the Authority. Rates begin with $1.75 a week for a unit consisting of a bedroom, living room and kitchen with dining space, including lights and water.

The project is about 50 per cent completed, but tenants will be moved into completed buildings in order to make available other dwellings to be razed for construction of a similar development farther north in the city, to be known as Wragg Borough Homes.

Applicants for apartments formed a long line at the project office before it was published that applications would be taken, information having got out by word of mouth. Apartments are available with one, two and three bedrooms, those at the end of the buildings being slightly higher in price because of being lighter and airier.

Anson Borough Apartments provides 162 safe, sanitary and fireproof dwellings and replaced 120 dilapidated, dangerous and unsanitary dwellings. It is the second housing project for Negroes in Charleston, Cooper River Court being the first. A fourth is projected in the western section of the city. Charleston now has two low-cost housing projects for white people, Meeting Street Manor and Robert Mills Manor. The latter is to be extended this spring.

Lions Give Advice To High School Boys

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

VENICE, Calif.—Some 30 members of the Venice Lions Club recently transformed a luncheon meeting into a counsellor service for more than 100 senior boys at Venice High School.

After a luncheon program in the teachers' cafeteria, business and professional men spent an hour or more in class rooms answering questions pertaining to their particular fields. This advice touched on law, automobile service, business administration, civil service, electrical business, engineering (civil, mining, and petroleum), education, medicine, newspaper, real estate, banking, finance, property management, public relations, retail and wholesale trade.

Contempt Rehearing Denied to Newspaper

SAN FRANCISCO, March 1 (AP) —The State Supreme Court yesterday denied a petition for a rehearing of the Los Angeles Times-Mirror case in which the company was held in contempt for publishing editorials on court procedure before final settlement of the case involved.

The conviction was affirmed by the State Supreme Court last Jan. 31.

The same two judges who dissented in the affirmation also dissented in yesterday's denial—Douglas L. Edmonds and Phil S. Gibson.

The denial exhausted the company's recources in state courts.

General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in the Atlantic, Central and Pacific editions of The Christian Science Monitor Rate 70c a line. Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings Write or call for detailed information.

AGENTS WANTED

EXTRA cash showing friends outstanding All Occasion greeting card assortment; also Easter, Birthday boxes. Up to 100% profit. Request money-making plan. Pepperell Braiding Co., Dept. 6G-3, East Pepperell, Mass.

PATENT ATTORNEYS

PATENTS AND TRADE MARKS — Personal confidential service, low cost, terms. Write for free book. "How to Get Your Patent." L. F. RANDOLPH, Dept. 563, Washington, D. C.

PAYING GUESTS

QUIET, secluded guest ranch 23 miles from Santa Fe, centered among Indian pueblos and prehistoric ruins; accommodations with private baths for 6 guests; mountain fishing; saddle horses and unlimited trails for riding on adjoining government range; climate provides year-round season; Indian and Spanish Easter ceremonials particularly interesting. Write HOYNE WELLS, Rancho Santa Cruz, Espanola, New Mexico, for rates

SALESWOMEN WANTED

Alert women, well acquainted in their communities, to act as local representatives for Monitor-advertised books. Selling helps, generous commissions. High quality book service. ASSOCIATED AUTHORS, 53 W. Jackson, Chicago.

SITUATIONS WANTED-WOMEN

SECRETARY-companion; music, languages, good reader (take charge housekeeping, bookkeeping, investments, etc.). Box M-43, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

Local Classified

United States and Canada

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate: 35c a line. Minimum space three lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

APARTMENTS TO LET

BELMONT, MASS. — Lower apartment, 5 rooms, steam heat, screened porch; good garden space; garage. 71 Drew Road. Tel. 2883-J.

AUTOMOBILES FOR HIRE

Moulton's Auto Service
43 St. Mary's Street, Brookline, Mass. Owner-driver. Call ASP. 3213 or END 1418

CORSETIERES

A CORSET, CORSELETTE or BRASSIERE designed and fitted to your form will assure you comfort and also mold your figure to fit the present day fashions.
IDA GORDON
18 E. 53rd St., New York City Plaza 3-3318

DANCING

THE LATEST STEPS IN
BALL ROOM DANCING
Taught in a friendly social atmosphere. Come and join our open class, Tuesday at 8:30 P. M. Phone for particulars TR 7-9480.
THE PETERS-WRIGHT STUDIO
15 West 67th St., New York

Local Classified

United States and Canada

(Continued)

DRESSMAKING

BETSY JANE WORTLEY, 29 Gainsborough St., Ken. 6848. Opposite Jordan Hall, Boston —Custom Gowns, Suits, Remodeling. Prices Reasonable.

KATHERINE ILLSLEY, formerly at Hotel Brunswick, now located 28 Burbank, Boston. original designer, dressmaker, will go out by day; prices reasonable. Com. 0771.

FOLDING CHAIRS

CHAIRS, TABLES, COAT RACKS SELL, RENT
CAPITOL 2622 JACKSON FOLDING CHAIRS
660 Park Square Bldg., Boston

JEWELRY—WATCH REPAIRING

AMERICAN and Swiss watches and clocks; diamond mounting and repairing. HERBERT A. SIMPSON, 333 Washington St., Boston.

MOVING AND STORAGE

I DEEM it a privilege to serve the readers of The Christian Science Monitor in their local and long distance moving, packing, crating, shipping and storage of household goods. NOBLE R. STEVES, Bonded Warehouseman, 104 Harvard St., Dorchester, Boston, Mass. Telephone TALbot 2400

National Movers of Boston
Wanted: Full or part loads, local or long distance. Unusually low prices. Insured, reliable, courteous. Modern equipment. MID. 2403. Call any time. 139 WAVERLEY AVENUE, WATERTOWN

OFFICES TO LET

PRACTITIONER'S office, Grand Central zone, half time or full time; all outside light, thoroughly furnished. Write Box G-2, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Avenue, N. Y. C.

PIANOS FOR SALE

STEINWAY and other standard-make grand pianos; radius 500 miles New York. DAVIS, 160 W. 56th Street, N. Y. C.

REAL ESTATE

NEAR ESPLANADE—Distinctive residence, 12 rooms, 4 baths, oil hot-water heat; reasonable price. DOUGLASS & HUNNEMAN, 58 Charles Street, Boston, Laf. 5435.

ROOMS TO LET

hotel MINERVA
214 Huntington Avenue, Boston
Opp. The Mother Church
A convenient place to stop when in Boston
Single with Bath $2.00 to $3.00
Double with Bath $3.00 to $4.00
25th Year Monitor Advertising

N. Y. C., West End Ave.—Double corner, bath; near bus, subway; exclusive building; private family; business references. AC. 4-6630.

N. Y. C.—Quiet, attractively furnished room, most suitable for business girl; very reasonable. Phone mornings between 10-1. AC. 2-7224.

N. Y. C., 431 Riverside Drive (115th St.)—Special rates to couples, groups, temporary, permanent. UN. 4-5242. I. M. NELSON.

N. Y. C. (2025 Broadway-70th), 4-B—Redecorated; outside; running water; singles; piano; transients; elevator. ENdicott 2-3718.

N. Y. C., 215 West 101st (Broadway)—Double, single studio; private bath; quiet; $8.50-$10.00. Academy 2-7675 (Davis) Apt. 7C.

N. Y. C., 96th Street—Cozy single room; close transportation, nice neighborhood, near church; elevator; $5.50. Riverside 9-9456.

N. Y. C., 208 E. 53 (1st floor rear)—Two connecting rooms; convenient, sunny, comfortable and homelike. PLaza 3-8499.

N.Y.C., 315 W. 98th (Apt. 2-B)—Large, beautifully furnished room, semi-private bath; business person. AC. 4-5504.

ST. PETERSBURG, FLA.
Pleasant rooms in beautiful waterfront home, located in exclusive residential section of Snell Isle on Tampa Bay. Fishing, Bathing, Badminton; near Golf Course. Breakfast if desired. 1345 Brightwater Blvd. Phone 8973.

ROOMS WANTED

BUSINESS woman wants sunny room, private entrance; reasonable; East Side, 50th-80th or Washington Sq., N. Y. C. Write Box L-4, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

SALESWOMEN WANTED

"COTTO" DESIGNED SPORTSWEAR—featuring "Wamsutta Fabrics in Fashion," now sold direct through exhibits; sales and district manager openings, part and full time; experience not necessary, but social contacts essential; generous overwriting. DicKinS, Inc., Fall River, Mass.

SEWING MACHINES

ANY MAKE sewing machine oiled, adjusted in home, $1.00. Agency New White or Domestic Rotaries. C. F. HOVEY, HAN. 9600, Boston.

SITUATIONS WANTED

COUPLE WISHES POSITION, excellent cook, wide experience, long references; good manager, A-1 chauffeur, good butler, 15 years' experience; $150. TR. 4-0843 (N. Y. C.).

SITUATIONS WANTED-WOMEN

ALTERATION dressmaker, experienced, desires position with high-class shop. Write Box E-3, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

TEACHERS AND TUTORS

Let me help you EXPRESS FREEDOM IN SINGING and SPEECH. Write Box N-4, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Avenue, N. Y. C.

UPHOLSTERING

CHARLES W. ANTON—15 years with Paine Furniture Co. Expert upholstering and cabinet making. 114 Stoughton Street, Dorchester, Mass. Col. 3206.

WANTED TO BUY

AUTOMOBILES and trucks, all makes; highest prices. U. S. MOTOR CAR CO., 328 Mass. Ave., Cambridge, Mass. Tel. Eliot 8020.

BEST PRICES PAID
Furniture, Rugs, Silver, Bric-a-Brac, Books, etc. LAWNERS, 81 University Pl. GR 5-1618, N. Y. C.

WEATHER STRIPPING

AWNINGS, Screens, Shades, Venetian Blinds. HOME SPECIALTIES CO., Cen. New. 3900, Milford 1800, Fram. 3131, Worcester 4-2897 (Mass.).

Massachusetts

ARLINGTON

Spring Flowers
in Great Profusion at Moderate Prices
G. O. Anderson & Sons
We Telegraph Flowers
901 Mass. Ave. Arl. 3090—3091
Medford Branch 242 High St. Mys. 0600

See the new Ford V-8 for big value features at a pleasingly low price.
CHAS. B. PERHAM
295 BROADWAY ARL. 2433

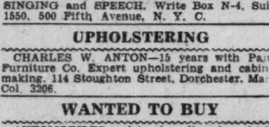
COLONIAL MOTORS Inc.
OLDSMOBILE
745 Mass. Avenue, Arlington, Mass.
For Super Service Phone Arl. 5600
The oldest and best equipped Service Station in Arlington

ATTLEBORO

"Milady's Shop"
Now Featuring
Barbizon Underwear, Van Raalte Hosiery and Underwear, Northmont Hosiery, Knox Hats, Bacmo Gloves, Gossard Corsets.

BOSTON

For Information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Com. 4230, 8 a. m.-4:10 p. m., except Saturday and Sunday.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU



Moving and Storage
46 Bromfield St. - HANcock 8000

Thur Ray
"THE MACHINELESS PERMANENT"
Anna S. Johnson
HAIRDRESSER
216 Tremont St. Dev. 7145

MASSACHUSETTS

BOSTON—Dorchester

DURAND'S
CHOCOLATE SHOPS
Delicious Fresh Candies Ice Cream and Sodas
576 Washington St. Dorchester

BRAINTREE

SMITH MOTORS
11 VINTON AVENUE
BRAINTREE, MASS.
Sales and Service
Irving H. Smith, Prop. Tel. Bra. 1820

BROCKTON

Storey & Co
READY TO WEAR OF DISTINCTION
FINAL REDUCTION
WINTER COATS, $29.00
VALUES TO 59.75
128 Main Street, Brockton, Mass.

Ford Tel. 3734
SYLVESTER & GILE
Brockton's Only Ford Dealer
389 Warren Avenue, Brockton, Mass.

Sears
SAVES YOU MONEY ON QUALITY MERCHANDISE
SEARS ROEBUCK AND CO
235 Main St., Brockton Call Brockton 1783

SPRING
BEGINS AT
Edgars
Select Your Wardrobe Now

Quality Cleaning and Laundry Work
ZORIC
White Star Laundry Co
TEL. 4200 400 MAIN STREET

PORTER'S
Always at Your Service With
WOMEN'S and MISSES' COATS—SUITS—DRESSES
MILLINERY—HOSIERY
227-229 MAIN ST., BROCKTON, MASS.

BROOKLINE

For Information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Com. 4330 8 a. m.-4:10 p. m., except Saturday and Sunday.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Flowers
F. E. PALMER, *Florist*
ESTABLISHED 1886
A Unique Flower Shop and Conservatory
131 Newton Street Longwood 2300
We Telegraph Flowers

CAMBRIDGE

For Information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Bel. 2951 9 a. m.-11 a. m., except Sunday.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

STETSON SPECIAL for Men
$5.00
When you try this hat on and see its smart lines, authentic styling and flattering colors . . . you'll be saying "sold" before we can even tell you the price! And that, too, will be a pleasant surprise . . . for the Stetson Special is only $5.00.
Other Stetsons $7.50 and $10.00
Harvard Cooperative Society
in Harvard Square

Ford
The New Ford V8 on Display
Authorized Sales and Service
Harvard Automobile Co.
1230 Massachusetts Avenue TRO 9460

YELLOW CABS
CALL KIRKLAND 3000
Prompt Courteous Service

Cambridge Trust Co.
General Banking and Trust Service
SAVINGS DEPARTMENT
SAFE DEPOSIT VAULTS
TRUST DEPARTMENTS
MASS. AVENUE and HOLYOKE STREET

Burnett's Vanilla
Phone Your Order
GEORGE H. STOCKWELL
Groceries—Provisions
36 Brattle St. Kir. 7515

HAYDEN, Incorporated
Formerly Fred Hayden
28 PALMER STREET TRO. 2306
HOUSE PAINTING
INTERIOR and EXTERIOR
PAPER HANGING
Kalsomining, Graining and Glazing and Refinishing of Floors
Estimates Given

FISKE'S
Luncheons and Dinners
50c to 70c
Fiske's Ice Cream and Candy
3 Brattle St. Kir. 8681—Cambridge
Payson Park. Bel. 2265—Belmont

SPRING
Repairing and Reupholstering
ANDERSON & RUFLE CO.
MATTRESSES REMADE
Estimates Free
30 Dunster St. Tro. 3344

MASSACHUSETTS

CONCORD

Monitor Advertised Products
Fresh baked goods daily
ANDERSON'S MARKET
Main Street CON 1000

DEDHAM

The Fisher-Churchill Co.
Established in 1854
Providence Pike, Dedham, Mass.
Distributors of
Cities Service Products
Fuel Oil—Diesel Oils
Cleercoal
New England Coke
PHONE DED. 0051-0052

FALL RIVER

Cherry & Webb's
FALL RIVER, MASS.
Southern New England's Leading Fashion Store

FITCHBURG

For Information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 1160 9 a. m. to 12 m. daily, except Sunday.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Fitchburg Savings Bank
Interest Payable Quarterly
January, April, July, October 1st
745 MAIN STREET
119 FAIRMOUNT STREET

Vogue Beauty Salon
Permanent Waving and Hair Styling—Experienced Operators
17 Prichard Street—Street Floor
TEL. 2820

QUALITY
COAL — COKE — OIL
UNION COAL CO.
9½ PRICHARD ST.—TEL. 740

THE BOOK SHOP
Good Taste is Our Hobby
We have lovely Gifts, Cards, and Books of all publishers
536 MAIN STREET

Lesure
5 Putnam Street, Tel. 848

Cards for Easter
A fine assortment to choose from.
RICE & CO.
F. W. RICE
Jewelry—Silver—Diamonds—Stationery
350 Main Street

GLOUCESTER

WILLIAM G. BROWN
1885 COMPANY 1940
The Department Store of the North Shore
Gloucester, Massachusetts

GREENFIELD

HENRY D. PACKARD, Agent
All Kinds of Insurance
318 Main Street Tel. 6758
Greenfield, Mass.

BUY
COAL • COKE • OIL
FROM
GEO. A. SHELDON, INC.
"Quick—Friendly Service"
TEL. 3693

FRANK N. LYMAN
Meats and Groceries
Telephone 3664 54 Federal Street
Monarch Finer Foods

Wilson's Spring Sale of Housewares
Features Spectacular Savings on things for your Kitchen.
WILSON'S

HAVERHILL

H. R. NOYES
2 So. Central St., Bradford
Tel. 2734
Dairy Products for Every Meal
MILK
UNCOMPROMISINGLY
high are our dry-cleaning standards.
CORRESPONDINGLY
great will be your satisfaction when you send you dry cleaning to the Individual. Easter comes early this year.
PHONE 1-6-4
Individual Family Laundry

MASSACHUSETTS

HOLYOKE

Walk the natural way in
Natural Bridge Shoes
so different—so lovely
NAPOLEON BAIL
168 HIGH STREET
SUPERIOR SHOE REPAIRING

LAWRENCE

Choose Your
NEW SPRING HAT
at
Cherry & Webb's

LEXINGTON

R. E. SCRIBNER, Inc.
1770 MASS. AVE. LEX. 0326

Top of the Round Roast	lb. 37c
Brisket Corned Beef	lb. 29c
Squire's Bag Sausage Meat	lb. 19c
"Andy Boy" Calif. Pascal Celery, Bch.	25c
Calif. Cauliflower	each 25c
Beech-Nut Creamed Soups	2 Tins 25c
Mann's Glass Packed Baked Beans,	17-oz. 10c

Alvins
Distinctive selection of New Suits 10.90 and 16.90
Individual Dresses—Lovely dresses for Girls, 1.25, 2.25, 3.40
20 WALTHAM ST. LEX. 1492

LOWELL

For Information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Lowell 2-9748 8 a. m. to 12 m. Mondays.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Pollards
A. O. POLLARD COMPANY
Annual March Sale of Housewares
Save now on Household Necessities
Palmer Street Store

Coal—Coke—Fuel Oil
Tel. 2-3891 Tel. 6328
E. A. Wilson Co.

Cherry & Webb's
Have you seen the Newest for Spring?

for Better Heat at Lower Cost You'll Like
LowellCoke
LOWELL GAS CO.

LYNN

FLOWERS
For VALENTINES
WILLIAM MILLER & SONS
1888 — *FLORISTS* — 1940
884 WESTERN AVENUE, LYNN
TEL. LY. 2-1560
"We Solicit Your Patronage"

Fringed Tufted Chenille
RUGS
For Bathroom or Bed Rooms
Fine quality tufted rugs in an assortment of pleasing patterns and colorings.
Size 22x34....$1.79. Size 22x44....$2.39

Goddard Bros
Market St., Lynn, Mass. Telephone Ly 2-3737
Drapery Dept.—3rd Floor

Colorful New Hats, Frocks and Accessories for Spring and Easter
T. W. ROGERS CO.
DEPARTMENT STORE—UNION STREET

Whyte's
Enterprise Laundry, Inc.
Launderers and Cleansers
83-87 Willow Street, Lynn, Massachusetts

THE PARISIAN DRY CLEANING CO.
"24-Hour Cleaning Service"
391 CHATHAM STREET
Ly. 2-3590
Branch Offices
406 Union St. Ly. 3-5780
132 Humphrey St., Swampscott Ly. 3-5770

SPRAGUE, STEVENS & NEWHALL INC.
Ly. 2-3400
Let the RED ARROW FLEET deliver your FUEL

New Spring Arrivals
in Nunn-Bush, Foot Delight and Enna Jetticks
J. MUSINSKY & SONS
292 BROAD STREET

MALDEN

It is with great pleasure that we announce the opening of our New Store at
144 Pleasant St., Malden
on Friday, March 1st, 1940, where we cordially invite you.
HIGGINS Tel. Malden 1487

MASSACHUSETTS

MALDEN

(Continued)

Malden 7252 Open 11 a. m. to 1 a. m.
Good Earth
CHINESE-AMERICAN RESTAURANT
SPECIALS ALL DAY 35c
164 Pleasant Street Malden, Mass.
Opp. Gas & Elec. Co.

Have your used fur coat made into a bolero jacket at
WESSELL FUR SHOP
We also make scarfs
Cloth Coats Cleaned and Relined.
NO TELEPHONE
488 Main Street Malden, Mass.

ORPHEUM FRUIT STORE
452 Main St., Malden Tel. Mal. 3641

Choice Fruits and Vegetables
Magazines
Newspapers, Candy
Wm. Russo, Proprietor

Bank by Mail
One of our many services, easily arranged for your convenience.
FELLSWAY CO-OPERATIVE BANK
353 MAIN STREET, MALDEN

MEDFORD

"Home of Quality and Service"
Medford Square Meat Shop
8 FOREST STREET
FRESH DRESSED NATIVE
TURKEYS
HEAVY WESTERN BEEF
Free delivery—Telephone Mystic 3310

First National Bank
in Medford
Trade in Medford Bank in Medford
Checking and Savings Accounts
Safe Deposit Boxes
Member Federal Reserve System
25 HIGH STREET
BANK BY MAIL

MODERN TAILORING CO.
Cleansers, Tailors and Furriers of the Better Kind
We Call For and Deliver
Suits and Coats Made to Order
271 Main Street Mystic 4107-M

MELROSE

For Information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Melrose 1097-R 9 a. m. to 12 m. daily, except Sunday.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

AT YOUR SERVICE
Reliable Repair Service
Bishop & Crawford
CRYstal 0095-W
898 Main Street

Tel. 2573—Nights 0465

BEAN & COLE
Plumbing, Heating and Sheet Metal Work
Plumbing Fixtures, Gas Work
Range Repairs
29 ESSEX STREET MELROSE 2566

OLIVER E. HAWES CO.
"Delicious Foods"
415 Franklin St., Phones 3400-1-2-3

CLEERCOAL
New England Coke Oil Burners
FUEL OILS
BENSON COAL CO.
20 Tremont Street Tel. Mel. 4047

PATTEE CORSET SHOP
523 Main St. Mel. 2134
Ready for Easter
Blouses, Dresses
Flowers, Hosiery

NEEDHAM

Road Service—Batteries
Adams Bros. Inc.
26 Pickering Street
Solvenized Oil
Solvenized Gasoline
Telephone Nee 1449

NEEDHAM NATIONAL BANK
A Needham Bank for Needham People
Member Federal Deposit Insurance Corp.

Flowers *For All Occasions*
Member of Florist Telegraph Delivery Association
Paul E. Richwagen & Sons, Inc.
HIGHLAND AVE., COR. ROSEMARY ST.
TEL. NEEDHAM 0652 NEEDHAM, MASS.

Fuel Oil *Range Oil*
Willett & Chadwick Coal Co.
'blue coal'—N. E. Coke
Holland Furnace System of Heating
Oil Burners
1636 Great Plain Avenue
Phone 1618—0810 Nee.

ENNA JETTICK
Shoes for Women
Also Footwear in all styles
for Men, Women and Children
920 Great Plain Ave.
Theatre Building
Quality STORERS Footwear

Woodbury's Soap, 4 Cakes 26c
(Regularly 34c—Saving 8c)
Fancy Large Fresh Fowl, lb. 27c
(Young Birds, Tender, Sweet Meat)
Sutton's Market
Phone Needham 1643 Free Delivery

Plenty of Fuel on Hand—Plenty of Delivery Equipment—
Call Us—Fuel Oils and Coal
WHETTONS—*Estab. 1882*
904 Great Plain Ave. Needham 0967—0380

MASSACHUSETTS

NEW BEDFORD

Gulf Hill Dairy
Grade A Milk
Buttermilk
Heavy Cream
Ice Cream
Gulf Hill Parlors
596 Pleasant St.
New Bedford, Mass.
So. Dartmouth, Mass.
Luncheon, Dinner
Afternoon Tea
Fancy Pastries
Schrafft's Candies

Perry
THE FLORIST
72 Spring St., West of Y. W. C. A.
A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF PLANTS FOR EASTER
Flowers Telegraphed Anywhere

J. E. Michaud & Co.
INCORPORATED
Clothiers and Furnishers
240 Union St., New Bedford, Mass.

Olson and Appleby
Builders
CARPENTRY—MASONRY
ROOFING—REPAIRING

NEWBURYPORT

STOP HERE for
PENN and TEXACO GASOLENE
True's Filling Stations
Newburyport Turnpike at the Traffic Circle

NEWTON

"I SHALL"
You must say—or think these two words before you can become a successful saver.
NEWTON SAVINGS BANK
"The Place for My Savings"

You Can Buy
New or Used
With Confidence From
FROST MOTORS, Inc.
OLDSMOBILE
CADILLAC LA SALLE
399 Washington St. Newton North 6525

Established 40 Years in Newton
T. B. HAFFEY CO.
UPHOLSTERERS
and MATTRESS MAKERS
DRAPERIES
Cor. Washington St. and Centre Ave.
New. No. 1091-W

Shoes for You and Your Children
W. L. McCAMMON
283 Washington Street

NEWTON · CENTER

Main Office Cen. New 4600
Cen. New. 3736
New. No. 1634
Cen. New. 0277
KERRIGAN BROTHERS
Road Service—Battery Service
If your car fails to start
CALL
739 BEACON ST., NEWTON CENTRE
809 WASHINGTON ST., NEWTONVILLE
1172 BEACON ST., WABAN
TEXACO PRODUCTS

NEWTONVILLE

"A Shade Better"
Newton Awning Co.
AWNINGS
WINDOW SHADES
VENETIAN BLINDS
PORCHES SCREENED
861-865 Washington Street
New. No. 4853

FUEL OIL
COAL · COKE
Newton North 7560
NONANTUM COAL CO.

AUGUSTUS THURGOOD
FINE WALL PAPERS
WINDOW SHADES
and Interior Decorating
Samples shown at your home
150 Otis Street, Newtonville
West Newton 2511-M

B SURE
and
inSURE
in
SURE INSURANCE
ALFRED E. FULLER
46 Austin St. Tel. Newton North 7304

NEWTON HIGHLANDS

CARMOTE Colorfast PAINTS
C. G. McMULLIN
Building Hardware
1170 Walnut St. Cen. New. 0443

NEWTON—West Newton

FUEL OIL
COAL • COKE
Cen. New. 3810 Wes. New. 2500
B. S. HATCH CO.

NORTHAMPTON

Hazle Brook Coal, Koppers Coke
Kimco Fuel—Furnace and Range Oil
Kimball & Cary Company
Phone 3500 12 Main Street
Northampton, Mass.

MASSACHUSETTS

PITTSFIELD

Smith Brothers Coal and Oil Co.
Incorporated
172 West Street Tel. 7396

SATURDAY
Last Day of Mill End Sale
Bargains in All Departments
England Brothers

BERKSHIRE COUNTY SAVINGS BANK
Your Bank for Savings
$1.00 Opens an Account
24 NORTH STREET

BATCHELDER'S
Quaker Net Curtains from $1.00 up
83 East Street Opp. Court House

PITTSFIELD MILK EXCHANGE, Inc.
Highest Quality Dairy Products, Pasteurized Milk and Cream
DELICIA Ice Cream
FRANK A. CARROLL, Mgr.
120 Francis Avenue Tel. 2-1561

The AGRICULTURAL NATIONAL BANK
OF PITTSFIELD
Member Federal Deposit Insurance Corp.

Our D. & H. Cone Cleaned Anthracite is excellent fuel for mild weather. Most economical for March, April and May weather in this climate.
Cooper Coal Co.
37 Fenn Street

Easter Novelties
Packaged Chocolates
Salted Nuts
KULDA'S
38 South Street

QUINCY

For Information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Granite 3337-M. 8:30 a. m.-11 a. m., daily except Sunday.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

PILLOWS
WASHED and STERILIZED
OLD COLONY
Launderers—Cleansers
100 Quincy Ave. Pres. 5000

GAMBLE'S MARKET
GROCERIES
and PROVISIONS
We carry White Bros. Milk
1551 HANCOCK ST. GRA. 8600
Prompt Delivery Service

Every Banking Convenience at Three Offices:
Quincy Center
Wollaston
North Quincy
QUINCY TRUST COMPANY
Member Federal Reserve System

The Sign of Quality Since 1899
FOY'S MARKETS, INC.
We have many Monitor advertised products, among which are Cocomalt and Rumford's Baking Powder
The Quincy Family Market Owned and Operated by a Quincy Family

THOMAS S. BURGIN
INCORPORATED
INSURANCE
Quincy Square Gra. 3000

PETTENGILL'S Inc.
Jewelry and Gift Shop
Established 1876
Diamonds, Watches, Silver
EXPERT WATCH AND JEWELRY REPAIR SERVICE
1462 HANCOCK STREET Granite 0338-W

ENNA JETTICKS
for the woman who demands comfort, style and wear. $5 to $6
1 to 12, AAAA to EEE
"America's Smartest Walking Shoes"
Moorhead's Shoe Store
1347 HANCOCK STREET

READING

Town of Reading, Mass.
MUNICIPAL LIGHT DEPT.
MERCHANDISE STORE
dealers in
ELECTRICAL APPLIANCES
for the home
25 HAVEN STREET TEL. READING 1340

SOMERVILLE

For Information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Somerset 5883 10 a. m.-12 m. and 3-6 p. m., daily except Saturday and Sunday.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

S. POSSICK CO.
Furniture and Upholstering
Complete Line of Furniture and Rugs
WESTINGHOUSE and GIBSON Refrigerators
6 cubic ft. 1939 model, $99.95
389 Summer St., Davis Sq. Som. 0746

E. J. MAHONEY
Electrician
Radio Service
Oil Burners
Heating
288 Broadway Som. 1441

SEE NEXT PAGE

MASSACHUSETTS

SPRINGFIELD

For Information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 3-1817 1 p. m.-5 p. m. daily, except Sunday.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

MAISON WOODWORTH-INC.
Beauty Salon
CORRECT HAIR STYLING
by a staff of twenty expert coiffeurs
Three hundred thirteen Bridge St.
Telephone 4-3751 Springfield, Mass.
Member International Master Ladies Hairdressers' Association

H. M. HARTWELL & SONS
Local Dealer
Esso
Chestnut and Taylor Streets
PHONE 2-4072

NEW ENGLAND LAUNDRIES
INCORPORATED
Launderers and cleansers to fit every pocket book
Shirts Beautifully Laundered 2 for 25c
870 State St. Phone 2-2138

Harvey & Lewis Co.
CAMERAS
Stills and Movies
Cards for All Occasions
Fountain Pens—Barometers
1503 MAIN STREET

TAUNTON

Red Label Fruits and Vegetables
The Red Label is the distinguishing mark of the finest quality put in cans. A great variety.
Cobb Bates & Yerxa Co.
The Complete Food Store
PHONE 940 TAUNTON

WAKEFIELD

Week-End Special
CHEESE
Cream, 9-oz. glass 23c
Creamed Cottage, 9-oz. glass .. 11c
(New large pkgs.)
The above cheese is packed in Walt Disney's Pinocchio Glasses. For a series of 12 weeks, a different character will be featured.
Tasty chive spread, 4-oz. glass 12c
Young American, ½ lb 14c
C. W. SPEAR
37 Central St. Wakefield
CALL CRYSTAL 0610

WALTHAM

Waltham Coal Co.
Main and Lexington Streets
Clean Coal Careful Teamsters Prompt Delivery
Dorothy Benham
Millinery

Waltham, 433 Moody St.
Arlington, 663 Mass. Ave.
Malden, 147 Pleasant St.
Quincy, 1233 Hancock St.

WATERTOWN

Lincoln Zephyr V-12
offers luxury features at a medium price
COOMBS MOTOR CO.
49 No. Beacon Street Mid. 7650

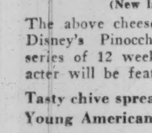
WELLESLEY

For Information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Wellesley 1738 Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, 9 a. m. to 4 p. m.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

★ **STAR MARKET CO.**
Fancy
WEBER DUCKLING
lb. **17c**
6 to 7-lb. average. Fine Flavor.
583 Washington St. Wel. 2820

● ● We carry your favorite Nationally Advertised Toilet Supplies—toothpaste, soap, cleansing cream, etc.
CLEMENT DRUG STORES
Wellesley Square Wellesley Hills Square
Medfield

WELLESLEY HILLS


Pleasant Food Service
Selected Meats
Groceries
Fresh Vegetables in Variety
Complete Bakery Dept
Prompt Delivery
Call Wellesley 3300
WELLESLEY HILLS MARKET
251 Washington St. Wellesley Hills Sq.

WINTHROP

THE
BEACON PRESS
Commercial Printing and Engraving
Social and Business Announcements
35 Putnam Street, Winthrop, Mass.
Tel. Ocean 0021

WORCESTER

NOW READY!
GORGEOUS SHOWING
of
New 1940 Spring Woolens—Silks—Cottons
SLOCUM'S
476 MAIN STREET SECOND FLOOR

Gladden Every Day With Flowers
Sunny Side Greenhouses
2 Boxford St. Dial 24667

Every Purchase Counts
Monitor advertisers are glad to know even of the smallest purchase that comes in response to their Monitor advertising. Every purchase counts in helping to make the advertiser realize the value of his advertising investment.

MASSACHUSETTS

WORCESTER
(Continued)

'blue coal'
New England Coke
Fuel Oils
Automatic Heating
Coal Stokers
Oil Burners
F. E. POWERS CO.
13 FEDERAL ST. 3-7281

HANSINE ERICKSEN
22 PLEASANT STREET
HAIRDRESSING
Eugene Permanent Waving

Launderers Dry Cleansers
Zoric Odorless System
Tel. 5-3161

European Local Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 1/5 a line. Minimum space three lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information. Clarence House, 4, Central Buildings, Westminster, London, S. W. 1. Tel. Whitehall 9691.
Those answering advertisements where Box Numbers are used have the privilege of posting to the Monitor's monomark address and letters addressed to Box BCM/CSM, London, are ensured prompt delivery to the Monitor office.

AGENCIES WANTED

ESTABLISHED SELLING AGENCY in Scotland desiring to extend its scope would be glad to represent reputable firm. Box W-1531, BCM/CSM, London.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

TORQUAY — Freehold private hotel for sale; centrally heated throughout, h. and c. in all bedrooms; exceptionally fine position, close to front, principal shops and places of amusement; beautifully equipped, excellent connection; owners retiring. Box W-1530, BCM/CSM, London.

FLATS TO LET

HANTS—Flat to let furnished, in private house, country, near Brockenhurst, Lymington; large garden, and grounds 7 acres; 2 or 3 bedrooms, one or 2 sittingrooms, as required; own kitchenette, bathroom, and staircase—every convenience. Electric light, central heating and H. and C. in bedrooms. Sunny, 4 months or over preferred. Box W-874, BCM/CSM, London.

HOVE, SUSSEX — Furnished; spacious bedroom, lounge with divan, kitchen, etc.; lift, C. H. W.; nr. sea, shops; 3 gns. PETERS, 9 First Avenue, Hove 5852.

FOR SALE—MISCELLANEOUS

LEVERSON (John Ward) Pram for sale; blue with chromium fittings, complete except for mattress; new 1937 and thoroughly reconditioned 1939, practically unused since; 8 guineas, cost £18. Newgass, Wiston Old Rectory, Steyning, Sussex. (Tel. 2133).

HOUSES TO LET

LLANDUDNO, N. Wales—Furnished modern house; large lounge, 3 bedrooms; accommodate 7; sea and mountain views; also Wallasey; furnished or unfurnished modern 4-bedroom house. Apply: 12 Glen Park Rd., Wallasey, Cheshire.

SOMERSET — Comfortably furnished house, every modern convenience; overlooking sea and golf links; suit 2 ladies needing quiet rest and study. Wall, The Links, 1, Uphill, Weston-super-Mare.

PAYING GUESTS RECEIVED

BEXHILL-ON-SEA, Sussex — Students of music, art or languages and other guests received by well-known musician in her lovely home by the sea (reception area) where they can have happy home life while studying in an artistic atmosphere. MRS. BRYAN GIPPS, L.R.A.M., A.R.C.M., 15 De la Warr Rd.

WORTHING, SUNNYCROFT — Guest House, St. George's Road, 2 doors from sea, every comfort; terms from 45/-. Mrs. Frogbrook.

POST VACANT

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Daily Features Page

Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Vocations, Camera Club, Etc.

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Where Would You Find—

1. The Galapagos Islands?
2. The University of Nevada?
3. The Bureau of Engraving and Printing?
4. The Campanile?
5. The Iberian Peninsula?
6. The City of Snow?
7. The Trossachs?
8. The site of the U. S. lawn tennis singles championship matches?
9. Cape Roca?
10. The Chrysler Building?

(Answers appear on this page)

Daily Anecdote

The First Celebration

"Yesterday (Sunday) was the anniversary of your excellency's birthday. We put off celebrating that holiday till today, by the reason of the Lord's day, and we will celebrate it with the sole regret that your excellency be not witness to the effusion and gladness of our hearts."

Thus wrote the Comte de Rochambeau on a February morning in 1791, while encamped at Newport, Rhode Island, in the midst of a company of 6,000 of his countrymen, who had come to aid the United States in its fight for freedom.

"The flattering distinction paid to the anniversary of my birth," replied the recipient of this friendly communication, "is an honor for which I dare not attempt to express my gratitude. I confide in your excellency's sensibility to interpret my feeling for this, and for the obliging manner in which you are pleased to announce it."

The signature affixed was "G. Washington."

Thus was instituted the first public celebration of the birthday of George Washington, not by his own countrymen, but by friends of a sympathetic sister nation, who, forgetting all distinctions of class, religion, and nationality, were pleased to pay homage to a great man they respected and admired.

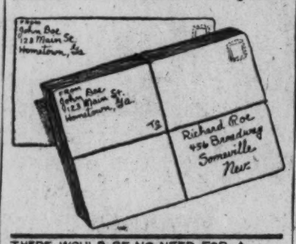
Did You Ever Wonder

What Happens to Mail That Goes to the Dead Letter Office?

The function of the Dead Letter Division of the Postal Service is to take care of mail which has been found impossible either to deliver or to return to the sender. Third-class matter in the form of unsealed letters, unsealed Christmas card envelopes, etc., does not go to the Dead Letter Division. Such unsealed letters, if not deliverable, are simply destroyed.

Other undeliverable and unmailable matter (unmailable matter is that which is forbidden by Postal Regulations) which cannot be returned to the senders is forwarded to the proper dead letter branch of the Division of Dead Letters and Dead Parcel Post.

There the letters are opened in an attempt to find the name and address of the sender. No person



THERE WOULD BE NO NEED FOR A DEAD LETTER OFFICE IF EVERY PIECE OF MAIL HAD ON IT A COMPLETE AND LEGIBLE RETURN NAME AND ADDRESS.

may open such mail except clerks or employees designated for the purpose and under the direction of the Superintendent, Division of Dead Letters and Dead Parcel Post. All such openings are witnessed and the contents of the letters listed in writing.

If the sender's name and address are found inside the letter, the sender can obtain the letter by paying a charge of five cents. If, however, the letter contains money or other valuables, there is an additional charge of 15 cents for registering the letter.

Parcels (which are not sealed) may be opened by the Post Office at the delivery point in an attempt to find the name and address of the sender. Only parcels not containing the address of the sender go to the Dead Letter office.

Letters and parcels are held in the Dead Letter office for one year, during which time they may be claimed by the owners. After the year is up, the letters and parcels are destroyed, but the valuable contents (merchandise, negotiable bonds, etc.) are sold, the proceeds of the sale being deposited in the Treasury as "miscellaneous postal receipts."

A staggering number of letters and parcels go to the Dead Letter office each year. There would, however, be no need for a Dead Letter Division if everyone would put his full name and complete return address on every piece of mail sent out.—**W. P. Keasbey.**

Party Fun

Z's

The players are given pencils and paper, and told to write as many words containing the letter Z as they can think of in a given time.

This seemingly little-used letter appears in scores of Biblical and geographical names as: Hezekiah, Boaz, Zechariah, Jezebel, Zion, Cadiz, Shiraz, Zanzibar, Suez, Brazil, Arizona, etc. And as proper nouns are acceptable, these may be included in a player's list.

The leading score, however, is not based on the number of words written, as the contestants may believe, but on the number of Z's contained in these words. Therefore by adding buzz, buzzard, fuzzy, frizzed, dazzle, nozzle, puzzle, muzzle, sizzle, blizzard, grizzled, quizzical, piazza, Uzziah, and all the other double-Z words he can think of to his list, some player unwittingly achieves a total which makes him winner of the game.—Elizabeth C., Melrose, Mass.

Vocations

Moving Helper

There is always so much work to be done coincident with moving, that a man hit upon the idea of helping people so situated and at the same time providing himself with a living.

Thought being father to the deed, he got in touch with the head of a moving company and gained permission to contact families who planned to move during the next few days, with a view to meeting them at their new quarters and assisting them in getting settled.

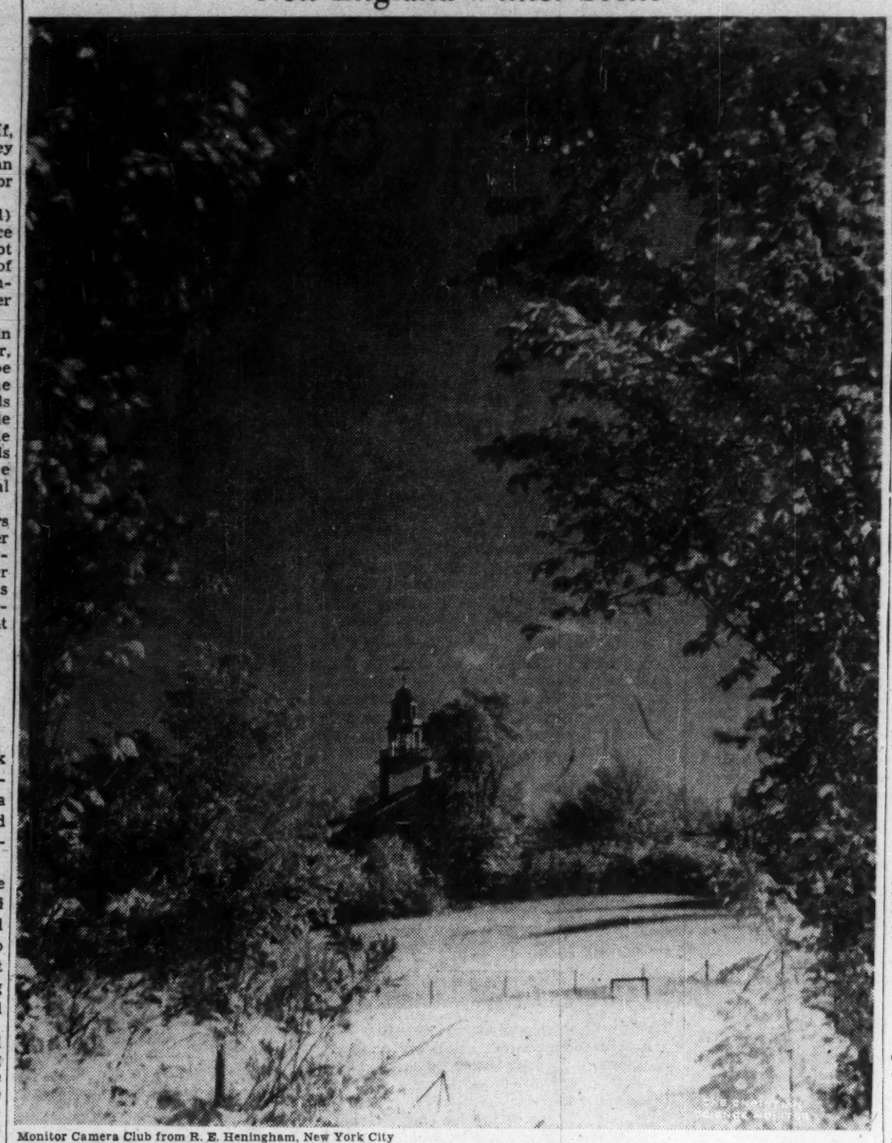
Cleaning floors and closets and windows, beating rugs and airing curtains and draperies, he made himself so indispensable that the transportation concern gladly recommended his services to its patrons.—W. W., Hollywood, Calif.

Where Would You Find—

(Answers)

1. They are off the northwestern coast of South America. The name is derived from the Spanish word for "tortoise," of which there are many on the islands.
2. Reno, Nevada.
3. Washington, D. C.
4. An ornate tower overlooking the Grand Canal in Venice, Italy.
5. Spain and Portugal occupy the entire peninsula.
6. Leningrad, Russia; so named because for nine months of the year it is under a canopy of snow.
7. A scenic valley of Perthshire in Central Scotland; the scene of Scott's "Lady of the Lake."
8. Forest Hills, Long Island, N. Y.
9. A cape near Lisbon, Portugal; the most westerly point of continental Europe.
10. New York City; 1,046 feet high.

New England Winter Scene



Monitor Camera Club from R. E. Heningham, New York City

The Weathersfield Town Hall, Vermont, framed by snow-mantled foliage

A Verse for Today . . .

Evildoers shall be cut off: but those that wait upon the LORD, *they shall inherit the earth.*
—Ps. 37:9.

Quotable Quotes on Gossip

Gossips have a keen sense of rumor.—"Patter," in Reader's Digest, 1934.

A shut mouth catches nae flies.—Scotch proverb.

None are so fond of secrets as those who do not mean to keep them.—C. C. Colton.

A man who can hold his tongue can hold anything.—Dean W. R. Inge, 1936.

In scandal, as in robbery, the receiver is always as bad as the thief.—Chesterfield.

A blow with a word strikes deeper than a blow with a sword.—Burton.

Most people who find something to get shocked at were looking for it.—Roe Fulkerson, "The Kiwanis Magazine," December, 1939.

In Lighter Vein

Child's-Eye View

"So you haven't been scolded all day?" queried the fond father, taking Bobbie to his knee.

"No, father, I haven't, not once," answered the child. "You see, mother has been extra good today."—Pasadena News.

Definite

When the doorbell rang, little Jimmie went to the door. Soon he returned. "Who was it?" asked his mother.

"Oh, it was just a strange man who was looking for the wrong place," explained Jimmie—Pathfinder.

Anachronism

The scene was a Hollywood film-studio. Thousands of "extras," attired as French revolutionaries storming the Bastille, filled the middle distance.

In the foreground, on a rostrum, was the director, bawling through a megaphone:

"We're going to do this over and over again—until the guy shouting 'whoopee' decides to cooperate."—Los Angeles Times.

Wrong Number

Thirteen-year-old Guy had just brought home from the store his first pair of long trousers, and had donned them for Mother's inspection. Five-year-old Bobby was also in the audience.

"Are they all right, Mother?" anxiously inquired Guy, rotating slowly to allow a thorough examination.

"I think so," said Mother cautiously.

But Bobby, whose keen eyes had caught a glint of white pasteboard, uttered a note of warning: "They're all right, Guy, except the license on the back."

Odds and Ends

Paper

Paper is one of America's largest industries—seventh in volume of dollars.

Farm Relief

Farming has progressed to such an extent that the modern farmer can produce 5,000 bushels of corn at an expenditure of no more time and labor than it took a farmer of a century ago to grow 250 bushels of corn.

The Mighty Sun

According to Chamberlain, leading geologist, the earth is an offspring of the sun; as are the other 7 planets, the 26 satellites, and the 800 planetoids which make up our planetary system. In parting with them, the sun lost less than an eight-hundredth part of its body, the earth itself representing about three-thousandths of 1 per cent of the sun's substance.

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Veterans' Holiday

Rustington, England

The village hall was nearing completion, and the day for the formal opening was drawing near. But there was one thing more which was necessary to make the new hall the success the villagers were expecting it to be. There should be a well-made driveway from the imposing gates to the hall, continuing round the building to avoid congestion by motorcars.

Funds were low, however, and there was not only the material, but the labor, to be considered if a drive was to be made.

Then one man stepped forward with the offer of suitable material, as a gift, provided the labor could be provided.

It was then that a little band of men, whose ages ranged from 60 to 76 years young, offered their services free. Not one of the five had had any previous experience beyond a little gardening; but each was willing to learn, and soon set to work. Turf-cutting, digging, wheeling, rolling, etc., seemed heavy work for men unused to such labor, but they persevered, encouraged by passers-by.

Almost every morning another man, of over 90 years, would appear, carrying a book of songs under his arm; and this keen musician would conduct the little band of workers in singing the lyrics of 50 years ago.

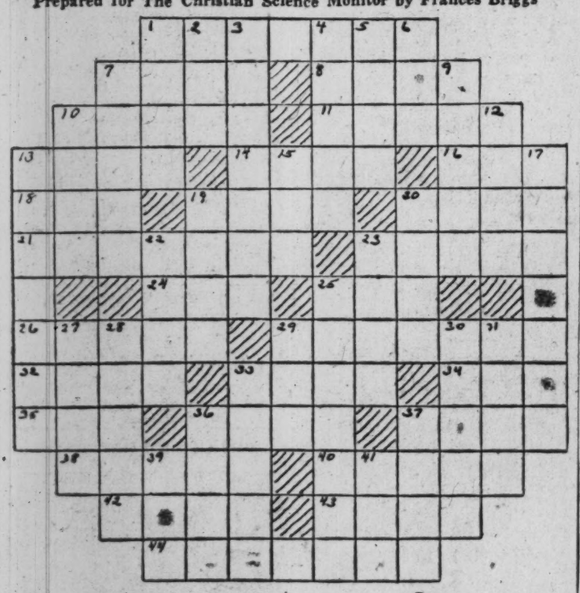
Now the road is finished, the hall is officially opened, and the men have retired with the glad thought of having been able to fill a need that will mean much to the people of their village.

Daily Quotation

THE finer the sense for the beautiful and the lovely, the fairer and lovelier the object presented to the sense.
—COLERIDGE.

Daily Crossword Quiz

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Frances Briggs



Across

1—What is a manufacturing city of New Jersey?
7—What is a seaport city of Italy?
8—What river of Scotland flows into Firth of Clyde?
10—What is a French city on the Seine?
11—Who was supposed to have supported world upon his shoulders?
13—What was that which was called Bethesda in Jerusalem?
14—What is a gazelle of the Sudan?
16—Small cask is what?
18—What is a river of Wales and England?
19—Would a gudgeon have fin, buds, or oars?
20—Young men often wore long what in Bible times?
21—Strait of —— is between Sicily and Italy.
23—The Maltese dog originated where?
24—Where are the Cilee Hills (abbr.)?
25—Who was among descendants of Judah (I Chron. 4:8)?
26—What contains professed revelations to Mohammed?
29—What name is proverbial for a man of great wealth?
32—A false god is what?
33—What is thin tin plate?
34—What suffix forms verbs?
35—Where is Wymore (abbr.)?
36—What is used to coat iron?
37—Who was Greek god of war?
38—What is a city of Quebec, Canada?
40—What sails are supposed to be carried only in light breeze?
42—Elephant's-ear is what?
43—What is a river of England?
44—What ship engaged in battle with the "Merrimac"?

Down

1—What was middle name of Peter Rubens?
2—Exist.
3—What Norwegian composer was born in 1856?
4—Maude Kiskadden was better known by what name?
5—What is 9th letter of Greek alphabet?
6—What is a book of New Testament (abbr.)?
7—Kipling wrote "Jungle ——."
9—What is a seaport of Brazil?
10—What flower is the Dorothy Perkins?
12—What is one of four sets of cards which constitute a pack?
13—What was changed into a coach for Cinderella?
15—What is a town of northwestern Iraq?
17—What do you call brass-wind instruments as a group?
19—If you visited Tornio, whom would you see (sing.)?
20—What is a lack of transparency in the air?
22—What aquatic mammal often performs in a theater?
23—A crescent is what?
28—In what game is a wicketkeeper used?
27—What poems are suited to be set to music?
28—What is an automaton?
29—Where is Lake Abitibi (abbr.)?
30—What device on an automobile sounds a warning?
31—What is a manufacturing commune of France?
33—Who was one of four sons of Shimon (I Chron. 4:20)?
36—A cipher is what?
37—Who was ancestor of some who came back with Zerubbabel (Ezra 2:16)?
39—Who was first-born of Jerahmeel (I Chron. 2:25)?
41—What is an artificial language?

(Answer Block Appears Among the Advertisements)

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*Just a Friendly Little Argument*

By LE PELLEY

WOULD YOU RATHER LIVE AT THE SOUTH POLE OR THE NORTH POLE ?
SOUTH POLE . . .
PERSONALLY I'D RATHER LIVE AT THE NORTH POLE
POOIE TO ANYONE WHO LIVES AT THE NORTH POLE
THE NORTH POLE IS TWICE AS NICE AS THE SOUTH POLE . . WHAT HAS THE SOUTH POLE GOT THAT THE NORTH POLE HASN'T GOT . . . !?
THE SOUTH POLE HAS EVERYTHING . .
HOORAY FOR THE SOUTH POLE . . .
IS THAT SO !! DON'T EVER LET ME CATCH YOU HANGING AROUND THE NORTH POLE THEN !!!
ALL RIGHT !! YOU STAY AT THE NORTH POLE . I'LL STAY AT THE SOUTH POLE !

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*The Beauty Parlor*

By RODGERS

I was taking a stroll down the Busy Boulevard today and happened to look in a store window and my, did I get a surprise!
Mrs. Simpson was sitting in a chair and she had on the strangest looking contraption for a hat you ever saw!
'Yeow! That looks awful!" I barked and told her—
And pretty soon someone came and took it off—
Boy! Was I relieved! I certainly wouldn't want any of my dog friends to see her wearing an outfit like that!
R. Rodgers

The Adventures of Waddles—*Not So Fast!*

By THE HAGERS

FIESTA COMMITTEE
"I KNOW HOW I CAN HELP," SAID I. "FIESTA MUSIC, I'LL SUPPLY."
"A CHORUS, WADDLES, ON THE SHORE: THREE HUNDRED VOICES—MAYBE MORE!
AN ORCHESTRA BENEATH THE TREES TO PLAY OUR FAVORITE SYMPHONIES.
"HOLD EVERYTHING! YOU HAVE ME WRONG! TOM, I JUST MEANT I'D WRITE A SONG."

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, FRIDAY, MARCH 1, 1940 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

"Not the Remotest"

No man has been more earnest in his efforts to prevent the United States becoming involved in war than Herbert Hoover. No man has had better opportunity to know whether rendering aid to the distressed peoples of Europe will lead to such involvement. Most convincing and impressive, therefore, is Mr. Hoover's answer when asked at the hearings of the House Foreign Affairs Committee if there was any danger that relief for Finland and Poland would entangle America: "Not the remotest."

This answer, based on the unexampled experience of a man of unquestioned sincerity, ought to set at rest many of the fears roused by vague alarms of uninformed demagogues. It ought to help open the way to greater provision of relief for the Poles, if not the $10,000,000 to $20,000,000 appropriation Mr. Hoover proposed. And it ought to ease the apprehensions of Congressmen who feared a roll call vote even on the non-military loan to Finland.

That this $20,000,000 loan only awaits the President's approval is cause for some gratification. We should have preferred an outright gift. And many Americans must have been ashamed of the delays and the ridiculous subterfuges resorted to in giving the desperately fighting Finns this tardy and awkward aid. But if Mr. Hoover's estimate that they shall need $40,000,000 to $50,000,000 for civilian relief in the next twelve months is correct, this loan may still help—provided they get enough military aid elsewhere and are not so overrun as to make civilian relief either hopeless or tremendously more costly.

How foolish have been American fears of somehow losing a hold on neutrality, may be seen when the action of Switzerland is considered. The Swiss are the most punctiliously neutral people in the world. They would not even join in condemning the Russian invasion of Finland. They rigorously squelch any public expression of sympathy or support for one belligerent or another. They have banned newspapers which presented one-sided views. Yet the Swiss Government officially appropriated 100,000 francs for medical supplies for the Finns.

Mr. Hoover's assurance that there is "not the remotest" danger of becoming involved by sending relief is soundly based. It comes out of knowledge. And it comes out of understanding that the American people are much less likely to be expressing hate if they are giving expression to their compassion and helpfulness.

Antipodean Bulwark

Although Richard G. Casey, Australia's first Minister to the United States, has been only a few days in Washington, already he has emphasized the happy relationship that has long existed between the two countries. Re-emphasized also by his coming is the world significance of Australia, particularly in the event of a sudden development in the Pacific.

British-nurtured Australia is the antipodean stronghold of democracy. In area, this continent is approximately equal to the United States; in population, it approaches seven millions. Australia is rich in gold, silver, lead, zinc, tin, copper. It yields coal, dry chemicals, fertilizers; is world-famous for exports of wool, beef, and wheat. But these are only material symbols of its underlying wealth of clear thinking, exemplified in a Christian democracy.

Hewing to the line of much that is best in democratic principles, the Commonwealth of Australia—along with its sister Dominion, New Zealand—stands as a bulwark for the smaller democratic units of the Pacific: Dutch, French, and British possessions in the East Indian Archipelago to the north; and farther north, the Philippines.

It is said with reason that the future of democracy in the Pacific may be shaped in Queensland. This rich State is vulnerable to attack directed through the largely unprotected deserts to the west. And Queensland is the gateway to the choice domains of Southeastern Australia.

But totalitarian invasion has not yet come. Australians prayerfully hope that it may never eventuate. Their democratic civilization has been achieved through peace and order: "Force has become alien to the Australian." By the same token, deification of the State is incomprehensible to him. In no country of the world would totalitarianism meet tougher resistance than in Australia. For this reassuring fact, the people of the United States, with their heavy stake in the Far East, must today be grateful.

Devon Proves It

These are proud days for Devonshire. Long has it enjoyed fame for its cream, its sea dogs, and its scenery. Drake and Grenville were Devon men, so dashing and adventurous in their rough, sea-swept way, that they made the little village of Westward Ho in their native county the cry of gallant, daring youth throughout the world. In song and metaphor, Devon's renown has for centuries been figurative. Now it has become statistical.

Almost every English county has its especial pride. There are Yorkshire's broad acres. Cornwall claims to be the English Riviera. Westmorland and Cumberland have their lakes. Cheshire its cheese. Suffolk is a county of vast churches, and Kent calls itself a garden. All of them affirm that they are hospitable places, but Devonshire can prove it.

All over England thousands of children sent from great cities into the country by the Government have been in recent months pouring back into their urban homes. Cheshire entertained 38,000 children, but after a few months all but 6,000 had left. Hertfordshire lost 15,000 out of 23,000, and Norfolk 11,000 out of 17,000. But Devon actually increased its total as time went by. It began with offering hospitality to 6,286 young people, and now has 6,392. Many factors, of course, enter into these figures; but when all is said and done they constitute a bumper testimonial to Devonshire hospitality.

The Floating Dollar

No one knows so well the value of a dollar as the person who has worked for one. Yet even he cannot be absolutely certain of it. The value was unhitched from gold six years ago when the dollar was reduced to 59 per cent of its former gold content, and now the report of the Republican Program Committee under Glenn Frank pictures the American monetary unit as floating on the surface of an inflationary geyser which could erupt on comparatively short notice.

The Committee recommends that Congress should repeal the emergency monetary powers given to the President during 1933 and should prepare for return to the gold standard.

The least defensible of these monetary powers is the provision embodied in the omnibus money bill of 1933 which would permit the Chief Executive at his discretion to issue as much as $3,000,000,000 in greenbacks. It would be difficult to imagine any authority more superfluous at a time when the United States has approximately three-fifths of the world's gold against which money could be issued and the excess reserves of the Federal Reserve Banks are so great that much of this gold has to be "sterilized," kept out of the monetary system, for safety. The "greenback" section definitely should be repealed.

A second of the monetary powers of the President is that which would enable the Treasury to issue more money against the silver that has been accumulated under the Silver Purchase Act. There is, in the Treasury and in circulation, enough silver to make roundly $3,800,000,000 worth of currency if all monetized at the legal rate of $1.29 an ounce, though only a little more than half is at present so monetized, the rest being carried as bullion at cost. At the present market value of silver, about 35 cents an ounce, that silver would be worth less than a third of the amount out against it for the Government to redeem.

And yet the President has the authority also to increase the theoretical "monetary" price of silver to about $2.15 in accordance with the new price of gold or to $2.58 if he should further devalue the dollar to half its former gold content. Certainly there is no need to keep these potentialities of inflation on the books.

Finally, there is that remaining power to devalue the gold dollar from the present 60-cent level to 50 cents in terms of the old standard. By some it is argued that this leeway should be kept for a possible defensive answer to devaluation of foreign currencies. But the margin that is left is not wide, Mr. Roosevelt has apparently turned his back on currency tinkering; and the use of such a weapon if available is very debatable. Meanwhile, the existence of such a contingency adds to the uncertainties which impede recovery.

Is it possible to go back at once to a fixed gold standard? The report of the Frank Committee does not pretend that it is. But there might be definite value in setting up that objective, as it suggests, and in authorizing a monetary and banking commission to recommend when and how the dollar can again be really anchored to gold.

Our Readers Say—

This newspaper is not responsible for statements or opinions in letters from its readers.

"Stronger Than Armies"

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

In her "challenge" to American women for an "idea that will stab at the heart of war," Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt declares: "I, for one, am tired of talk." Quite right.

As for me, I am convinced that singing will aid the cause of peace because of its universal adaptability and natural power of repetition. "Peace propaganda to be effective must be entertaining, not boring" writes Alan D. Bush, formerly of the Royal Academy of Music, in the 1937 Peace Year Book of the National Peace Council, London. "It must reach an ever widening circle of people, to those millions who have never hitherto associated themselves with any movement which has as its aim the influencing of world affairs." With reference to song in this connection, he continues:

> In the task of organizing action in defence of peace it has a greater efficacy perhaps than anything. Active participation in music is possible to nearly everyone. It has therefore a very unifying effect. The peace movement must not overlook this peculiarity of music, which has been made use of by nearly every religious and political movement in the world's history.

An International Singing for Peace Campaign with the slogan "One Song to Peace on Every Program," is my recommendation for the present situation. Hymnals of all creeds are filled with peace-inspiring songs available for week days as well as Sundays. If every singer and singing group in every country would pledge themselves to contribute one song to peace on every public program, peace sentiment would receive a vigorous upswing. The Ford Sunday Evening Hour is already doing this very thing and reaching "millions" with telling effect. Victor Hugo has been credited with this thought-provoking statement: "There is one thing that is stronger than armies: an idea whose time is come." A WORLD CITIZEN

Concord, N. H.

Arms and the Dictatorships

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

It is with regret that I notice your usually discerning editorial page falling into the popularly, but mistakenly, held view that the dictatorships are responsible for swollen armaments. The editorial on "Honoring Washington" says that Washington's "advice to avoid overgrown military establishments can be heeded only in a world where such establishments are not imposed on democracies by the threatening armaments of force-supported dictatorships."

If it is Germany which "imposes" such establishments, why were they not discontinued in accordance with the implied promise of the Versailles treaty, during the years when Germany was almost totally disarmed and the democracies were riding high, wide and handsome with everything their own way? If it is Russia, why was Litvinoff's suggestion of complete world disarmament so promptly rejected? It can scarcely be Japan or Italy, both of which are blustery enough, but which have neither the population nor the wealth to require a $2,000,000,000 arms budget in any other nation. BRUCE L. MIDDAUGH

Cattaraugus, New York

First Swallow

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Permit me to indite the following seasonal lines:

Spring catalogs! Spring catalogs!
They come one jump before spring frogs;
And, though to postmen they are trying,
As signs of spring they're satisfying!

FRANCES CROSBY HAMLET

Havana, Cuba

"The Camel's Nose" Up to Date?

"My nose is cold," he meekly cried.
"Oh, let me warm it by thy side."
Since no denial word was said,
In came the nose, in came the head.
As sure as sermon follows text,
The long and scraggy neck came next.
And then as follows the threatening storm,
In leaped the whole ungainly form.
Lydia H. Sigourney
PATERNALISM
THE AMERICAN HOME
CENSUS QUESTIONS

A Friend a Day—

True friendship needs no cultivation. It flourishes like a wilding in the rich mould of the woods; for its roots are in the natural soil of mutual attraction, consanguinity of interest, common understanding. Still it does no harm to sprinkle it with the water of appreciation now and then.

My Friendship Calendar of just ten years ago confirmed me in this philosophy when I came upon it in a box of mementos the other day. This was one of the most delightful treasures I ever possessed. It was the fruit of the devoted work of the most cherished friend of all, and it brought me more joy than any far richer gift could have done.

In form it is merely one of those desk calendar pads whose small leaves open bookwise. Each leaf has a date on its face and the next consecutive date on its reverse side; so that two pages bearing the current date constantly face you. But what is unique about this calendar is that on every left-hand page is a message from a friend—an intimate friend, not merely a more or less literary acquaintance like Marcus Aurelius or Wordsworth or Sam Weller or Will Rogers. The message is in the form of a seasonal wish, a joke, personal or otherwise; a quotation, or an illustration. What joy I had that first year, turning the pages to find a new greeting each day—and an excuse to drop a friend a line!

* * *

Now I hope I am not like Goldsmith, who liked *everything* old, but—although my new friends are as delightful as some new books—I am inclined to agree with Austin Dobson that old friends are best. This is inevitably so. (Lest any of the newer ones raise their brows, let me remind them that they will be numbered with the old eventually.)

So, as I turn the leaves of this ten-year-old calendar, I summon my friends from the pure and deep caverns of memory. . . . There is that prince of cartoonists who signs his drawings with a comic monkey. Here on March 17 he has drawn a shamrock enclosing this advice: "Though you have kissed the Blarney Stone, don't put your trust in sham rocks." . . . Then there is the philosopher-printer-editor—oh, enviable one, with a country newspaper all your own!—who had his messages set in type and printed upon the pages sent him. . . . Another editor wanted to know, "Why a calendar for one whose youth is perennial?" Why, indeed, dear friend; you needed none, though you graced with dignity an editorial tripod for more than threescore years. . . . A colleague, knowing one's penchant in the direction of seasonal articles, pens this January message: "Now is the time to warm over last year's pieces."

Here is a gracious wish from a gentleman who now occupies a Governor's chair, and another from that Amherst poet who once captained a Vanderbilt football team—strange antithesis. A beloved horticulturist writes to remind me in May that "it's apple blossom time in old Kentucky." In turn come a greeting by typewriter from a teller of tales whose editor never permitted him to indulge his illegible longhand; a November wail from—of all persons—a coal man who notes that Junior will be away at school and he will be tending the furnace himself, and a note on the thirteenth of the month from the happy friends who flouted superstition when they became engaged on one thirteenth and were married on another.

* * *

Oh, the list is long—the one who lovingly prepared it spared no more than three sheets to a family—but despite my wealth I feel like the woman in Fairmont Snyder's delightful book of "Rhymes for Kindly Children," who was asked if she would "lend" a visitor one of her babies, and replied:

> Give up my child? I do declare!
> Why, we have only seventeen,
> And so we have none to spare!

That's the way it is with friends. We gladly, eagerly, share them with others, but we can't afford to lose one, and, indeed, when it sometimes happens, must replace him with another. Wasn't it the Arabian philosopher Ali Ben Abu Taleb who said, "He who has a thousand friends has not a friend to spare"?

Wide waters separate us from some, the Rockies or the Appalachians from others. Some sit by the blue Pacific, others beside inland seas and rivers; the frigid North brings a crimson glow to the cheeks of not a few and Dixie's sun tans those of many. Some have been lost to sight. "But what's the odds," as Dick Swiveller said, "so long as the wing of friendship never moults a feather"? The handclasp is so much firmer, the greeting so warm, after a lapse of time. Distance seems only to endear friendship and separation to sweeten it. M. W. B.

Down the Middle of the Road

Keep Your Seats, Ladies and Gentlemen

By Erwin D. Canham

Citizens have become familiar with "wars of nerves." Under that new name for an old stunt, press and radio campaigns in various countries have stirred and befuddled and demoralized people and forced them into lines of action which with cooler thinking they might not have chosen.

There is no reason in the world why the United States should be drawn into any such hysteria. Now is the time for the coolest of thinking, in domestic and world affairs alike. But there are increasing signs that irresponsible and sometimes unintending people and institutions are lending themselves to activities which bring the "war of nerves" right to the United States.

Many newspapers grossly over-sensationalized the announcement this week that two British battleships had been damaged. One large paper had a two-line streamer headline shouting:

> Two Big British Warships
> Damaged, Out of Action

Nothing in the sub-heading indicated that the incidents took place months ago, and you had to wade into the small type of the story—forced by the scream headlines below the fold of the first page—to get at the significant facts. Naturally this helped street sales, for people would buy the newspaper thinking Britain had just suffered a crushing blow.

Another type of press recklessness was in the treatment of the British mail seizures in Bermuda. Many papers emphasized the "bayonet" angle—for "bayonet" is a symbol word well-appreciated by propaganda experts. An alleged eyewitness account, out of New York with no authority identified or cited, charged that British marines armed with bayonets removed American mail bags from the plane. The American officials of the Pan American Airways denied that bayonets had been used in detaining the mails, and the British authorities said their marines were not even armed with truncheons. The "bayonets" blazed at readers in three-inch headlines; the denials found much more modest space in many papers. Every reporter knows the variableness and unreliability of "eyewitness" stories, to his grief. Every editor not willing to contribute to the "war of nerves" and break down noninvolvement barriers might have treated the story with some reserve and paid attention to the denials. But sensationalizing the basically unimportant "bayonet" angle was the worst aspect of the affair; if force was used it didn't matter whether it was bayonets or not.

There are plenty of non-newspaper culprits. An important official of an industrial consultant firm recently declared in a widely reported speech that the Welles trip to Europe was simply to prepare the way for a third-term declaration, that President Roosevelt would certainly be renominated and re-elected, and maybe to a fourth term too! He asserted positively that within a year the United States would be actively engaged in hostilities on three continents. No doubt it is possible for a person to believe such things. But do not all citizens have a duty to restrain and moderate themselves? Is not such self-restraint the best way to avert the clamor for censorship?

President Roosevelt is not the least of those contributing to jumpy public thought. When, as he was taking the important step of leaving the Republic on an extensive cruise—an act in itself which had few precedents before his time—he refused to deny to reporters that he might make contact with representatives of European belligerents, he probably thought he had a good joke on the newspapers. But it was no joke. It was one more blow to the steadiness and poise of American thinking. For all they knew, he might do it! And while such a meeting might possibly contribute to peace, in its mysterious setting it was very like fishing in most dangerous waters.

There is, of course, no concerted plan on the part of all these persons and institutions to alarm us. They are simply permitting themselves the luxury of sensationalism, for personal or political profit. Yet, of course, newspapers are themselves the worst sufferers from their own sensationalism, for they create public mistrust in their product—and the same doubtless goes for public men.

[Editor's Note: Mr. Canham, who has been since 1932 chief of the Washington Bureau of The Christian Science Monitor, is now General News Editor, stationed in Boston, and will write regularly in this space.]

The Wide Horizon

Radio Propaganda

By J. Emlyn Williams

LONDON

"Did you listen to Hamburg last night?"

"Well, what do you think of old 'Haw-Haw's' latest?"

Such questions heard in tube or train as London city workers hasten to their offices and generally followed by remarks as to how impudent, entertaining or exasperating the previous night's broadcast had been, indicate the attention paid by a section of the British population to what the Hamburg or Bremen "radiosender" has to say.

"Lord Haw-Haw," as he has been renamed, is one of the most discussed personages in Britain today. Who is he? Some reports have indicated that he is a London University graduate and former chief of propaganda for the British Union of Fascists. But his personal identity is unimportant. He has become almost a mythical figure, an institution in British national life.

Music-hall jokes center round him, letters are written to The Times on how to deal with him, and—rather astonishing—the British press carefully announces when he can be heard.

All this has been done because of a general feeling that "Haw-Haw's" mournful, supercilious, monotone exaggerations of events and situations would soon defeat their own ends and make him a laughing stock. Undoubtedly, some would like to throw things at the radio set when he speaks, others would like to meet and discuss things with him or to ignore him altogether. As a rule, "Haw-Haw" is dull when he is hitting home, and liveliest when so ridiculously incorrect that few Britishers could believe him.

Yet the fact remains that this is very effective indirect propaganda. To prove this, it is only necessary to listen to the arguments and statements of many a disgruntled Britisher. How often does one find that an interpolation or quotation is derived from Lord Haw-Haw's broadcast—and occasionally he makes a shrewd point which sticks faster than is realized!

* * *

The listeners themselves would be the first to condemn the reliability of such a source. Yet, unconsciously, the remark has become part of themselves and its origin has been lost in forgetful confusion. This subtle and insidious percolation is probably more effective among the lower-middle class than is generally imagined. Incidentally, also, encouragement is hereby given to a "humor" which definitely aims at nothing more than poisoning the wells of truth.

Those who argue that, since truth must prevail and "a lie has short legs," there is no need to heed such matters seem to forget that at the present stage of development of public thought, simple truth very often is much less attractive than "a lie with a punch in it," and can confuse the thought of the man-in-the-street.

"Haw-Haw" is faithfully carrying out Herr Hitler's policy which is based upon the fact that "they (the masses) quickly forget," and by constant repetition of slogans and platitudes aims at winning over the shallow-thinking sections of the population. The Nazis evidently hope that they can achieve the same success as they did with their propaganda in Germany. "At first," Hitler wrote, "all of it appeared to be idiotic in its impudent assertiveness. Later on, it was looked upon as disturbing, but finally it was believed."

"Haw-Haw's" possible success with his British audience has brought forth demands that his "poisonous nonsense" should be effectively answered. It is coming to be realized that propaganda can be a more dangerous form of attack than armed warfare and the thought of the listener can be drenched with poison which makes him an easy prey to the aggressor. What happened to blind the vision of many to a realization of the real nature of Naziism when it was crushing others into submission may even dim their own perception when they are themselves endangered. It can easily spread confusion in large sections of the population in these days of transition from national to international conceptions, from political to social and economic democracy.

* * *

It requires no great skill or insight on the part of "Haw-Haw" to play upon social inequalities and economic anomalies, to quote the British press attacks upon its own government, to rake up old promises unfulfilled, though of course conveniently forgetting the trail of unredeemed pledges left behind by the Nazis.

Many are the suggestions put forward for counteracting the Haw-Haw propaganda. Some have suggested a debate between him and a British announcer. But this shows a poor appreciation of Nazi tactics, for it would give Dr. Joseph Goebbels first-rate propaganda opportunities before an audience of millions and almost for nothing. Those who would simply "blot out" the Hamburg and Bremen senders, also lay the authorities open to the charge of wanting to "conceal something" especially after the more-or-less official encouragement to listen to those stations. Nor will the solution be found in adopting "Haw-Haw's" own methods. Behind him is a tongue-tied press and people; here a free press and people which regards individual and national freedom as one of the great ideals underlying the present struggle.

The ideal answer naturally lies in having such a national community, so well-informed and with such an intuitive sureness that it is impervious to all such propaganda.

Mirror of World Opinion

Independent Vote Wanted

Columnist Harlan Miller says in the Des Moines Register that it is assumed that even Charlie McCarthy could garner the usual 17,000,000 votes always going to the Republican candidate for president. Which is to say that there is a large bloc of voters who make Republicanism a religion and will vote for any principle or any man under the Republican banner. The number of Democrats who vote Democratic as a matter of principle is also considerable. The largest section of the United States in which the minor party has almost no chance of winning is the Democratic "Solid South."

Many voters seem to consider a political party a kind of club to which they have sworn lifetime allegiance. Rather it is merely an organization which may for the time represent the principles the voter favors. If the party changes principles it is up to the voter to change party.

When the voters consider the principles and the candidates of a party rather than merely its name, the country will have governments which better serve the people.—*Rolfe (Iowa) Arrow.*